HANDBOUND
AT THE

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with hair.—**Pilar muscles**, the erector muscles of hairs; arrectores pilorum.

pilary (pil'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, a hair (see *pile*[4]), + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to hair or the hair.

She had never suffered from any *pilary* loss, cutaneous affection, . . . or any other symptom of disorder.
Medical News, LIII. 411.

pilaster (pi-las'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *pillaster*; = Sp. Pg. *pilastra*, < F. *pilastre*, < It. *pilastro*, < ML. *pilastrum*, a small pillar, dim. of L. *pila*, a pillar: see *pile*[2] and *-aster*.] A square pillar, with its capital and base, projecting from a pier, or from a wall, to the extent of from one quarter to one third of its breadth; an engaged pillar. In Greek architecture pilasters were not made to correspond in form with the order of columns in connection with which they were used; but in the Roman and later styles they commonly follow closely the design of the accompanying columns. See *anta*[1].

Pilaster.
Grand Trianon, Versailles, France (built by Louis XIV.).

pilastered (pi-las'tėrd), *a.* [< *pilaster* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with pilasters.

The polish'd walls of marble be
Pilaster'd round with porphyry.
Cotton, Entertainment to Phillis.

pilau (pi-lâ'), *n.* [Also *pilaw*, *pillau*, *pillaw*, *pilaff*, *pillaffe*; = F. *pilau* = It. *pilao* = G. *pilaw* = Russ. *pilavŭ* = NGr. πιλάφι, < Turk. *pilaw* = Hind. *pulāo*, *palāo*, < Pers. *pilāw*, *pilaw*, a dish of rice boiled with meat, spices, etc.] An Oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, kid, or fowl, and flavored with spices, raisins, butter, broth, etc. It is a favorite dish among Mohammedans everywhere, and its composition and preparation vary among the different tribes in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, etc. It is eaten in Western countries with some variations, such as the addition of savory herbs and vegetables, and sometimes of beef or pork.

Their most ordinary food is *pillaw*—that is, Rice which hath been sod with the fat of Mutton.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

The dinner concluded with a *pillaw* of boiled rice and butter; for the easier discussion of which we were provided with carved wooden spoons.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 477.

Boiled mutton cold chicken, *pilau* of rice with raisins.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXVI. 522.

pilch[1] (pilch), *n.* [< ME. *pilch*, *pylch*, *pilche*, *pylche*, *pyls*, < AS. *pylce*, *pylece* (= OF. *pelisse*, > E. *pelisse*), < ML. *pellicea*, erroneously *pelicium*, a furred garment, fem. of L. *pelliceus*, of fur or skin, < *pellis*, skin: see *pell*[1].] 1†. A coat or cloak of skins or fur; later, a buff or leather jerkin: applied also to a coarse garment of other material, worn for warmth.

And thei clothen hem also with *Pylches*, and tho Ilyde with outen.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 247.

No man caste his *pilche* away.
Chaucer, Proverbs, l. 4.

He . . . was blakke and rough, for-rympled and longeberde, and bar-foote, and clothed in a rough *pilche*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

Thy vesture that thou shalt use ben these, a warme *pylche* for wynter, and oo kirtel, and oo cote for somer.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182. (*Halliwell.*)

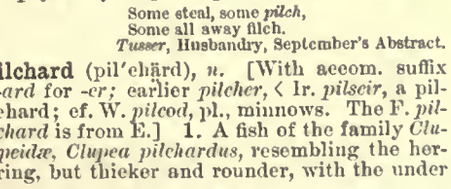
He beate fiue pounds out of his leather *pilch*.
Dekker, Satiromastix.

2. A flannel cloth for an infant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pilch[2]†, *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *pick*[1], accom. to *pilfer* or *filch*.] To pilfer. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Some steal, some *pilch*,
Some all away filch.
Tusser, Husbandry, September's Abstract.

pilchard (pil'chärd), *n.* [With accom. suffix *-ard* for *-er*; earlier *pilcher*, < Ir. *pilseir*, a pilchard; cf. W. *pilcod*, pl., minnows. The F. *pilchard* is from E.] 1. A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*, *Clupea pilchardus*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder, with the under



Pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*).

jaw shorter, the back more elevated, the belly less sharp, and the mouth edentulous. These fishes appear on the Cornish coast in England about the middle of July in immense numbers, and furnish a considerable article of commerce. See *white-bait*.

Fools are as like husbands as *pilchards* are to herrings.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 39.

2. A fish, *Clupea sagax*, closely related to the pilchard. [California.]—3. A third fish of the family *Clupeidæ*, *Harengula macrophthalma*. [Bermudas.]—4. The young menhaden. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]

pilcher[1]† (pil'chėr), *n.* [< *pilch* + *-er* (used indefinitely).] 1. One who wears a pilch.

You mungrels, you curs, you ban-dogs [the serjeants of the Counter]! we are Captain Tucca that talk to you, you inhuman *pilchers*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. A pilch.—3. A scabbard. [Cant.]

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears?
Shak., It. and J., iii. 1. 84.

pilcher[2]†, *n.* Same as *pilchard*.

Doyt. What meat eats the Spaniard?
Pilch. Dried *pilchers* and poor-john.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

pilcorn†, *n.* See *pillcorn*.

pilcrow† (pil'krō), *n.* [Formerly also *pillcrow*, *pilkrow*, *pylerow*, *peelcrow*, corrupted forms, simulating *crow*[2] (the character ¶, in older form ¶, with its black body, and with its stem variously curled or flourished, suggesting that sable bird), of *pylcrafte*, *parcrafte*, *pargrafte*, corrupted forms of *paragraph*: see *paragraph*.] The character ¶, used to mark the beginning of a new paragraph: same as *paragraph*, 4.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.
Tusser, l.

Lopet. But why a *peel-crow* here?
Gal. I told him so, sir:
A scare-crow had been better.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

pile[1] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, *pil*, < AS. *pil*, a sharp stake or stick, as the gnomon of a dial, a stake or pile driven in the bed of a river, a prickle of the holly, a nail, also in comp. an arrow or dart (*hilde-pil*, 'war-dart,' *orthanc-pil*, 'subtle dart,' *searo-pil*, 'subtle dart,' *wælpil*, 'slaughter-dart'); also *pile*, a stake, in comp. *temes-pile*; = D. *pijl* = MLG. *pīl* = OHG. *phīl*, *fīl*, MHG. *phīl*, *pfīl*, G. *pfeil*, an arrow, dart, bolt, shaft, = Icel. *pila* = Sw. Dan. *pil*, an arrow, = OF. *pile*, m., a javelin, = Sp. Pg. *pilo*, a javelin, = It. *pilo*, a javelin, dart, pestle, < L. *pilum*, a javelin, a heavy javelin used by infantry, lit. a pounder, pestle, contr. of **pistlum*, **pisulum* (cf. *pistillum*, a pestle, > E. *pestle* and *pistil*); cf. *pila*, a mortar (> AS. *pīle*, a mortar, also in comp. *pīl-stæf*, a pestle, *pīlstampe*, a pestle, *pīlstoc*, a pestle, deriv. *pīlstre*, a pestle), contr. of **pisla*, **pisula*; < *pisere*, *pinsere*, pound, beat, bray, crush.] 1. The pointed head of a staff, pike, arrow, or the like, when not barbed, generally of a rounded form and serving as a ferrule; also, an arrow.

Pile of an arrow, 13th or 14th century.

Cut off the timber of this cursed shaft,
And let the fork'd *pile* canker to my heart.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

The artist has carefully distinguished the barbed head of the arrow and the *pile* of the crossbow bolt.
Hewitt, Anc. Armour, I., p. xlii.

With the right hand draw the arrow from the quiver, pass it across the bow until the steel *pile* projects ten inches beyond the handle.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 16.

2†. A javelin. [Rare.]

That was but civil war, an equal set,
Where *piles* with *piles*, and eagles eagles met.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 161.

[The above is an imitation of the following passage:

"Infestisque obvia signis
Signa, pares aquilas, et *pila* minantia *pilis*."
Lucan, Pharsalia, iii. 7.]

3. A pointed stake; specifically, in *arch.* and *engin.*, a beam, heavy, generally of timber, often the roughly trimmed trunk of a tree, pointed or not at the end and driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay. For permanent works piles are driven in loose or uncertain strata in rows, leaving a space a few feet in width between them, and upon the heads of the piles the foundations of the superstructure are erected. In temporary constructions they are driven close together in single or double rows, so as to inclose a space of water and form a coffer-dam, from which the water is subsequently pumped out, and thus a dry space is obtained for laying the foundation of piers, etc., in bridges and other similar works. Iron piles are used for wharf-walls and other purposes; they are hollow or tubular within, and are cast in various forms. See cuts under *lake-dwelling*, *pile-driver*, and *pilework*.

They ramme in great *piles* of woodde, which they lay very deepe, upon the which they place their bricke.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 206.

What rotten *piles* uphold their mason-work.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

4†. A post such as that used in the exercise of the quintain.

Of fight, the disciplyne and exercise
Was this. To have a pale or *pile* upright
Of mannys hight, thus writeth olde and wise;
Therwith a bacheler, or a yong knyght,
Shal first be taught to stonde and lerne to fight.
And fanne of doubil wight, tak him his sheilde
Of doubil wight, a mace of tre to welde.
This fanne and mace whiche either doubil wight
Of sheilde, and swayed in conflicte or bataile,
Shal exercise as well swordmen as knyghtes.
MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. fol. 617.

And noe man, as they sayn, is seyn prevaile,
In field or in castell, thoughe he assayle,
That with the *pile* nathe [*i. e.* ne hath, hath not] firste grete exercise;
Thus writeth Werrouris olde and wyse.
Knyghthode and Batayle (quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 185).

False pile, an additional length given to a pile after driving. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gaged piles**, large piles placed at regular distances apart, with horizontal beams called *runners* fitted to each side of them by notching, and secured by bolts. They form a guide for the filling-piles, which are drawn between the runners, filling up the spaces between them.—**Hollow pile**, a large wrought- or cast-iron cylinder sunk in sandy strata by digging away or forcing out the sand from the inside. Sections of cylinder are added above, as may be necessary, and secured by flanges and bolts.—**Hydraulic pile**, a pile sunk in sand by means of a water-jet. Two methods are followed. In one, a hollow iron pile is set upright in the sand in the position it is to occupy, while a powerful stream of water is forced into the pile and escapes through a hole at the point of the tube, forcing up the sand, so that the tube rapidly sinks. In the other method, solid wooden piles are sunk in the same manner, the jet being delivered at the foot of the pile by means of an iron pipe let down beside the pile and afterward withdrawn. On stopping the water-jet the sand quickly settles around the pile and holds it firmly in position.—**Pneumatic pile**. See *pneumatic*. (See also *screw-pile*, *sheet-pile*.)

pile[1] (pil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a pile or head.

At Delops Magus threw
A speare well *pilde*, that strooke his caske ful in the height; off flew
His purple feather, newly made, and in the dust it felt.
Chapman, Iliad, xv.

2. To furnish, strengthen, or support with piles; drive piles into.

pile[2] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, *pyle*, a pile (tower or castle) (the alleged AS. **pil*, a pillar, is not authorized), < OF. *pile*, f., a pier, mole, pyramid, etc., F. *pile*, a pier, mole, pile or reverse of a coin, = Sp. *pila*, a pillar, font, holy-water font, trough, = Olt. *pila*, a dam, bowl of a font, laver, cistern, It. *pila*, a flat pillar, trough, holy-water font, < L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. *Pile* in the senses given below is generally included with *pile*[3], 'a heap,' etc.; but see *pile*[3]. *Pile*[2] is also more or less confused in various senses with the related *pile*[1]. Cf. *peel*[4].] 1†. A pillar; specifically, a small pillar of iron, engraved on the top with the image to be given to the under side of a coin stamped upon it; hence, the under side or reverse of the coin itself: opposed to the *cross*.—2†. A tower or castle: same as *peel*[4].

For to deluen a dyche depe a-boute Vnite,
That holy-cherche stode in Vnite as it a *pyle* were.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 360.

Alle men children in towne & *pile*
To slee them, that Ihesus myght with hem die.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

The inhabitants at this day call it Milnesse; and as small a village as it is, yet hath it a *pile*.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 775. (*Davies.*)

3. A large building or mass of buildings of stone or brick; a massive edifice: as, a noble *pile*; a venerable *pile*.

Went to see Clarendon House, now almost finish'd, a goodly *pile* to see to.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 28, 1666.

In the midst of the ruins, there stands up one *pile* higher than the rest, which is the East end of a great Church, probably of the Cathedral of Tyre.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 49.

High Whithy's cloistered *pile*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 1.

4. A pyramid; a pyramidal figure; specifically, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a pyramidal or wedge-shaped figure (generally assumed to represent an arrow-head), which, unless otherwise blazoned, seems to emerge from the top of the escutcheon with its point downward. It is usually considered one of the subordinaries, but by some authors as an ordinary. See *pile*[1], 1, and phrases below.—**Cross and pile**. See *cross*.—**Cross pile**, a pile in which boards, iron bars, or the like are placed in alternate layers at right angles to each other.—**Per pile**, in *her.*, divided by lines in the form of a pile—that is, forming a V-shaped figure in the field. If this V-shaped figure has not its point downward, the blazon must express it as *per pile transposed*, *per pile reversed*, *per pile traverse*, etc.—**Pile solid**, in *her.*, a pile represented as in relief, having three lines, which give it the appearance of a blunt pyramid, projecting upward from the field. One of the three triangles thus formed is of a different tincture from the others, to help the solid appearance.—**Triple pile, triple-pointed pile**, in *her.*, a pile

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cut short at the pointed end, and having the end divided into three projecting points.

pile[3] (pīl), *n.* [< ME. *pile*, a heap (the AS. **pīl*, a heap, is not authorized, being due to a misinterpretation), < OF. *pile*, *f.*, a heap, pile, stack, F. *pile*, a heap, voltaic pile, etc.; appar. a particular use of *pile*, a pier of stone, etc. (whence any pile of stones or other things, etc.); but according to some < L. *pila*, a ball (cf. *piles*). Cf. *pile*[2].] 1. A heap consisting of an indefinite number of separate objects, commonly of the same kind, arranged of purpose or by natural causes in a more or less regular (cubical, pyramidal, cylindrical, or conical) form; a large mass, or a large quantity: as, a *pile* of stones; a *pile* of wood; a *pile* of money or of grain.

> What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
> To his own portion! *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 107.

> You *pile* of mountains, shining like a white summer cloud in the blue sky. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—2. A funeral pile; a pyre. See *funeral pile*, under *funeral*.

> Woe to the bloody city! I will even make the *pile* for fire great. Ezek. xxiv. 9.

> The father makes the *pile:* hereon he layes
> His bond-led, blind-led Son.
> *Sylvester*, Maiden's Blush (trans.).

3. An oblong rectangular mass of cut lengths of puddled bars of iron, laid together and ready for being rolled after being raised to a welding-temperature in a reheating-furnace. The size of a pile and the quality of the iron of which it is composed vary according to special requirements, the same pile sometimes containing widely different qualities of iron in its different parts.

4. In *elect.*, a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity. See *electricity*. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *battery*, for any form of apparatus designed to produce a current of dynamic electricity. It is also applied to an apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature. See *thermopile*.

5. A large amount of money; a fortune: as, he has made his *pile*. [Slang, U. S.]

> Great fortunes grow with the growing prosperity of the country, and the opportunity it offers of amassing enormous *piles* by bold operations.
> *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 704.

Dry pile, an electric pile or battery consisting of a series of disks, generally of paper or leather, coated on one side with silver or tin and on the other with finely powdered binoxid of manganese. These are arranged with the silver of each disk in contact with the manganese of the next, the whole forming a battery the action of which, due to the hygroscopic character of the paper disk, is remarkably permanent.—**Funeral pile.** See *funeral*.

> They conveyed them unto the *funerall pile* on beeres.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Poles of a voltaic pile. See *pole*[2].—**Volta's pile.** See *battery*, 8.

pile[3] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[3], *n.*] 1. To lay or throw into a heap; heap, or heap up; collect into a pile or mass: as, to *pile* wood or stones.

> Or *pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock.
> *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 3.

> The sickening toil
> Of *piling* straw on straw to reach the sky.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 211.

2. To bring into an aggregate; accumulate: as, to *pile* quotations or comments.

> Life *piled* on life
> Were all too little. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

3. Same as *fagot*, 2.—**To pile arms**, in *milit. tactics*, to place three muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in such a relative position that the butts shall remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles be close together in an oblique direction. Called to *stack arms* in modern tactics.

pile[4] (pīl), *n.* [= OF. *peil*, *poil*, F. *poil* = Pr. *pel*, *pelh*, *peil* = Sp. *pelo* = Pg. *pello* = It. *pelo*, < L. *pilus*, a hair, the hair. Hence ult. (from L. *pilus*) E. *depile*, *depilate*, *depilatory*, *pill*[2], *pellucc*, *plush*, *peruke* (with *periwig* and *wig*), and prob. also *pluck*[1].] 1. Hair.

> The beard is represented by two tangled tufts upon the chin; where whiskers should be, the place is either bare or thinly covered with straggling *pile*.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 320.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, in the plural, the hair or fur of an animal, as the boar, wolf, fox, etc.; hence, hairs collectively; pelage.—3. The lay or set of the hair.—4. A fiber, as of wool or cotton.—5. In *entom.*, thinly set fine hairs which are ordinarily rather long.—6. Nap of a regular and closely set kind, consisting of threads standing close together and shaved off smooth, so as to form a uniform and even surface. The threads of pile always have a certain inclination in one direction as regards the stuff, and can be smoothed or depressed in that direction, while pressing them the other way roughens the surface. The longest pile of any textile fabric is perhaps that of certain Oriental carpets; this, when of fine goat's hair, has a beautiful gloss. The pile of velvet is sometimes of two different heights or lengths.

> Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *pile*.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 11.

Cut pile, in a fabric, a pile woven in loops which are afterward cut so as to give a smooth surface composed of the ends of the fibers, as in velvet, plush, etc.—**Double pile.** Same as *pile upon pile:* said of velvet.—**Pile carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Pile upon pile**, an arrangement in which a part of the pile is shorter than another part, as in velvet, in which a pattern is produced in this way, the pile of a flower or leaf being perhaps twice as high as that of the background.

pile[4] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< *pile*[4], *n.*] To furnish with pile; make shaggy.

> Thou art good velvet; thou 'rt a three-*piled* piece, I warrant thee: I had as lief be a list of an English kersey as be *piled* as thou art *piled* for a French velvet.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 33.

> His cloak of crimson velvet *piled*,
> Trimmed with the fur of marten wild.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 8.

pile[5] (pīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piled*, ppr. *piling*. [< ME. *pilen*, var. of *pillen*, ult. < L. *pilare*, deprive of hair: see *pill*[2], of which *pile*[5] is thus ult. a variant. Cf. *peel*[1], with which *pile*[5] may have been confused.] To break off the awns of (threshed barley). [Prov. Eng.]

pile[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pill*[1].

Pilea (pī'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), so called with ref. to the original species, in which one of the three sepals is enlarged into a hood over the fruit; < L. *pileus*, a felt cap: see *pileus*.] 1. A genus of apetalous herbs of the order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Urticeæ*, and subtribe *Procrideæ*, distinguished by the equilateral opposite leaves and loosely branched or somewhat condensed greenish cymes. There are about 175 species, for the most part small weedy plants, widely dispersed throughout the tropics except in Australia, with one, *P. pumila*, the clearweed or richweed, with translucent watery stem, common in rich woodlands of the United States. Many species have the peculiarity of developing one leaf of a pair very much larger than that opposite. See *artillery-plant*, *burning-bush*, 2 (*b*), *clearweed*, *coolweed*, and *dwarf elder* (under *elder*), the last peculiar in this genus (mainly of weeds) from having a woody stem.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *pileum*.

pileata (pil-ē-ā'tä), *a.* [L., fem. of *pileatus*, capped: see *pileate*.] Capped—that is, covered or stopped: applied to organ-pipes.—**Pileata diapenta**, a stopped quint.—**Pileata major**, a stopped 16-foot pipe.—**Pileata minor**, a stopped 4-foot pipe.

pileate (pil'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *pileatus*, *pilleatus*, capped, bonneted, < *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap: see *pileus*.] 1. Capped; specifically, in *bot.*, having a pileus or cap, as certain fungi. See *Agaricus*.—2. Having the form of a cap or cover for the head. See cut under *Crypturus*.

> A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds. *Woodward*.

pileated (pil'ē-ā-ted), *a.* [< *pileate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Same as *pileate*.—2. In *ornith.*, crested; having the feathers of the pileum elongated and conspicuous: as, the *pileated* woodpecker.—**Pileated woodpecker**, *Hylotomus* (or *Ceophlœus*) *pileatus*, the largest woodpecker of North America excepting the ivorybill, locally known as *logcock* or *black logcock*. It is usually 16 to 18 inches long, and about 28 in extent of wings; the color is slaty-black, conspicuously striped with white or pale yellowish on the head and neck, this color also varying the hidden parts of the wings; the male has the whole pileum scarlet; in the female the crest is scarlet on the posterior half only. This fine bird inhabits all the heavily wooded regions of the country, where it represents the great black woodpecker of Europe, *Picus* or *Dryocopus martius*.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*).

pile-beam (pīl'bēm), *n.* A separate warp-beam, upon which is wound and carried the pile-warp: distinguished from the usual warp-beam of a loom.

pile-bridge (pīl'brij), *n.* A bridge consisting of a platform supported by piles. It is probably the earliest form of bridge, and is still largely used, especially over shallow water and marshy ground.

pile-builder (pīl'bil'dėr), *n.* One who erects a structure on piles; specifically, one of a community which customarily dwells in huts or cabins erected on piles over a body of water, as the ancient lake-dwellers, and some savage peoples of the present day. See *lake-dwelling*, *palafitte*.

> As regards India, it seems to me there are good reasons for believing these *pile-builders* are the direct descendants of the pre-Aryan aboriginals. *Nature*, XXX. 169.

pile-cap (pīl'kap), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a beam connecting the heads of piles.

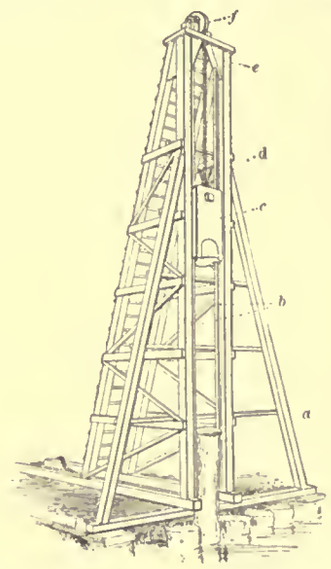
pile-clamp (pīl'klamp), *n.* In *surg.*, an instrument for clamping hemorrhoids previous to excision.

piled (pīld), *a.* [< *pile*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a pile, as an arrow.—2. Supported on or by piles.

> Among those who build on piles many live and sleep on the ground, using the *piled* part of the house for other purposes. *Nature*, XXX. 169.

pile-dam (pīl'dam), *n.* A dam made by driving piles and filling the interstices with stones. The surfaces are usually protected with planking.

pile-driver (pīl'drī'vėr), *n.* 1. A workman occupied in driving piles.—2. A machine or contrivance, usually worked by steam, for driving piles. A common form, shown in the cut, consists of a large ram or block of iron, which slides between two guide-posts. Being drawn up to the top, and then let fall from a considerable height, it comes down on the head of the pile with a violent blow.



Pile-driver.

a b, framework; *c*, the monkey—a block of cast-iron with guide-ways which slide on vertical guides on the inner faces of the upright parts *b* of the framework; *d*, nippers; *e*, inclines which engage the arms of the nippers and release the monkey; *f*, hoisting-pulley. The hoisting-rope is attached to the nippers, and the nippers engage a shouldered projection on the top of the monkey.

pile-dwelling (pīl'dwel'ing), *n.* A dwelling built on piles, especially an ancient lake-dwelling; a palafitte. Compare *pile-builder*.

pile-engine (pīl'en'jin), *n.* An engine for driving piles. See *pile-driver*.

pile-hoop (pīl'höp), *n.* An iron band put round the head of a timber pile to prevent splitting.

pilei, *n.* Plural of *pileus*.

pileiform (pil'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *piléiforme*, < L. *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a pileus; pileated in shape.

pilement† (pīl'ment), *n.* [< *pile*[3], *v.*, + *-ment*.] An accumulation.

> Costly *pilements* of some curious stone.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. ii. 16.

Pileolares (pil'ē-ō-lā'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < L. *pileolus*, etc., dim. of *pileus*, a cap: see *pileolus*.] A tribe of hymenomycetous fungi of the suborder *Tremellini*, according to Endlicher. The receptacle is membranaceous, and the hymenium inferior, free. Also *Helotici*.

pileolus (pi-lē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pileoli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pileolus*, *pilleolus*, also *pileolum*, *pilleolum*, dim. of *pileus*, *pilleus*, a cap: see *pileus*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a little pileus; some small cap-like or lid-like body; specifically, the receptacle of certain fungi.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods of the family *Neritidæ*, belonging to the Oölite, having no spire, the shell resembling that of a limpet.

Pileopsidæ (pil-ē-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pileopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, named from the genus *Pileopsis:* same as *Calyptræidæ*.

Pileopsis (pil-ē-op'sis), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < L. *pileus, pilleus*, a cap, + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] A genus of bonnet-limpets of the family *Calyptræidæ*, having the shell pileate in form, with rounded aperture, posterior spirally recurved apex, and horseshoe-shaped muscular impression. *P. hungarica* is a common European species, known as the *Hungarian bonnet-limpet* or *foolscap-limpet*. *Capulus* is a synonym.

Foolscap-limpet (*Pileopsis hungarica*).

pileorhiza (pil″ē-ō-rī'zä), *n.*; pl. *pileorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < L. *pileus, pilleus*, a cap, + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] In *bot.*, the root-cap.

pileorhize (pil'ē-ō-rīz), *n.* Same as *pileorhiza*.

pileous (pī'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, a hair, the hair: see *pile*⁴.] Same as *pilous*.

pile-pier (pīl'pēr), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a pier supported on piles.

pile-plank (pīl'plangk), *n.* One of a number of planks, about nine inches broad and from two to four inches thick, sharpened at their lower end, and driven with their edges close together into the ground in hydraulic works, as to make a coffer-dam.

piler[1] (pī'lėr), *n.* [< *pile*³, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who piles or forms into a heap.

piler[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillar*.

piles (pīlz), *n. pl.* [< NL. *pilæ*, piles, pl. of L. *pila*, a ball: see *pile*³.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, and upon the verge of the anus; hemorrhoids. Constipation favors their development.

pile-shoe (pīl'shö), *n.* An iron point fitted on a pile.

pile-start (pīl'stärt), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

pileti, *n.* Plural of *piletus*.

pile-tower† (pīl'tou″ėr), *n.* Same as *pile*², 2.

piletus (pī-lē'tus), *n.*; pl. *pileti* (-tī). [ML., < L. *pilum*, a javelin: see *pile*¹.] A form of arrow used in the middle ages, having a knob upon the shaft, near the head, to prevent it from penetrating too deeply.

pileum (pil'ē-um), *n.*; pl. *pilea* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pileum*, a cap: see *pileus*.] In *ornith.*, the cap or whole top of the head, from the base of the bill to the nape, and laterally about to the level of the upper border of the eyes. It is divided into three sections, the forehead or front, the vertex or corona, and the hindhead or occiput. See diagram under *bird*¹.

pileus (pil'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *pilei* (-ī). [L. *pileus*, also *pileum*, also *pilleus, pilleum*, a cap or brimless hat of felt, made to fit close, a felt skull-cap, = Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, a felt cap or hat, felt cloth, etc.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a conical cap or hat of felt; a cap or skull-cap.—2. In *bot.*, the expanded cap-like or umbrella-like summit of the stipe, bearing the hymenium, in hymenomycetous fungi: same as *cap*¹, 2 (*a*). See cuts under *Agaricus* and *Fungi*.—3. In *ornith.*, same as *pileum*.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of echinoderms.

pile-warp (pīl'wârp), *n.* Same as *nap-warp*.

pile-weaving (pīl'wē″ving), *n.* A process of weaving in which a third thread is introduced, and formed into loops by weaving it over wires laid across the entire breadth of the cloth. The wires are subsequently drawn out, leaving the loops standing, or the loops may be cut so as to form a nap or cut pile.

pile-wire (pīl'wīr), *n.* A wire used in pile-weaving. In the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics grooved pile-wires are used, laid with the grooves facing the outer parts of the loops of the pile. In cutting the pile-threads the knife slides edge upward through the groove or channel in the wire, thus making the cutting uniform, without danger of injuring the warp or weft.

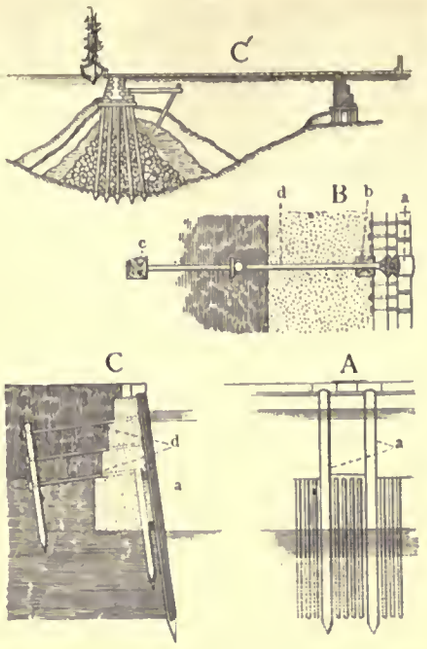
pilework (pīl'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of piles, as that upon which lacustrine dwellings are supported, or that constructed for many purposes in hydraulic engineering. See cut in next column.

The wants and habits of the people had changed, and the age of the Swiss *pileworks* was at an end.
Sir J. Lubbock, Pre-historic Times, vi.

pile-worm (pīl'wėrm), *n.* A worm or some similar animal, as a gribble or shipworm, found embedded in the timber of submerged piles. See *Limnoria, Teredo*.

pile-worn (pīl'wōrn), *a.* Worn to such a point that the pile or nap has grown thin, so as to show the threads of the stuff; threadbare.

Your *pileworn* coat. *Massinger*.



Cast-iron Pilework in Wharves at Deptford and Blackwall, England.
A, elevation; *B*, plan; *C*, *C′*, sections. *a a*, piles; *b*, a guide-pile; *c*, a stay-pile; *d d*, iron land-ties.

pilewort (pīl'wėrt), *n.* One of the buttercups, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, common in Europe and western Asia. It produces annually grain-like tubers, sometimes gathered for food, and locally fancied to have fallen from above. Also called *celandine* and *figwort*.—**Great pilewort**, an old name of the figwort *Scrophularia nodosa*.

pilfer (pil'fėr), *v.* [< OF. *pelfrer*, rob, plunder, < *pelfre*, plunder, booty, spoil; cf. *pilfeier*, rob: see *pelf*.] **I.** *intrans.* To steal in small quantities; practise petty theft.

Every string is told,
For fear some *pilfring* hand should make too bold.
Dryden.

The Malayans, who inhabit on both sides the Streights of Malacca, are in general a bold people: and yet I do not find any of them addicted to Robbery, but only the *pilfering* poorer sort. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 165.

II. *trans.* To steal or gain by petty theft; filch.

He would not *pilfer* the victory, and the defeat was easy. *Bacon*.

pilferer (pil'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who pilfers or practises petty theft.

To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown and *pilferers* of fame.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 88.

=Syn. *Thief*, etc. See *robber*.

pilferingly (pil'fėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pilfering manner; with petty theft; filchingly.

pilfery† (pil'fėr-i), *n.* [< *pilfer* + *-y*³ (see *-cry*).] The act of pilfering; petty theft; also, the thing stolen.

They eat bread, and drunk water, as a wholesome penance, enjoined them by their confessors, for base *pilferies*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

Prone it when you will, you slew spirited Saturnists, that have nothing but the *pilfries* of your penne to pollish an exhortation withall, no eloquence but tautologies to tye the eares of your auditory vnto you.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 40.

pilgarlick (pil-gär'lik), *n.* [< *pill*², *v.*, + obj. *garlic* (formerly *garlick*). See *to pill garlic*, under *pill*².] The word came to be applied, with the stress laid on *pill* with ref. to *pilled*, bald, to lepers or to other persons who have become bald by disease, acquiring a particularly opprobrious meaning.] A poor forsaken wretch: a vague term of reproach. [Low.]

And there got he a knock, and down goes *pilgarlick*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pilgrime, pelgrom*; < ME. *pilgrim, pylgrym, pelgrim, pylgreme, pelegrim, pilegrim* = OFries. *pilugrim, pilegrim* = D. *pelgrim* = MLG. *pelegrime, pelgrim, pelgrem* = OHG. *piligrim, pilikrim*, MHG. *pilgerim, pilgrim, pilgerem, pilgeram, bilgerin, pilger*, G. *pilger* = Icel. *pílagrimr* = Sw. *pilgrim* = Dan. *pilegrim*, < OF. **pelegrin, pellegrin, pelegri, pelerin, peregrin*, F. *pèlerin* = Pr. *pellegrin* = Sp. Pg. *peregrino* = It. *peregrino, pellegrino*, < ML. *peregrinus, perigrinus*, a pilgrim, traveler, foreigner, foreign resident, a suburban resident, L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner, stranger, foreign resident, prop. adj., foreign: see *peregrine*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A traveler; specifically, one who journeys to some place esteemed sacred, either as a penance, or in order to discharge some vow or religious obligation, or to obtain some spiritual or miraculous benefit; hence, a wanderer; a sojourner in a foreign land. The custom of pilgrimages has prevailed especially in India, among Mohammedan peoples, and among Christians in the middle ages. Frequented places of Christian pilgrimage have been (besides Jerusalem and the Holy Land) Rome, Canterbury, Compostela in Spain, Einsiedeln in Switzerland, and in modern times Lourdes in France.

Pilgrim, in the recognized dress worn at Rome in the 18th century.

And on Mondaye we met with the shyppe with *pylgrymes* that went out of Venyce .iij. wekes before vs, whiche *pylgrymes* had done theyr pylgrymage and retourned homewardes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and *pilgrims* on the earth. Heb. xi. 13.

With naked foot, and sackcloth vest,
And arms enfolded on his breast,
Did every *pilgrim* go.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 29.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, specifically, one of the English separatists who sailed from Delfthaven (in the Netherlands) in the "Mayflower," touching at Southampton, England, and founded the colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, at the end of 1620.—3. A new-comer, whether a person or an animal; a "tenderfoot." [Slang, western U. S.]

Pilgrim and "tenderfoot" were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle, but by a natural transference they are usually used to designate all new-comers, tourists, and business-men.
L. Swinburne, Scribner's Monthly, II. 508.

4. A curtain or screen of silk hanging from the back of a woman's bonnet to protect the neck, worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century.—**Pilgrim-bottle**, a round, flat bottle having on each side of the mouth or neck a ring for the insertion of a cord. The type is a common one in pottery of many nations and times, and is especially frequent in Italian work of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and in imitations of it. The simplest pilgrim-bottles are circular or oval and without a foot; but more elaborate vases, if preserving the flat form and the rings for a cord, are also known by this name. See *costrel*.—**Pilgrim fathers**, in *Amer. hist.*, the founders of Plymouth Colony in 1620. See def. 2, above.—**Pilgrim's pouch**, a badge of lead or other material, having the form of a pouch and hollow like it, but very small: a variety of pilgrim's sign.—**Pilgrim's shell**. (*a*) A scallop- or cockle-shell used as an emblem of pilgrimage, or a sign that one has visited the Holy Land. One of the scallops, *Pecten jacobæus*, is known as *St. James's shell*, from this circumstance. See *Pecten*, 2 (*a*). (*b*) In modern times, a carved pearl shell such as are brought by travelers from the Holy Land. *P. L. Simonds*, Art Jour., N. S., XII. 72.—**Pilgrim's sign**, a small object given to pilgrims at a shrine or sacred place as evidence of their having visited it. It was sometimes a medal, sometimes a small ampulla of lead or pewter, and bore the mark of the monastery, church, etc., which issued it.—**Pilgrim's staff**. (*a*) The long staff which was one of the badges of a pilgrim. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *bourdon*¹.—**Pilgrim's vase**, a decorative vase having a flat and disk-like body, in partial imitation of a pilgrim's bottle.

Pilgrim's Sign.
(From "Journal of the British Archæological Association," 1846.)

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, used by, or characteristic of a pilgrim, or one who travels to a sacred place in performance of some religious duty; wandering as a pilgrim; consisting of pilgrims.

A parish priest was of the *pilgrim* train. *Cowley*.

Till Morning fair
Came forth, with *pilgrim* steps, in amice gray.
Milton, P. R., iv. 427.

She remembered the parting words of the *pilgrim* count.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 31.

pilgrim (pil'grim), *v. i.* [< *pilgrim*, *n.*] To journey or travel as a pilgrim; undertake or accomplish a pilgrimage.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down everywhere, feeding upon all sorts of plants.
Grew.

Pilgriming restlessly to so many "Saints' Wells."
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 117.

pilgrimage (pil'gri-māj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilgramage*; < ME. *pilgrimage, pylgrymage, pilegrimage*, also *pelrimage, pelrinage*, < AF. *pilrymage*, OF. *pelerinage*, F. *pèlerinage* = It. *pellegrinaggio, peregrinaggio*, < ML. **peregrinaticum*, also, after Rom., *peregrinagium*, a traveling, voyage, pilgrimage, < *peregrinus*, a traveler, pilgrim: see *pilgrim*.] 1. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a traveling on through a strange country or to some place deemed sacred in order to perform some religious vow or duty, or obtain some spiritual or miraculous benefit.

In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
Ready to wenden on my *pilgrimage*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 21.

We all by one assent auowed a *pylgrymage* to be made in all our behalfes to our blessyd Lady of Loreta.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 68.

Mowbray and myself are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 49.

2. Figuratively, the journey of life; the time spent in passing through the world to the "better land."

And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my *pilgrimage* are an hundred and thirty years.
Gen. xlvii. 9.

3†. The time occupied by a pilgrimage; hence, a lifetime.

In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*,
And like a hermit overpass'd thy days.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 116.

= Syn. 1. *Voyage, Tour*, etc. See *journey*.

pilgrimage†, *v. i.* [< *pilgrimage*, *n.*] To go as a pilgrim. [Rare.]

To Egypt she'll *pilgrimage*, at Meroe fill
Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple.
Sir R. Stapleton, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 555. (*Davies.*)

pilgrimer (pil'gri-mėr), *n.* A pilgrim.

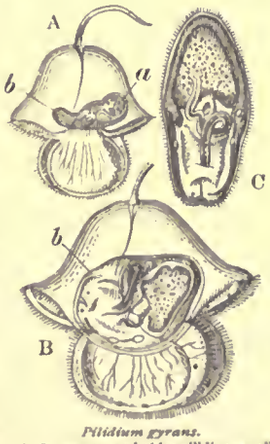
Now, I am Magdalen, a poor *pilgrimer*, for the sake of Holy Kirk.
Scott, Abbot, xv.

pilgrimize (pil'gri-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pilgrimized*, ppr. *pilgrimizing*. [< *pilgrim* + *-ize*.] To wander or journey about as a pilgrim: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

I'll bear thy charges, an thou wilt but *pilgrimize it* along with me to the land of Utopia.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 4.

pili, *n.* Plural of *pilus*.

Pilidium (pī-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιλίδιον*, a little hat or cap, dim. of *πῖλος*, a felt hat or cap: see *pileus*.] 1. A generic name given to the larvæ of rhynchocœle turbellarians, or nemertean worms, under the impression that they are distinct animals. *Pilidium gyrans* is the larva of a species of the genus *Lineus*. The name is retained as a convenient designation of such pilate or helmet-shaped nemertean larvæ: in this use it is written without the capital, and has a plural *pilidia*.



Pilidium gyrans.
A, B, younger and older pilidia: *a*, alimentary canal; *b*, rudiment of the nemertean, more advanced in S than in A; C, newly freed nemertean.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of false limpets of the family *Acmæidæ*. — 3†. [*l. c.*] In *bot.*, a hemispherical apothecium in certain lichens.

piliferous (pī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair (see *pile*⁴), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or tipped with hairs. — 2. In *zoöl.*, bearing hairs; hairy; piligerous: specifically, in entomology, noting the tubercles of caterpillars whence bundles of hairs arise. — **Piliferous layer**, in *bot.*, the layer of young superficial tissue of active roots that is provided with root-hairs.

piliform (pī'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] Slender or fine as a hair; filiform; filamentous.

piligerous (pī-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pilus*, hair, + *gerere*, carry.] Covered with hair or fur; pilous or pilose; piliferous.

piling¹ (pī'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pile*¹, *v.*] 1. In *engin.*, the operation of placing and driving piles in position. — 2. Piles collectively; pilework. — **Dovetailed piling**, a combination of piles fixed by mortising them into one another by a double dovetail-joint.

piling² (pī'ling), *n.* [< *pile*⁴ + *-ing*¹.] In *leather-manuf.*, a slow inward sweating of the leather. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 297.

piling-iron (pī'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* An instrument for breaking off the awns of barley.

pilion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pillion*.

pilkins (pil'kiuz), *n.* A corruption of *pillcorn* (†).

The Bantam said he had seen Tom secreting *pilkins* in a sack. *G. Meredith*, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, ix.

pill¹† (pil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pile, pille;* also *peel* (by confusion with *peel*¹), < ME. *pillen, pyllen, pilen, pylen*, plunder, < OF. *piller*, F. *piller*, plunder, rifle, ransack, loot, = Sp. *pillar*, plunder, pilfer, = Pg. *pilhar* = It. *pigliare* (ML. as if **piliare*), < L. *pilare*, plunder, pillage, rare in the simple form, but common in comp. *compilare*, scrape together and carry off, plunder, pillage (> ult. E. *compile*), and *expilare*, plunder, pillage, and common also in ML., *pilare, pillare;* usually explained as a fig. use of *pilare*, deprive of hair (see *pill*²), but no doubt of independent origin.] I. *trans.* To rob; plunder; pillage.

Thou sal noght be tyrant til thaim, to *pille* thaime, and spoyle thaim, als the wicked princez duz.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

It is more than two yere that thei cessed neuer to robbe and to *pile* oure londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 556.

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 246.

Having *pilled* a book which no man buys.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, liii.

When he who *pill'd* his province scapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he lost his cause.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 72.

II. *intrans.* To rob; practise robbery; plunder.

Whan the wolf hath ful his wombe he stynteth to strangle sheepe; but soothly the pilours and destroyours of Goddes hooly chirche ne do nat so, for they ne stynte nevere to *pile*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The poor man that is wrong'd
Is ready to rebel; he spoils, he *pills*.
Greene, James IV., v.

pill²† (pil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pille;* < ME. *pillen, pilen, pilien, pullen, pelen*, < OF. *piller, peler, peiler, poiler*, F. *peler*, deprive of hair, hair (hides or skins), scald (pigs), take turf off, = Pr. Sp. *pelar* = Pg. *pellar* = It. *pelare*, deprive of hair, pluck, peel, strip, < L. *pilare*, deprive of hair, depilate, < *pilus*, hair: see *pile*⁴. Cf. *pill*¹, rob, *peel*¹, skin, with which *pill*² has been more or less confused.] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of hair; make bald. Compare *pilled*. — 2. To peel; strip; form by stripping off the skin or bark.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, . . . and *pilled* white strakes in them. Gen. xxx. 37.

They take limons which they *pil*, anointing themselues thoroughly with the iuice therof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 58.

To pill garlic†, to do some unpleasant office; endure mortification. Compare *pilgarlick*.

And ye shul here how the tapster made the pardonere *pull Garlik* al the long nyghte til it was ner end day;
For the more chere she made of love, the falser was her lay.
The Merry Adventure of the Pardoners and Tapster at the Inn at Canterbury (printed in Urry's ed. of Chaucer, 1721), l. 122.

II. *intrans.* To peel; come off in flakes.

pill²† (pil), *n.* [< *pill*², *v.*; a var. of *peel*¹, *n.*] 1. Peel; skin; rind; outer covering.

Sweet is the Nut, but bitter is his *pill*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The huske or *pill* of a greene nut which blacketh one's fingers and hands. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

These [hazel-shoots] prune and cleanse of every leaf and spray, . . .
But perish not the rine and utter *pill*.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 149).

2. The refuse of a hawk's prey. *Halliwell.*

pill³ (pil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pil, pille* (= MD. *pille, pil* = G. *pille* = Dan. *pille* = Sw. pl. *piller*, a pill); an abbr. (as if of *pilule* (= MHG. *pillele*), which actually appears later), perhaps due in part to the written abbr. *pil.*, pl. *pill.*, in physicians' prescriptions, of L. *pilula*, a pill, a little ball, dim. of *pila*, a ball (> OF. *pile*, a ball, a pill): see *pilule*. *Pill* is thus not directly < L. *pila*, which is not used in the sense of 'pill,' but from its dim. *pilula*.] 1. A globular or ovoid mass of medicinal substance, of a size convenient for swallowing.

Hard is it for the patient which is ill
Fulsome or bitter potions to digest,
Yet must he swallow many a bitter *pill*,
Ere he regaine his former health & rest.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Hence — 2. Something unpleasant that has to be accepted or (metaphorically) swallowed: usually qualified by *bitter*.

Yet cannot thei abyde to swallow down the holsome *pille* of virtue, being *bitter* in their mouths.
J. Udall, On Luke iv.

He said the renunciation of this interest was a *bitter pill* which they could not swallow.
Jefferson, To Madison (Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 430).

3. A disagreeable or objectionable person. [Slang.] — 4. *pl.* A doctor or surgeon. [Milit. and naut. slang.] — 5. In *varnish-making*, the cooked mass of linseed-oil and gum before turpentine is added to thin it down and complete the varnish.

pill³ (pil), *v. t.* [< *pill*³, *n.*] 1. To form into pills. — 2. To dose with pills. [Colloq.] — 3. To reject by vote; blackball. [Club slang.]

He was coming on for election at Bay's, and was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew in my life.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxx.

pill⁴ (pil), *n.* [< ME. **pyll*, < AS. *pyll, pull*, a creek, = Icel. *pollr*, a creek, < W. *pwll*, a pool, = Ir. *poll, pull*, a creek. Cf. *pool*¹.] A small creek; one of the channels through which the drainings of a marsh enter a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

From S. Juste *pille* or creke to S. Manditus creeke is a mile dim. *Leland's Itinerary* (1769), iii. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

The *pills* being the little streams which wear away a sort of miniature tidal estuary in the mud-banks as they empty themselves into the Severn and the Wye.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 150.

pillaffe, *n.* Same as *pilau*.

pillage (pil'āj), *n.* [< ME. *pillage, pyllage, pilage*, < OF. (and F.) *pillage* = Pr. *pilatge* = Sp. *pillaje* = Pg. *pilhagem*, plunder, pillage, < ML. as if **pilaticum*, after Rom. *pillagium*, plunder, < L. *pilare* (> OF. *piller*, etc.), plunder: see *pill*¹.] 1. The act of plundering.

Pillage and robbery. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. i. 174.

2. Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home
To the tent-royal of their emperor.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 195.

= Syn. *Pillage, Plunder, Booty, Spoil, Prey.* These words denote that which is violently got or carried off; all except *prey* suggest a considerable amount seized. *Pillage* also denotes the act; the others only the thing or things taken. *Pillage* and *spoil* especially suggest the great loss to the owners, completely stripping or despoiling them of their property; *plunder* suggests the quantity and value of that which is taken: as, loaded with *plunder; booty* is primarily the spoils of war, but also of a raid or combined action, as of pirates, brigands, or burglars; *spoil* is the only one of these words that is used in the plural, except, rarely, *prey*. *Prey* now seems figurative or archaic when not applied to the objects of pursuit by animals: as, the mouse falls a ready *prey* to both beasts and birds; hence, when applied to that which is pursued or taken by man, it expresses condemnation of the act.

pillage (pil'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pillaged*, ppr. *pillaging*. [< *pillage*, *n.*] To strip of money or goods by open violence; plunder; despoil.

Antwerp, the most famous Town of Traffick in all Europe, was miserably *pillaged*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 351.

Our modern compilers, like sextons and executioners, think it their undoubted right to *pillage* the dead.
Goldsmith, Essays, Pref.

pillager (pil'ā-jėr), *n.* [< *pillage* + *-er*¹.] One who pillages or plunders by open violence; a plunderer.

pillar (pil'ār), *n.* [Early mod. E. *piller;* < ME. *piller, pillare, pyllare, pyllour, piler, pyler, pylere, pelere, pyleer, pilour*, < OF. *piler, pilier*, F. *pilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pilar* = It. *piliere* = D. *pilaar* = MLG. *pīlere, pilar*, LG. *pīler* = OHG. *pīlāri, pfīlāri*, MHG. *phīlære, pfīler*, G. *pfeiler* = Sw. *pelare* = Dan. *piller, pille* = Ir. *pileir*, a pillar, < ML. *pilare*, also *pilarius, pilarium*, and *pilleare*, a pillar, < L. *pila*, a pillar, pier, mole: see *pile*².] 1. A column; a columnar mass of any form, often composed, or having the appearance of be-

Pillar.— Cathedral of Tours, France, 13th century.

ing composed, of several shafts engaged in a central core, as is frequent in medieval architecture: by architects often distinguished from *column*, inasmuch as it may be of any shape in section, and is not subordinated to the rules of classic architecture. See also cuts under *lat*[6] and *column*.

Eche *piler* is of Penaunce of preyeres to aeyntes,
Of Almes-dedes ar the hokes that the gates hangen on.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 602.

The *Piller* is a figure among all the rest of the Geometricall most beawtifull, in respect that he is tall and vpright and of one bignesse from the bottom to the toppe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 80.

And Jacob set a *pillar* upon her grave. Gen. xxxv. 20.

There are erected two wooden *pillars* in the water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 3.

2. A support or supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds.

The *pilere* elm, the cofere unto carayne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 177.

He is a maine *pillar* of our church, though not yet Deane nor Canon, and his life our Religions best Apologie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Grane Diuine.

With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A *pillar* of state. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 302.

3. The upright and supporting part of something, as of a table having but one support, or of a candlestick.—4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pillar-like or columnar structure, part, or organ; a column or columella; a crus: as, the *pillar* (columella or modiolus) of a spiral shell; the *pillars* (crura or peduncles) of the brain. See cut under *Discophora*.—5. One of the posts which serve to connect the plates of a clock-movement, and also to keep them the necessary distance apart.—6. In the *manège*, the raised center of the ring or manège-ground around which a horse turns. There are also pillars at regular intervals around the ground.—7. A portable emblem in the form of an ornamented column, formerly carried before an ecclesiastical dignitary as typical of his function as a support to the church.

With worldly pompe incredible,
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And each of them holdyng a *pillar*
In their handes, steade of a mace.
Skelton, Works. (*Nares.*)

8. Something resembling a pillar in appearance.

And the Lord went before them by day in a *pillar* of cloud, to lead them the way; and by night in a *pillar* of fire, to give them light. Ex. xiii. 21.

9. A solid mass of coal left either temporarily or permanently to support the roof of a mine.—10. In *harp-making*, the upright post on the side furthest from the player. It is usually hollow, and contains the rods of the pedal-action.—11. A frame for supporting tobacco-pipes in a kiln. *E. H. Knight.*—12. The nipple of a firearm. *E. H. Knight.*—**Compound pillar**, in *arch.*, a clustered column.—**From pillar to post**, or **from post to pillar**, from one thing to another without any apparent definite purpose: as, to run or be driven *from pillar to post*. The allusion, according to Brewer, is to the pillar in the center of a manège-ground and the posts placed at regular intervals around its circumference. See def. 6, above.

From thee *poast toe piler* with thoght his rackt wyt he tosseth. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 296. (*Davies.*)

Gnr Gnards, *from pillar* bang'd *to post*,
He kick'd about till they were lost.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 62. (*Davies.*)

Knotted pillar. See *knotted*.—**Pillar and breast**, a common method of mining coal, in which the breasts or working-places are rectangular rooms, usually five or ten times as long as they are broad, and opened on the upper side of the gangway, or main haulage-road, or level driven on the strike of the coal. The breasts are made of various widths, usually from five to twelve yards, according to the character of the roof, but not so wide that the roof will not sustain itself. These breasts or rooms are separated by pillars of coal, broken only by cross-headings where these are needed for ventilation. The pillars are sometimes left so narrow that it is not expected they will permanently support the roof of the mine; in such cases the object of the method is to get as much coal as possible in the shortest time and at the least expense. If mere economy of coal is considered desirable, the pillars are left wider, and, after the breasts are entirely worked out, are "robbed"—that is, are cut away until all the coal has been obtained from them which can be removed without too great danger to the miners. This method of mining is also called *post and stall, pillar and stall, pillar and room, stoop and room, board and pillar*, etc. See *long-wall*.—**Pillar dollar**, a silver coin of Spain (so called from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules), coined especially for use in the former Spanish colonies in America. Also called *peso* and *piece of eight*. See cut in next column.—**Pillar letter-box**, a short pillar placed in a street, containing a receptacle for

Pillar Dollar (reverse), 1661.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

letters, etc., which are collected at specified hours by post-office letter-carriers. [Eng.]—**Pillars of Corti.** Same as *rods of Corti* (which see, under *rod*).—**Pillars of Hercules**, the two hills on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar—Abyla (Jebel-el-Mina), on the African side, and Calpe (Rock of Gibraltar), on the European side—which were said to have been torn asunder by Hercules.—**Pillars of the abdominal ring.** See *columns of the abdominal ring*, under *column*.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See *diaphragm*.—**Pillars of the fauces.** See *fauces*.—**Pillars of the fornix**, the more or less compact strands of the fornix passing one pair anteriorly and one pair posteriorly down toward the base of the brain. The anterior pair pass down to the corpora albicantia, and are called *columns of the fornix*, or *radices ascendentes* (by Meynert *descendentes*) *fornicis*. The posterior pillars or crura pass downward to end in the hippocampus major and to form the fimbria.—**Pillars of the palate.** See *palate*, 1.—**Pompey's pillar**, a noted monument of antiquity standing at Alexandria in Egypt. It is a huge Corinthian column of red granite, rising to a height of 98 feet 9 inches, exclusive of the substructure. The shaft is monolithic and unfluted, 73 feet long and 29 feet 8 inches in circumference. The capital is 9 feet high, and the square base measures about 15 feet on the side. Despite the popular name, the monument had nothing to do with Pompey: it was erected in honor of the emperor Diocletian, a statue of whom originally stood upon it.—**Rib and pillar**, in *mining*, a system upon which the so-called "thick coal" was formerly extensively mined. It is a modification of the pillar-and-breast method. [South Staffordshire, Eng.]

pillar-block (pil'är-blok), *n.* In *mach.*, a pillow-block or plumber-block.

pillar-box. Same as *pillar letter-box* (which see, under *pillar*).

pillar-brick (pil'är-brik), *n.* In the construction of a brick-kiln by building up unburned bricks, one of the bricks which are laid up between the "straight courses," and which form the sides of the arches through which the heated products of combustion flow in the process of burning.

pillar-compasses (pil'är-kum^{f}pas-ez), *n.* A bow-pen; a pair of dividers with an attachment for a pen or pencil.

pillared (pil'ärd), *a.* [< *pillar* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having pillars; supported by pillars.

In the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother-tree, a *pillar'd* shade
High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1106.

All that remained [of a vihara] was a series of some twenty cells and four larger halls surrounding a *pillared* court 50 ft. square.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 137.

2. Having the form of a pillar.

Th' infuriate hill that shoots the *pillar'd* flame.
Thomson, Summer.

pillaret (pil'är-et), *n.* [< OF. *pileret*, dim. of *piler*, a pillar: see *pillar* and *-et*.] A small pillar.

The Pillars and *Pillarets* of Fusill Marble.
Fuller, Worthies (Wiltshire), III. 316.

pillar-file (pil'är-fil), *n.* A narrow, thin, flat hand-file with one safe edge. *E. H. Knight.*

pillaring (pil'är-ing), *n.* [< *pillar* + *-ing*[1].] A system or series of pillars; a method of applying or employing pillars. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 315.

pillarist (pil'är-ist), *n.* [< *pillar* + *-ist*.] Same as *stylite*.

pillar-lip (pil'är-lip), *n.* In *conch.*, the inner or columellar lip of a gastropod.

pillar-plait (pil'är-plāt), *n.* In *conch.*, a columellar fold. *P. P. Carpenter.*

pillar-saint (pil'är-sānt), *n.* Same as *stylite*.

pillary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pillory*.

pillas (pil'as), *n.* [Also *pillis*, *pillez*, *pellas*, etc., < Corn. *piles*, *pelez*, bare, bald. Cf. *pill*[2].] The naked oat, *Avena nuda*, by some considered a variety of *A. sativa*. Also called *pillcorn*. *Jago*, Glossary. [Cornwall, Eng.]

pillau, pillaw, *n.* See *pilau*.

pill-beetle (pil'bē^{f}tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the family *Byrrhidæ*, especially of the genus *Byrrhus*: so called from its small size and rounded form, which when it draws in or folds away its legs and feigns death make it look like a pill.

Pill-beetle (*Byrrhus pilulus*). (Line shows natural size.)

pill-box (pil'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding pills.—2. Humorously, a kind of carriage.

She drove into town in a one-horse carriage, irreverently called, at that period of English history, a *pill-box*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, xxxiii.

pill-bug (pil'bug), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Oniscidæ*; a kind of wood-louse, slater, or sow-bug which can roll itself into a ball like a pill. One such species is technically called *Armadillo pilularis*.

pill-coater (pil'kō^{f}tèr), *n.* A machine for coating pills with sugar. The pills are placed in a pan with a compound of sugar, and agitated constantly by a steady rotary motion, exposing their entire surface to the sugar, and yet not allowing them to stick together.

pillcorn (pil'kôrn), *n.* See *pillas*.

pilled† (pild), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *pild*; ME. **pilled, piled, pild*; pp. of *pill*[2], *v.*] 1. Stripped of hair; bald.

As *piled* as an ape was his skulle.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 15.

He myȝte no maistre [ben] kald (for Crist that defended),
Ne puten [ne] pyllon on his *pild* pate;
But prechen in parfite lijf & ne pride vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

2. Having scanty hair.

With skalled browes blake and *piled* berd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 627.

3. Threadbare; hence, forlorn.

I am no such *pilled* Cynick to believe
That beggary is the only happiness.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

pilled-garlic† (pild'gär^{f}lik), *n.* Same as *pil-garlick*.

pilledness† (pild'nes), *n.* Baldness; bareness; scantiness; threadbare condition.

Some scorned the *pildnesse* of his garments.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 167.

piller[1]† (pil'èr), *n.* [< ME. *pillour, pellour, pilour, pelour*, a robber, < OF. **pillour, pilleur*, F. *pilleur*, < LL. **pilator* (in fem. *pilatrix*), ML. *pillator*, a robber, < L. *pilare*, rob: see *pill*[1].] A plunderer; a robber.

To ransake in the taa of bodyes dede,
Item for to strepe of herneys and of wede,
The *pilours* dlden businesse and cure
After the bataille and discomfiture.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 149.

They haue tooke notable goods of ours,
On this side see, these false *pelours*
Called of Saincte Malo, and ellis where.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 190.

piller[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pillar*.

pillery[1]† (pil'èr-i), *n.* [< *pill*[1] + *-ery*.] Robbery; plunder; pillage; rapine.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill. *Daniel.*

pillery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pillory*.

pillez (pil'ez), *n.* Same as *pillas*.

pilliocausia, pillicoshy (pil^{f}i-ō-kâ'si-ä, pil'i-kō-shi), *n.* Hiera-piera, or powder of aloes and canella.

pillion (pil'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilion, pylion*; < ME. *pylion, pyllioun*, < Ir. *pilliun, pillin*, a pack-saddle, = Gael. *pillean, pillin*, a pack-saddle, cloth put under a saddle, = W. *pilyn* = Manx *pollan*, a pack-saddle; < Ir. *pill*, a covering, = Gael. *peall*, a skin, coverlet, = L. *pellis*, a skin: see *pell*[1]. In the sense of 'head-dress' perhaps a diff. word, ult. < L. *pileus, pilleus*, a felt cap: see *pileus*.] 1†. A saddle, especially a light and simple saddle without a raised bow and pommel.

His strong brasse bit, his slyding reynes, his shanke *pillion* without stirrups. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. A pad or cushion fitted for adjustment to a saddle behind as a seat for a second person, usually a woman.

Every now and then drop'd a Lady from her *Pillion*, another from her Side Saddle.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 84.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a *pillion* behind you?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

3†. In *mining*, tin recovered from the slags in the smelting of that metal. This is done by repeated stamping, sifting, and washing. [Cornwall, Eng.]—4†. A head-dress, as of a priest; a hat.

Ne puten *pylion* [cardinal's hat (Skeat)] on his pild pate; But prechen in parfite lijf & no pride vsen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 839.

Mercury shall give thee gifts manyfolde;
His *Pillion*, scepire, his winges, and his harpe.
Barclay, Eclogue, iv.

pillioned (pil′yond), *a.* [Early mod. E. *pylyoned*; < *pillion*, *n.*, 4, + *-ed*[2].] Having a pillion (the head-dress so called).

The idolatour, the tyrant, and the whoremongar are no mete ruynisters for hym, though they be . . . never so fynely forced, *pylyoned*, and scarletted.
Bp. Bale, Vocacion (Harl. Misc., VI. 442).

pill-milleped (pil′mil′e-ped), *n.* A milleped or thousand-legs of the family *Glomeridæ*; a kind of gally-worm that can roll itself into a ball. Also *pill-worm*.

pillorize (pil′o-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pillorized*, ppr. *pillorizing*. [< OF. *pilloriser, piloriser, pyloriser, pilloriger* (ML. *pilorisare*), pillorize; as *pillor-y* + *-ize*.] To set in a pillory.

Henry Burton . . . was . . . *pillorized* with Prynne and Bastwicke.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 192.

pillorizing (pil′o̤-rī-zing), *p. a.* Serving to pillorize or set up to ridicule.

Dandin has become a *pillorizing* name adopted (probably from folk-speech) by many French authors — as Rabelais, Racine, La Fontaine, Molière — for types of various forms of folly they have undertaken to scathe.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 150.

pillory (pil′o̤-ri), *n.*; pl. *pillories* (-riz). [Early mod. E. *pillorie, pillery, pillerie, pillary, pillarie*, < ME. *pillory, pillori, pyllery, pullery* = MD. *pilorijn, pellarin*, < OF. *pilori, pilorin, pilerin, pellorin*, F. *pilori* (= Pg. *pelourinho*), a pillory (cf. OF. *pilori, pillory, pillori*, a ruff or collar so called, encircling the neck like the boards of a pillory); cf. ML. *pilorium, piliorium, pelloriun, pilloricum, pellericum, pilaricum*, etc. (forms which, like the obs. E. *pillary, pillery*, etc., simulate a connection with ML. *pilare, pilarium, pilorus*, a pillar; cf. OF. *pille*, a pillory, another use of *pile, pille*, < L. *pila*, a pillar), also *spiliorium*, a pillory (in ML. also called *collistrigium*), < Pr. *espitlori*, a pillory (supposed, from the fact that the F. form is evidently borrowed, to have been first used, as the name first arose, in Provence or Spain); perhaps lit. 'window,' 'peephole,' or 'lookout' (the prisoner with his head confined in the pillory being humorously regarded as looking out of a window or peephole), < ML. as if **speculatorium*, a lookout, place of observation, neut. of L. *speculatorius*, of or belonging to spies or to observation, < *speculator*, one who looks out, a spy, explorer, examiner, ML. (also *spiculator*) also an underofficer, attendant, jailor, tormentor: see *speculator*. Cf. Cat. *espitllera*, a little window, peephole, loophole, < L. *specularia*, pl. (rarely in sing. *specular*), a window, cf. *specularis*, of or belonging to a looking-glass or mirror (or to looking), < *speculum* (> Cat. *espill*), a looking-glass, mirror: see *speculum*. Forms corresponding to *pillory* do not occur in the other languages, the Sp. being *picota*, It. *berlina*, D. *kaak*, G. *pranger*, Dan. *gabestok*, etc.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who was thus exposed to public derision.

Pillory.

In Great Britain it was a common punishment appointed for forestallers, users of deceitful weights, common scolds, political offenders, those guilty of perjury, forgery, libel, seditious writings, etc. It was abolished in 1837.

Cros! thou dost no trouthe
On a *pillori* my fruit to pinne,
He hath no spot of Adam sinne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), viii. 14.

Er he be put on the *pullery* for [that is, in spite of] eny preier, ich hote!
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 216.

Than they were delyuered to the hangman, and fast bounde layde in a carre and brought with trompettes to the place of execution named ye halles, and there set on the *pillery*, and turned four tymes aboute in the syght of all the people. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlvii.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post are very near akin.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. 18. § 17.

Public executions gone; *pillory* gone — the last man pilloried was in the year 1830.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 263.

pillory (pil′o̤-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pilloried*, ppr. *pillorying*. [< *pillory*, *n.*] 1. To punish by exposure in the pillory.

He [Lilburne] was condemned to be whipped, *pilloried*, and imprisoned. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., liii.

Hungering for Puritans to *pillory*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Hence — 2. Figuratively, to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

pillourt, *n.* Same as *piller*[1].

pillow (pil′ō), *n.* [< ME. *pillowe, pylowe, pelow, pelowe, pilwe, pulwe, pylwe, pule* (also *pelwere, pulwere*), < AS. **pylwe*, found only in the reduced form *pyle*, = MD. *pulwe, pulwe*, D. *peluw, peuluw* = MLG. *pole, pōl*, LG. *poel* = OHG. *phulwi, fulwi, phulwi, fulwi, phulawi, phuliwi, phulwo*, MHG. *phulwe, pfulwe*, G. *pfühl*, a pillow; derived at a very early period, with omission of the L. term. *-nus*, < L. *pulvīnus*, also *pulvīnar*, ML. also dim. *pulvillus*, a pillow, bolster, cushion.] 1. A head-rest used by a person reclining; specifically, a soft elastic cushion filled with down, feathers, curled hair, or other yielding material, used to support the head during repose. In India, China, Japan, and other warm countries of the East a light bamboo or ratan frame with a slightly concave or crescent-shaped top is used as a pillow.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when restyt sloth
Finds the down *pillow* hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 35.

The second sister, she made his bed,
And laid soft *pillows* under his head.
Lay the Bent to the Bonny Broom (Child's Ballads, VIII. 19).

2. A block or support resembling such a cushion in form or use. (*a*) *Naut.*, the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported. (*b*) In *mach.*, a bearing of brass or bronze for the journal of a shaft, carried by a plumber-block. (*c*) The socket of a pivot; an ink or step. (*d*) In certain industrial arts, a supporter or ground upon which to work, often a stuffed cushion, sometimes hard and resistant; especially, in lace-making, the cushion upon which laces are made. The lace pillow is in England, and

Lace Pillow.

usually in Belgium, a simple cushion, square or rounded, or rarely oblong, to which the threads are fixed by pins; as the lace is made, the pins have to be taken out and the fabric shifted. In central France the pillow is a box covered with cloth and slightly stuffed on the outside, sloping toward the worker, and having at the side farthest from the worker a cylinder or drum to which the threads are attached by pins, and which can be revolved, carrying the finished lace with it. Another form of pillow is a cylinder set horizontally on a stand high enough to be placed upon the floor in front of the worker.

3. A kind of plain fustian. — **Pillow of a plow**, a cross-piece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.

pillow (pil′ō), *v.* [< *pillow*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To rest or place on or as on a pillow for support.

So, when the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave.
Milton, Nativity, i. 231.

II. *intrans.* To rest the head on or as on a pillow. [Rare.]

They lay down to rest,
With corselet laced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 4.

And thou shalt *pillow* on my breast,
While heavenly breathings float around.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 55.

pillow-bar (pil′ō-bär), *n.* The ground or filling of pillow-lace, consisting of irregular threads or groups of threads drawn from one part of the pattern to another. These bars may either be plain or have a minute pearl-edge.

pillow-bear, *n.* See *pillow-bier*.

pillow-bier, pillow-beer (pil′ō-bēr), *n.* [Also *pillow-bear*; < ME. *pillowebere, pilwebeer, pilwebere, pelowbere*; < AS. **pylwe, pyle*, a pillow, + *bēr*, a couch, pallet, also a bier: see *pillow* and *bier*.] A pillow-case.

For in his male he hadde a *pilwebeer*,
Which that he seide was oure lady veyl.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 694.

Do not make holes in the *pillow-beers*.
Middleton, Women beware Women, iv. 2.

Your pillow is clean, and your *pillow-beer*,
For I washed 'em in Styx last night, son.
Lamb, Satan in Search of a Wife, i. 9.

pillow-block (pil′ō-blok), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*. — **Ball-and-socket pillow-block.** See *ball*[1].

pillow-case (pil′ō-kās), *n.* A movable case or covering which is drawn over a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with corking pins.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Chambermaid.

pillow-cup (pil′ō-kup), *n.* A cup or drink taken before going to bed; a "nightcap."

The landlord . . . commanded his waiter Geoffrey to hand round to the company a sleeping-drink, or *pillow-cup*, of distilled water mingled with spices.
Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

pillow-lace (pil′ō-lās), *n.* See *lace*.

pillow-linen (pil′ō-lin′en), *n.* Linen especially made or used for pillow-cases.

pillow-pipe (pil′ō-pīp), *n.* A last pipe smoked before going to bed. [Rare.]

I sat with him whilst he smoked his *pillow-pipe*, as his phrase is. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 2.

pillow-sham (pil′ō-sham), *n.* An embroidered or otherwise ornamented cover to be laid over a pillow when not in use.

Pillow-shams — one of the hostess's troublesome little household fopperies — neatly folded out of the way.
The Century, XXXVII. 786.

pillow-slip (pil′ō-slip), *n.* An outer covering or case for a pillow; a pillow-case.

pillow-word (pil′ō-wėrd), *n.* A meaningless expression prefixed in Japanese poetry to other words for the sake of euphony. [Rare.]

Almost every word of note has some *pillow-word* on which it may, so to speak, rest its head; and dictionaries of them are often resorted to by the unready Japanese versifier, just as rhyming dictionaries come to the aid of the poetasters of modern Europe.
B. H. Chamberlain, Class. Poetry of the Japanese, Int., p. 5.

pillowy (pil′o̤-i), *a.* [< *pillow* + *-y*[1].] Like a pillow; soft; yielding.

Shapes from the invisible world, unearthly singing
From out the middle air, from flowery nests,
And from the *pillowy* silkiness that rests
Full in the speculation of the stars.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

pillpate† (pil′pāt), *n.* [< *pill*[2], *v.*, + obj. *pate*; or for *pilled pate*.] A shaven head; hence, a friar or monk.

These smeared *pill-pates*, I would say prelates, first of all accused him, and afterward pronounced the sentence of death upon him. *Becon*, ii. 315.

pill-tile (pil′tīl), *n.* A metal plate having semicylindrical grooves upon its upper surface, presenting a series of upwardly projecting edges. It is used with a correspondingly grooved roller to cut a small roll of prepared material into equal parts, which are subsequently rounded into pills. See *pill*[3].

pill-willet (pil′wil′et), *n.* [Imitative.] The willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. Also *will-willet, pill-will-willet*.

pill-worm (pil′wėrm), *n.* A gally-worm or thousand-legs; a pill-milleped. See *Glomeridæ*.

pillwort (pil′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pilularia*; especially, *P. globulifera*, the creeping pillwort of Europe: named from the pellet-like involucres containing the fruit.

pilniewink (pil′ni-wingk), *n.* See *pinnywinkle*.

She shall avouch what it was that she hath given to the wretch Dryfesdale, or the *pilniewinks* and thumbikins shall wrench it out of her finger-joints. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxii.

Piloboleæ (pī-lō-bō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pilobolus* + *-eæ*.] A small subfamily of phycomycetous fungi of the family *Mucoraceæ*, having many-spored sporangia.

Pilobolus (pī-lō-bō′lus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, + *βῶλος*, a clod, lump: see *bole*[2], *bolus*.] A genus of phycomycetous fungi, typical of the subfamily *Piloboleæ*. *P. crystallinus*, the commonest species, occurs on animal dung. Its glutinous spores are forcibly ejected, often to a distance of ten feet.

pilocarpine (pī-lō-kär′pin), *n.* [< *pilocarpus* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$) isolated from pilocarpus, which it resembles in its medicinal properties.

Pilocarpus (pī-lō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1796), < Gr. *πῖλος*, a cap, + *καρπός*, fruit.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Zanthoxyleæ*, characterized by the small calyx-teeth, valvate petals, versatile anthers, smooth ovary-lobes, and one-seeded cells, and by the complete numerical symmetry of the flower in circles of fours and fives. The 12 species are natives of the West Indies and tropical America. They bear pellucid-dotted leaves, either thin or coriaceous, pinnate or of one to three leaflets, alternate, opposite, or whorled. The numerous small green or purple flowers form very long terminal or axillary racemes.

2. [*l. c.*] The leaflets of *P. pennatifolius*, a very powerful diaphoretic medicine. Also known as *jaborandi*, though this word has been applied to various pungent sudorific plants.

pilori-rat (pi-lō′ri-rat), *n.* A book-name of the Cuban hutia-conga, *Capromys pilorides*.

Pilori-rat (*Capromys pilorides*).

pilose (pī′lōs), *a.* [Also *pilous*; < L. *pilosus*, hairy, < *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4].] Covered with hair; hairy; furry; pilous; especially, covered with fine or soft hair.

pilosity (pī-los′i-ti), *n.* [< *pilose* + *-ity*.] The state of being pilose or pilous; hairiness.

Pilosity is incident to orifices of moisture.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

pilot (pī′lot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pilotte*, *pylate*; < OF. *pilot*, F. *pilote* = Sp. Pg. *piloto* = It. *piloto*, *pilota* (ML. *pilotus*, *pilota*), a pilot; cf. MD. *pilote*, *piloot*, *pijloot*, *pijlloot* (Kilian), *peilloot* (Sewel), D. *piloot* = MLG. *pilote*, a pilot; origin uncertain; appar., through OF. *piloter*, *pilotier*, "to sound the depth of water with a line and plummet" (Cotgrave), < MD. **peylloot*, **peilloot*, D. *peillood*, a sounding-lead (= G. *peil-loth*, sounding-lead, plummet), < *peylen*, *pijlen* (Kilian), D. *peilen* (= G. *peilen*, take soundings) (contr. of MD. *pegelen*, measure the capacity of anything, < *pegel*, the capacity of a vessel's gage), + *loot*, D. *lood* = G. *loth* = E. *lead*: see *lead*[2].] 1. The steersman of a ship; that one of a ship's crew who has charge of the helm and the ship's course; specifically, one who works a ship into and out of harbor, or through a channel or passage. In this specific sense the pilot is a person possessing local knowledge of shallows, rocks, currents, channels, etc., licensed by public authority to steer vessels into and out of particular harbors, or along certain coasts, etc., and rendering such special service for a compensation, fixed usually with reference to the draft of water and the distance.

And whanne we shuld a take the Porte, Sodenly fell down and Deyde the *Pylate* of our shippe, which we call lodysman. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

Times answerable, like waters after a tempest, full of working and swelling, though without extremity of storm; but well passed through by the wisdom of the *pilot*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

Passengers in a ship always submit to their *pilot's* discretion, but especially in a storm. *South*, Sermons, X. v.

The city remaining . . . without government of magistrate, like a ship left without a *pilot*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 601.

The high-shoed ploughman, should he quit the land
To take the *pilot's* rudder in his hand, . . .
The gods would leave him to the waves and wind,
And think all shame was lost in human kind.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 148.

2. A guide; a director of the course of others; one who has the conduct of any affair requiring knowledge and judgment.

All must obey
The counsell of the *pilot*, & still stand
Prest at his service, when he doth command.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

3. Same as *cow-catcher*. See cut under *passenger-engine*. [U. S.]—4. A book of sailing-directions.—5. Pilot-cloth.

Linings, rugs, wraps, and heavy friezes, *pilots*, druggets, blankets, etc., in which bulk and warmth more than wear-resisting qualities are required. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

6. The pilot-fish.—7. The black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. *G. Trumbull.* [Virginia coast.]—**Coasting-pilot.** Same as *coast-pilot*.—**Pilot's water**, any part of the sea or of a river in which a pilot must be employed. (See also *branch-pilot*.)

pilot (pī′lot), *v. t.* [< F. *piloter*, pilot; from the noun.] To steer; direct the course of, especially through an intricate or perilous passage; guide through dangers or difficulties.

Where the people are well-educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 332.

If all do not join now to save the good old ship of the Union on this voyage, nobody will have a chance to *pilot* her on another voyage. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 89.

pilotage (pī′lot-āj), *n.* [< F. *pilotage*, < *piloter*, pilot: see *pilot*, *v.*] 1. The act of piloting; direction of a pilot; guidance.

Under his *pilotage* they anchored on the first of November close to the Isthmus of Darien.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. The employment or services of a pilot: as, incompetent *pilotage*.—3†. The knowledge of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh*.

4. The fee or remuneration paid or payable to a pilot for his services.—**Compulsory pilotage**, compulsory employment of pilots in accordance with local law.—**Pilotage authority**, a body of men appointed to test the qualifications of applicants for pilots' licenses, and to grant or suspend such licenses, etc.—**Pilotage district**, the limit of jurisdiction of a pilotage authority.

pilotaxitic (pī′lō-tak-sit′ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πῖλος*, felt, + *τάξις*, arrangement, + *-itic*[2] + *-ic*.] In *lithol.*, a term introduced by Rosenbusch to designate a holocrystalline structure said by him to be characteristic of certain rocks, and especially of the porphyrites, in which the groundmass consists of slender lath-shaped microliths of feldspar, with which are frequently connected the phenomena of fluidal structure, amygdules, and the presence of minute vitreous scales.

pilot-balloon (pī′lot-ba-lön′), *n.* A small balloon sent up in advance of a larger one to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind.

pilot-bird (pī′lot-bėrd), *n.* A bird found in the Caribbean Islands: so called because its presence at sea indicates to seamen their approach to these islands.

pilot-boat (pī′lot-bōt), *n.* A boat used by pilots for cruising off shore to meet incoming ships. On the coast of the United States pilot-boats are handy, weatherly schooner-rigged vessels, and frequently

Coast Pilot-boat of the United States.

cruise at a long distance off shore; they are distinguished by a flag and by a number painted conspicuously on the mainsail, and at night by a flare-up light, in addition to a masthead light.

pilot-bread (pī′lot-bred), *n.* Same as *ship-biscuit*.

pilot-cloth (pī′lot-klôth), *n.* A heavy woolen cloth, such as is used by pilots for pea-jackets.

piloteer†, *n.* [< *pilot* + *-eer*.] A pilot.

Whereby the wand'ring *Piloteer*
His course in gloomy Nights doth steer.
Howell, Letters, III. 4.

pilot-engine (pī′lot-en′jin), *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a railway-train to see the way is clear, especially as a precursor to a train conveying important personages.

pilot-fish (pī′lot-fish), *n.* 1. A pelagic carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor*, found in all warm seas, and occasionally on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It somewhat resembles a mackerel, being of fusiform shape, bluish color, with from five to seven dark vertical bars, and the first dorsal fin represented by a few spines. It is a foot or more long. The pilot-fish is supposed by some to have been the pompilus of the ancients, but the traditions respecting it have little foundation in fact. The generic name *Naucrates* was applied by the ancients to species of *Echeneis* and other fishes with a suctorial disk. See cut under *Naucrates*.

2. *pl.* A term extended to all the *Carangidæ*. *D. S. Jordan.*—3. A remora or sucking-fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, as *Echeneis naucrates*. [This use of the term is nearer the original meaning of *Naucrates*.]—4. A coregonid, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish or shad-waiter of New England, some of the Great Lakes, and parts of British America to Alaska.

pilot-flag (pī′lot-flag), *n.* The flag hoisted at the fore by a vessel needing a pilot. In vessels flying the United States flag the pilot-flag is the union-jack. It varies in other nationalities, but is always hoisted at the fore.

pilot-house (pī′lot-hous), *n.* An inclosed place or house on deck which shelters the steering-gear and the pilot or helmsman. In modern sea-going steam-vessels this is usually situated in some commanding position forward, and generally in connection with the officers' bridge. In a very large proportion of vessels, however, there is no pilot-house, the steersmen and steering-gear being left exposed. Also called *wheel-house*.

pilotism (pī′lot-izm), *n.* [< *pilot* + *-ism*.] Pilotage; skill in piloting. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

pilot-jack (pī′lot-jak), *n.* A union or other flag hoisted by a vessel as a signal for a pilot.

pilot-jacket (pī′lot-jak′et), *n.* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen. See *pea-jacket*.

pilot-light (pī′lot-līt), *n.* A very small gas-light kept burning beside a large burner, so that when the flow through the main burner is turned on it will be automatically lighted by the pilot-light. It is usually protected by a shield from being accidentally blown out. See *by-pass*.

pilotry (pī′lot-ri), *n.* Same as *pilotism*.

pilot-snake (pī′lot-snāk), *n.* A harmless snake of the United States, *Coluber obsoletus*.

pilotweed (pī′lot-wēd), *n.* Same as *compass-plant*.

pilot-whale (pī′lot-hwāl), *n.* Same as *caaing-whale*.

pilour†, *n.* See *piller*[1].

pilous (pī′lus), *a.* [< L. *pilosus*, hairy: see *pilose*.] 1. Covered with hair; hairy; pilose.

That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 124.

2. Consisting of hair; hair-like; piliform: as, a *pilous* covering.

Also *pileous*.

pilula (pil′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pilulæ* (-lē). [L.: see *pilule*.] In *phar.*, a pill.

pilular (pil′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. **pilularis*, < L. *pilula*, a pilule: see *pilule*.] Of or pertaining to or characteristic of pills: as, a *pilular* mass: a *pilular* form; a *pilular* consistency.

Pilularia (pil-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1717), so called in allusion to the shape of the reproductive organs; < **pilularis*, like a pill: see *pilular*.] A genus of vascular cryptogamous plants of the order *Marsileaceæ*; the pillworts. They are inconspicuous submerged plants with widely creeping slender rhizomes, with a filiform leaf from the upper side and a tuft of root-fibers from the lower side of each node. Seven species are known, of which only one, *P. Americana*, is found in North America. See *pepper-grass*, 2, and *pillwort*.

pilule (pil′ūl), *n.* [= F. *pilule* = Pg. *pilula*, < L. *pilula*, a pill, dim. of *pila*, a ball. Cf. *pill*[3].] A little pill or pellet.

pilulous (pil′ū-lus), *a.* [< *pilule* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a pill; pilular; hence, small; inconsiderable; trifling. [Rare.]

Has any one ever pinched into its *pilulous* smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

pilum (pī′lum), *n.*; pl. *pila* (-lä). [L.: see *pile*[1].] 1. A heavy javelin used by the Roman foot-soldiers.—2. Any javelin used by barbarous races with whom the Romans had to do, as by the Franks, Burgundians, and others.—3. In *phar.*, an instrument used to triturate substances in a mortar; a pestle.

pilus (pī′lus), *n.*; pl. *pili* (-lī). [L., a hair, hair: see *pile*[4].] 1. In *bot.*, one of the fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants.—2. In *zoöl.*, a hair or hair-like body, especially a hair

in any way distinguished from those which collectively cover the body.—**Pili gossypii**, cotton.—**Pili tactiles**, tactile hairs. See *hair*[1].

pilwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pillow*.

pily (pī'li), *a.* [< OF. **pile*, < *pile*, a pile: see *pile*[2].] In *her.*, divided into a number of piles set side by side. Some qualifying term expresses their position if they do not point in a parallel direction and downward. The number of piles must also be mentioned in the blazon.—**Barry pily.** See *barry*[2].—**Pily paly**, in *her.*, pily of the ordinary sort—that is, having the small piles reaching from the top to the bottom of the shield. Also *paly pily, palimle*.

pimaric (pi-mar'ik), *a.* [< L. *pi*(*nus*), pine, + *mar*(*itimus*), maritime, + *-ic*.] Derived from or occurring in the maritime pine: as, *pimaric* acid.

Pimelea (pī-mē'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1801), so called with ref. to the oily seeds and leaves; < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Thymelæaceæ* and tribe *Euthymelæeæ*, known by the two stamens, all others of the family having four, eight, or more. There are 76 species, natives of Australia and New Zealand, slender branching shrubs with tough stringy bark. They bear small opposite or scattered leaves, and white, pink, or yellow flowers in terminal or axillary involucrate clusters, each flower four-lobed, funnel-shaped, and without the appendages usual in the order, followed by a small fruit with thick rind and berry-like pulp. Many species are cultivated as beautiful greenhouse evergreens, of about 3 feet in height, under the name *rice-flower*. Others are known in Australia as *toughbark*, and can be used for textile purposes, especially *P. axiflora*, the curryjong, a tall smooth shrub. Several attain a height of about 10 feet, as *P. drupacea*, the Victorian bird-cherry.

Pimelepteridæ (pim[e]-lep-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelepterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoideous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pimelepterus*. The body is oval, compressed, and developed nearly equally above and below; the scales are small, adherent, and extending over the vertical fins; the lateral line is uninterrupted; and the teeth are generally incisorial or compressed. The species are inhabitants of tropical and temperate seas. Also called *Cyphosidæ*.

Pimelepterinæ (pim-e-lep-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelepterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sparidæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelepterus*. They have the front teeth incisiform or lanceolate, and with horizontal backwardly projecting bases, behind which are smaller ones; vomerine teeth are present; and the soft fins are densely scaly. All the species are by some referred to one genus, *Pimelepterus*, while others distinguish two or more additional genera.

Pimelepterus (pim-e-lep'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *πτερόν*, wing, *πτέρυξ*, wing, fin.] The typical genus of *Pimelepteridæ*, having the skin and scales en-

Bermuda Chub (*Pimelepterus* or *Cyphosus boscii*).

croaching on the dorsal and anal fins, which are consequently thickened, whence the name. These fishes are partly herbivorous, and the species are numerous in all warm seas. *P.* (or *Cyphosus*) *boscii* extends from the Isthmus of Panama along the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts.

pimelite (pim'e-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green color, fat and unctuous to the touch, tender, and not fusible by the blowpipe. It is a hydrous silicate containing some nickel.

pimelitis (pim-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πιμελή*, fat, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of adipose tissue.

pimelode (pim'e-lōd), *n.* Any catfish of the genus *Pimelodus*.

Pimelodinæ (pim[e]-e-lō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pimelodus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Pimelodus*, having the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other and without barbels. Some have a long spatulate snout, and in others the adipose fin is highly developed. They are characteristic of tropical waters, especially of South America, where they represent the catfishes of North America. A few species are African.

pimelodine (pi-mel'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

II. *n.* A catfish of the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

Pimelodus (pim-e-lō'dus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *πιμελώδης*, fatty, < *πιμελή*, fat, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of silurids, to which very different limits have been assigned. In the old authors it was a very heterogeneous group, embracing a vast number of species and including the common catfishes of the North American lakes and streams, as well as those of the South American, and various others. It was gradually reduced, and is now restricted to South American and Central American forms with two maxillary

Pimelodus maculatus.

and four mental barbels, typical of the subfamily *Pimelodinæ*.

piment†, *n.* [< ME. *piment, pyment*, < OF. *piment*, < ML. *pigmentum*, spiced wine, spice: see *pigment*.] Wine with a mixture of spice or honey, once a favorite beverage. Also *pigment*.

He sente hire *pyment*, meeth, and spiced ale.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 192.

pimenta[1] (pi-men'tä), *n.* Same as *pimento*.

Pimenta[2] (pī-men'tä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < Sp. *pimenta*, allspice (a related tree): see *pimento*.] A genus of fragrant trees of the myrtle family, order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Myrteæ*, characterized by the circular or spirally twisted embryo, and from one to six ovules pendulous from the summit of each of the two cells of the ovary. There are 5 species, natives of tropical America. They bear large and coriaceous feather-veined leaves, and many small flowers in axillary cymes. For *P. acris*, called *black cinnamon*, etc., see *bayberry*, 3, *bay-rum*, and *wild clove* (under *clove*[4]). For the important *P. officinalis*, see *pimento*.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* [Also *pimenta*; < Sp. *pimiento*, the pepper-plant, capsicum, *pimienta*, the fruit of this plant, applied also to *Pimenta officinalis*, Jamaica pepper, = Pg. *pimento*, *pimenta* = F. *piment*, pepper (capsicum), < ML. *pigmentum*, spice: see *pigment*.] 1. Allspice, the berry of *Pimenta officinalis* (*Eugenia Pimenta*), a tree, native of the West Indies, but cul-

Branch of Pimento (*Pimenta officinalis*), with Fruits.
a, flower; *b*, flower in longitudinal section, the stamens removed; *c*, fruit.

tivated almost exclusively in Jamaica, whence called *Jamaica pepper*. The unripe berries, which are of about the size of a pea, are dried in the sun. The shell incloses two seeds, which are roundish and dark-brown, and have a weak aromatic taste and smell, thought to resemble a mixture of those of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmeg, whence the name *allspice*. Pimento is a warm, aromatic stimulant, used chiefly as an adjuvant to tonics and purgatives. Both the fruit and the leaves yield an essential oil closely resembling oil of cloves and often substituted for it. The name *pimento* is sometimes used to include *P. acris*.

2. The tree yielding this spice, a beautiful much-branching evergreen, 30 feet in height.

pimento-walk (pi-men'tō-wâk), *n.* In Jamaica, a plantation of allspice or Jamaica pepper.

pimgenet† (pim'je-net), *n.* [Also *pimgennet, pimginit, pinjinnet*; origin obscure.] A pimple on the face. [Slang.]

Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes?
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694. (*Nares*.)

pimlico (pim'li-kō), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *pemblico*.] The Australian friar-bird, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*: so called from its cry. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *friar-bird*.

pimp[1] (pimp), *n.* [Origin unknown; according to Skeat perhaps orig. 'a fellow,' < F. *pimper*, dress up smartly (= Pr. *pimpar, pipar*, render elegant); cf. *pimpant*, ppr., smart, spruce; appar. a nasalized form of *piper*, pipe, beguile, cheat, also excel; cf. Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe, bird-call, snare: see *pipe*[1]. This explanation is, however, inadequate; the word is appar. of low slang origin, without any recorded basis.] One who provides others with the means and opportunity of gratifying their lusts; a pander.

pimp[1] (pimp), *v. i.* [< *pimp*[1], *n.*] To provide for others the means of gratifying lust; pander.

But when to sin our biassed nature leans,
The careful Devil is still at hand with means,
And providently *pimps* for ill desires.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 81.

pimp[2] (pimp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small bavin. See the quotation.

Here they make those . . . small light bavins which are used in taverns in London to light their faggots, and are called in the taverns a Brush, and by the wood-men *Pimps*.
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 138. (*Davies*.)

pimpernel (pim'pėr-nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pympernel*; < ME. *pympyrnel, pimpernol, pympernolle* = D. *pimpernel* = MHG. *pimpenelle, bebenelle*, etc., G. *pimpernelle*, < OF. *pimpernelle*, F. *pimpinelle, pimprenelle* = Cat. *pampinella* = Sp. *pimpinela* = Pg. *pimpinella* = It. *pimpinella*, Piedmontese *pampinela*, pimpernel, < ML. *pimpinella, pimpernella, pinpenella, penpinela*, also *pampinella* and *pampinaria* (simulating L. *pampinus*, a tendril), with unorig. *m* or *n*; also *pipinella, pipenella, pippinella, pippenella, piponella, pybenella, pipenula*, etc., with initial *p* (due to influence of the following *p*) for orig. initial *b*; also *bipinella, bibinella, bimpinella, bibanella*, prop. **bipennella* or *bipennula*, pimpernel (also burnet), lit. 'the two-winged little plant,' so called by confusion with burnet, which has from two to four scale-like bracts at the base of the calyx; < L. *bipennis*, two-winged: see *bipennate*.] 1†. The garden-burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*.—2. The burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.—3†. The selfheal, *Brunella vulgaris*.—4. A plant, *Anagallis arvensis*, of the primrose family, sometimes distinguished as *red* or *scarlet pimpernel*, a native of the northern Old World and introduced into the United States and elsewhere. It is a neat procumbent herb with a wheel-shaped corolla, red in color, varying to purple, white, or blue. The flowers close at the approach of bad weather, whence it is named *poor man's* (or *shepherd's*) *weather-glass*; it is also called *red chickweed, John-go-to-bed-at-noon*, etc. The name is extended also to the other species of the genus, as *A. tenella*, the bog-pimpernel, and *A. cærulea* (*A. Monelli*), the Italian or blue pimpernel, a garden species from southern Europe, with large flowers, deep-blue shaded with pink. See cut under *circumscissile*.—**Bastard pimpernel.** Same as *chaffweed*.—**False pimpernel.** See *Ilysanthes*.—**Italian pimpernel.** See def. 4, above.—**Sea- or seaside pimpernel**, a sandwort, *Arenaria peploides*.—**Water-pimpernel**, the brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi*. See *Samolus*. The name has also been applied to *Veronica Beccabunga* and *V. Anagallis*.—**Yellow pimpernel.** See *Lysimachia*.

Pimpinella (pim-pi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < ML. *pimpinella*, pimpernel: see *pimpernel*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ*, characterized by the narrow ribs of the fruit, the two-cleft carpophore, and the usually obsolete bracts and calyx-teeth. There are 75 species, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere and South Africa, with a few in South America. They are usually smooth perennial herbs, with pinnate or decompound leaves, and compound umbels of white or yellow flowers. For the three most important species, see *anise, sweet cumin* (under *cumin*), *pimpernel, breakstone*, and *ninsi*.

pimping (pim'ping), *a.* [Cf. G. *pimpelig, pimpelich*, sickly, weak, little, < *pimpeln*, be weak, moan; cf. *pim*, imitative of the sound of a bell. Cf. also *pimp*[2].] Little; petty; sickly. [Colloq.]

He had no paltry arts, no *pimping* ways. *Crabbe*.

"Was I so little?" asked Margaret. "Yes, and *pimpin'* enough." *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 4.

Pimpla (pim'plä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804), < Gr. Πίμπλα, usually Πίμπλεια, Pimplea, a city and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses.]

Ring-legged Pimpla (*Pimpla annulipes*).
♂, male abdomen; ♀, female. (Lines show natural size.)

1. A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Pimplinæ*. *P. annulipes* preys on the codling-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), the cotton-worm (*Aletia xylina*), and other destructive insects. *P. manifestator* is a large European species parasitic on certain bees.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

pimple (pim′pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pimpel*, *pumple;* < ME. **pimpel* (†) (not found), perhaps a nasalized form of AS. **pipel*, a pimple, blister, found only in the rare verb *piplian*, *pypelian*, blister, grow pimply, used only in ppr. *pipligende*, *pypelgende*, pimply, appar. < L. *papula*, a blister, pimple: see *papula*. For the form, cf. MD. *pimpel*, *pepel*, a butterfly, < L. *papilio*, a butterfly. The alleged AS. **pinpel*, a pimple (Lye), is an error for *winpel*, a wimple. The W. *pwmp*, a knob, bump (see *bump*2), and F. *pompette*, a pimple, are not connected.] 1. A small inflammatory dermal tumor or swelling; a papule or pustule, such as are seen in acne.—2. A little elevation or protuberance, of any kind, resembling a pimple.

> So do not pluck that flower, lady,
> That has these *pimples* gray.
> *Tom Linn* (Child's Ballads, I. 268).

On poor pasture land, which has never been rolled, and has not been much trampled on by animals, the whole surface is sometimes dotted with little *pimples*, through and on which grass grows; and these *pimples* consist of old worm-castings. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 286.

3†. A jolly boon companion.

> The Sun 's a good *Pimple*, an honest Soaker, he has a Cellar at your Antipodes.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

Pimple in a bent†, something very small.

> I could lay down heere sundryc examples, were yt not I should bee thoght ouer curious by prying owt a *pimple in a bent*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, Ded. (*Davies.*)

pimple (pim′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pimpled*, ppr. *pimpling*. [< *pimple*, *n.*] To cover with pimples; cause to abound with pimples; spot or blotch as with pimples.

> Yet you will *pimple* your souls with oaths, till you make them as well-favoured as your faces.
> *Middleton*, Black Book.

pimple-metal (pim′pl-met′al), *n.* See *metal*.

pimple-mite (pim′pl-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarine, *Demodex folliculorum*, occurring in the sebaceous follicles of the face.

pimp-like (pimp′lik), *a.* Like a pimp; vile; infamous; mean.

pimply (pim′pli), *a.* [< *pimple* + *-y*1.] Covered with pimples; spotted.

pimpship (pimp′ship), *n.* [< *pimp* + *-ship*.] The office, occupation, or person of a pimp. *Imp. Dict.*

pimp-whiskin† (pimp′hwis′kin), *n.* A person of low habits or character. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3. [Contemptuous.]

pin1 (pin), *n.* [< ME. *pinne*, *pynne*, a pin, peg, bolt, bar, peak, < AS. *pinn*, a pin or peg (occurs once, in *hæpsan pinn*, the pin or bolt of a hasp), = MD. *pinne*, D. *pin*, a pin, peg, = MLG. *pinne*, LG. *pinne*, *pin*, > G. *pinn*, m., *pinne*, f., a pin, peg, = Icel. *pinni* = Sw. *pinne*, a peg, = Dan. *pind*, a pin, pointed stick, = Ir. Gael. *pinne*, a pin, peg, spigot, = W. *pin*, a pin, style, pen, < ML. *pinna*, a pin, nail, peak, pinnacle, probe, appar. later uses of L. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, wing, fin, pen: see *pen*2. The transition from 'feather' to 'pin' (a sleuder or pointed instrument) appears to have been through 'pen,' a quill, to 'pen,' a style or stylus, hence any slender or pointed instrument: see *pen*2.] 1. A wooden or metal peg or bolt used to fasten or hold a thing in place, fasten things together, or as a point of attachment or support. (*a*) The bolt of a door.

> Then take the sword from my scabbard,
> And slowly lift the *pin;*
> And you may swear, and safe your aith,
> Ye never let Clerk Saunders in.
> *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 46).

(*b*) A peg or bolt serving to keep a wheel on its axle; a linch-pin. (*c*) A peg on the side of a boat, serving to keep the oar in place; a thole. Also called *thole-pin*, *boat-pin*. (*d*) A peg of a stringed musical instrument. See *peg*, 1 (*c*).

> Ye'll take a lith o' my little finger bane, . . .
> And ye'll make a *pin* to your fiddle then.
> *The Bonny Bows o' London* (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

(*e*) A peg used to stop a hole.

> Yf thou will hane frute of diuers colours, thou shalt make an hole in a tree ny the roete euyn to the pithe of the tree, and anon doo in ye hole good asure of Almayne so that it be ny full, and stoppe the hole wel and liuste wt a short *pynne*. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 170.

(*f*) In *mach.*, a short shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. (*g*) The axis of a sheave. (*h*) In *joinery*, the projecting part of a dovetail, which fits into the socket or receiving part. (*i*) That part of the stem of a key which enters the lock.

2. A peg, nail, or stud serving to mark a position, step, or degree; hence, a notch; a step; a degree.

> He will
> Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
> And he is cheated; all still comes to passe
> He 's but one *pin* above a natural.
> *W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary, ii. 3.

Specifically—(*a*) One of a row of pegs let into a drinking-vessel to regulate the quantity which each person was to drink; hence, a drinking-bout; joviality. See *on a merry pin*, below.

> Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cup
> To spoil our drinking whole ones up.
> *Holborn Drollery* (1673), p. 76. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A nail or stud (also called a *pike*) marking the center of a target; hence, the center; a central part.

> The very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 15.
>
> The *pin* he shoots at,
> That was the man deliver'd you.
> *Fletcher*, Island Princess, iv. 1.
>
> I'll cleave the black *pin* in the midst o' the white.
> *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 1.

3. One of a number of pieces of wood, of more or less cylindrical form, which are placed upright at one end of a bowling-alley, to be bowled down by the player; a skittle; hence, in the plural form, a game played with such pins. Comparo *ninepins*, *tenpins*.—4. A cylindrical roller made of wood; a rolling-pin.—5. A leg: as, to knock one off his *pins*. [Slang.]

> Mistake you! no, no, your legs would discover you among a thousand; I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pins*. *Burgoyne*, Lord of the Manor, iii. 3.

6†. A peak; pinnacle.

> Up to this pynnacle now go we;
> I xal the sett on the hyghest *pynne*.
> *Coventry Mysteries.*

7. A small piece of wire, generally brass and tinned, pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, used for fastening together pieces of cloth, paper, etc., and for other purposes.

> Yet liberal I was, and gave her *pins*,
> And money for her father's officers.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 3.

Hence—8. A thing of very small value; a trifle; a very small amount.

> But when he is to highest power,
> Yet he is not worth a *pin*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.
>
> I do not set my life at a *pin's* fee.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 65.
>
> As tho' he cared not a *pin*
> For him and his company.
> *Sir Andrew Barton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 206).

9. A straight, slender, and pointed bar with an ornamental head or attachment, used by women to secure laces, shawls, etc., or the hair, and by men to secure the cravat or scarf, or for mere ornament. Compare *hairpin*, *safety-pin*, *scarf-pin*, *shawl-pin*.—10†. A knot in timber.

> The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

11. A noxious humor in a hawk's foot. *Imp. Dict.*—**Draw-bore pin.** See *draw-bore*.—**Dutch pins**, a game or pastime resembling skittles. *Strutt.*—**Main pin**, in a vehicle, a king-bolt or bolster-pin.—**On** or **upon a merry pin**†, **in merry pin**, in a merry humor or mood; disposed to be jolly. See def. 2 (*a*). Compare *to put in the pin*, below.

> Their hartes . . . were set *on so mery a pynne*, for the victory of Montarges. *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 5.
>
> Close discourses of the honour of God and our duty to Him are irksome when men are *upon a merry pin*.
> *Charnock*, Works, I. 198.
>
> Tom Calend'rer, right glad to find
> His friend *in merry pin*.
> *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

On one's pins, alive and in good condition; on one's legs. [Slang.]

> Glad to hear that he is *on his pins* yet; he might have pegged out in ten years, you know.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 289.

Pins and needles, the pricking, tingling sensation attending the recovery of feeling in a limb which has gone to sleep; formication.—**Points and pins.** See *point*1.—**Steady pin**, in *founding:* (*a*) One of the pins in a flask which fit into openings in the lugs of another flask, so that, after the pattern is drawn, the two parts can be replaced in their original position. (*b*) One of the dowels by which the patterns are held together, when, for convenience in molding, they are made in two or more parts.—**To put in the pin**, to stop; give over; especially, to stop or give over some bad habits or indulgence, such as drunkenness: as, I'll *put in the pin* at the New Year. [Colloq.]

pin1 (pin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinned*, ppr. *pinning*. [< ME. *pinnen*, *pynnen;* < *pin*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten or secure with a bolt or peg.

> Conscience held hym
> And made Pees portor to *pynne* the gates.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 298.
>
> I say nothing,
> But smile and *pin* the door.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 2.

2. To fasten with a pin or pins.

> Good Mistriss Orgla, holde your hasty handes!
> Because your maides have not *pind* in your bandes
> According to your minde, must the stick flie
> About their shoulders straight?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.
>
> Never more
> Will I despise your learning; never more
> *Pin* cards and cony-tails upon your cassock.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

I tied on my straw bonnet, *pinned* my shawl, took the parcel and my slippers, which I would not put on yet, and stole from my room. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To transfix with or as with a pin; hence, to seize and hold fast in the same spot or position.

> Haven't I come into court twenty afternoons for no other purpose than to see you *pin* the chancellor like a bull-dog? *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxiv.

4. To nab; seize; steal. [Slang.]—5. To swage by striking with the peen of a hammer, as in splaying an edge of an iron hoop to give it a flare corresponding to that of the cask. *E. H. Knight.*—6. To clog the teeth of: as, to *pin* a file: said of particles which adhere so firmly to the teeth of a file that they have to be picked out with a piece of steel wire.—**To pin one's faith**, etc., **on** or **upon**, to rely on; have confidence in.

> The Latins take a great deal of pains to expose this Ceremony as a most shameful imposture. . . . But the Greeks and Armenians *pin their faith upon* it, and make their Pilgrimages chiefly upon this motive.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

To pin the basket†. See *basket*.

pin2 (pin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinned*, ppr. *pinning*. [< ME. *pinnen*, *pynnen*, var. of *pennen*, E. *pen*1, with ref. to *pin*1, *v.*] 1. To inclose; confine; pen or pound.

> If all this be willingly granted by us which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

2. To aim at or strike with a stone. [Scotch.]

> And who taught me to *pin* a losen [window-pane], to head a bicker, and hold the bannets? *Scott*, Redgauntlet.

pin3† (pin), *n.* [< ME. **pinne*, **penne* (?), < AS. *pinn*, a spot on the eye, prob. = It. *panno*, a spot on the eye, < ML. *pannus*, a spot on the eye, a membrane, a particular use of L. *pannus*, a cloth: see *pane*1. For the vowel relation, AS. *i* from L. *a*, cf. *pimple*, prob. < L. *papula*.] A spot or web on the eye: usually in the phrase *pin and* (*or*) *web*.

> His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they clear and graye,
> He never yet had *pinne or webbe*, his sight for to decay.
> *Gascoigne*, Princely Pl. of Kenelw. (*Nares.*)
>
> And all eyes
> Blind with the *pin and web* but theirs.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 291.

piña1 (pē′nyä), *n.* [Sp. (Chilian), so called from its shape; a particular use of *piña*, a pine-cone, pineapple, < L. *pinea*, a pine-cone, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*1, *pignon*.] The spongy cone of silver left behind, in the treatment of silver amalgam, after all the mercury has been driven off.

piña2, *n.* Same as *piña-cloth*.

Pinaceæ (pī-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), < L. *pinus* + *-aceæ*.] The *Coniferæ*.

pinacle†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle*.

piña-cloth (pē′nyä-klôth), *n.* A thin and translucent fabric made of the fiber of the long leaves of the pineapple-plant, *Ananas sativa*, and other species of the genus. It is highly esteemed by Orientals as a material for fine robes, scarfs, etc. Also *pineapple-cloth*, *pine-cloth*.

pinacocytal (pin″a-kō-sī-tal), *a.* [< *pinacocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to pinacocytes: as, a *pinacocytal* layer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

pinacocyte (pin′a-kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), a tablet, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the simple pavement-epithelial cells of which the ectoderm of sponges usually consists. Similar or identical pinacocytes form the endodermal epithelium, except in the cases of the ascons and of the flagellated chambers of all sponges, which latter are lined with choanocytes.

pinacoid (pin′a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *πίναξ* (*πινακ-*), board, tablet (see *pinax*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a plane parallel to two of the crystallographic axes: as, the basal *pinacoid*, or base parallel to the lateral axes. The *macropinacoid* and *brachypinacoid* are planes in the orthorhombic system parallel to the vertical axis and the longer or shorter lateral axis respectively; similarly the *orthopinacoid* and *clinopinacoid*, in the monoclinic system, are parallel to the vertical axis and the orthodiagonal or clinodiagonal axis respectively.

pinacoidal (pin-a-koi′dal), *a.* [< *pinacoid* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or characteristic of a pinacoid: as, *pinacoidal* cleavage.

pinafore (pin′a-fōr), *n.* [< *pin*1, r., + *afore*.] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.

pinang (pi-nang'), *n.* [Malay.] The betel-nut palm, or its fruit. See *Areca*, 2, and *areca-nut*.

pinaster (pi-nas'tėr), *n.* [= F. *pinastre* = Sp. It. *pinastro*, < L. *pinaster*, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] The cluster-pine. See *pine*[1].

> The *pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine; it groweth wonderfull tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunke or bodie upward.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

pinax† (pī'naks), *n.* [< L. *pinax*, < Gr. πίναξ, a board, plank, tablet, picture.] A tablet; a list; a register; hence, that on which anything, as a scheme or plan, is inscribed.

> Consider whereabout thou art in that old philosophical *pinax* of the life of man. *Sir T. Browne.*

pinball-sight (pin'bâl-sīt), *n.* Same as *bead-sight*.

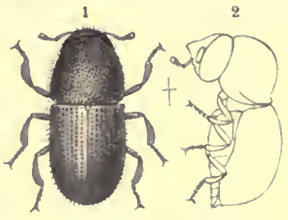
pinbank† (pin'bangk), *n.* [< *pin*[1] + *bank*[1].] A bank or row of pins or spikes used in torture.

> Then was he thrise put to the *pinne banke*, tormented most miserably, to vtter his fetters on, which hee would neuer do. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 817 (Hen. VIII., an. 1555).

> But alas! when death commeth, than commeth againe his sorow; than wil no soft bed serue, nor no company make him merie. Than he must leane his outward worship & cumfort of his glory, and lie panting in his bed as it were on a *pin-banke*; than commeth his feare of his euil life, and of his dreadful death.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

pin-block (pin'blok), *n.* A block of wood split from a larger piece, and of a size adapted to and designed for fashioning into a pin.

pin-borer (pin'-bōr'ėr), *n.* The pear-blight beetle, *Xyleborus dispar*, of the family *Scolytidæ*: so called from the small round punctures, like large pinholes, which it makes through the bark. [Canada.]



Pin-borer (*Xyleborus dispar*).
1, female; 2, female in lateral outline. (Cross shows natural size.)

pin-bush (pin'bůsh), *n.* A fine reaming- or polishing-tool for delicate metal-work.

pin-buttock† (pin'but'ok), *n.* A sharp angular buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18. [Low.]

pincase (pin'kās), *n.* A case for holding pins.

> What do you lack, gentlemen? fine purses, pouches, *pincases*, pipes? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

pince-nez (pańs'nā), *n.* [F., < *pincer*, pinch, + obj. *nez*, nose: see *pinch* and *nose*[1].] Eyeglasses kept in place on the nose by a spring.

> The lady with whom India had entered put up her *pince-nez*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 44.

pincers (pin'sėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also *pinsers*; < ME. *pynsour*, < OF. *pinçoir*, *pençoir* (applied to a kind of pincers used as a book-mark, and to a contrivance with iron stakes used in catching fish), < *pincer*, pinch: see *pinch*.] 1. A tool having two hinged jaws which can be firmly closed and held together. See cut under *nippers*.

> And with a payre of *pinsers* strong
> He pluckt a great tooth out.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 187).

2. In *zoöl.*, nippers or prehensile claws of certain animals, as insects and crustaceans.

> Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addison*, Guardian.

Specifically —(*a*) A chela, or chelate limb. See *chela*[1], and cuts under *lobster* and *Pedipalpi*[2]. (*b*) Anal forceps.

Sometimes called *pinchers*.

Saddlers' pincers, a form of pincers similar to those of shoemakers, but heavier and with straighter grasping-jaws. A lug projects from one of the jaws, and is used as a fulcrum in drawing nails, and in pulling leather forward and holding it firmly while it is tacked or stitched. *E. H. Knight.*

pincette (F. pron. pań-set'), *n.* [< F. *pincette*, pincers, tongs, < *pincer*, pinch: see *pinch*. Cf. *pincers*.] Nippers; tweezers.

pinch (pinch), *v.* [< ME. *pinchen*, *pynchen*, pinch, nip, find fault with, < OF. *pincer*, F. *pincer*, pinch, = Sp. *pinchar*, prick; cf. It. *picciare*, *picchiare*, pinch, peck with a beak (*piccio*, *picchio*, a beak), now *pizzare*, pinch, also extended *pizzicare* = Sp. *pizcar*, nip, pinch; cf. also MD. *pitsen*, G. dial. (Bav.) *pfitzen*, *pfetzen*, pinch; It. *pinzo*, a sting, goad. The relations of these forms are undetermined, and the ult. origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compress between the finger and thumb, or between the teeth, or the claws, or with pincers or some similar instrument: squeeze or nip between two hard opposing bodies; nip; squeeze: as, to *pinch* one's self to keep awake.

> Yet can you *pinch* out a false pair of sleeves to a friezado doublet. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

> The pile was in half a minute pushed over to an old bewigged woman with eye-glasses *pinching* her nose.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, i.

> Think you Truth a farthing rushlight, to be *pinched* out when you will
> With your deft official fingers, and your politicians' skill?
> *Lowell*, Anti-Apis.

2. To squeeze or press painfully upon: as, his shoes *pinch* his feet.

> Stiff in Brocade, and *pinch'd* in Stays,
> Her Patches, Paint, and Jewels on; . . .
> And Phyllis is but Twenty-one.
> *Prior*, Phyllis's Age.

> When you pull on your shoo, you best may tel
> In what part it doth chiefely *pinch* you.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues, ii.

3. To seize or grip and bite: said of an animal.

> A hound a freckled hind
> In full course hunted; on the forcskirts, yet,
> He *pinched* and pull'd her down.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xix. 318.

4†. To find fault with.

> As St. Paul . . . noteth it for a mark of honour above the rest that one is called before another to the Gospel, so is it for the same cause amongst the churches. And in this respect he *pincheth* the Corinths, that, not being the first which received the Gospel, yet they would have their several manners from other churches.
> Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, iv. 13.

5†. To plait.

> Ful semely hir wympel *pinched* was.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 151.

6. To straiten; distress; afflict: as, to be *pinched* for food; *pinched* with poverty.

> There lies the pang that *pinches* me.
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 34).

> You . . . that would enjoy,
> Where neither want can *pinch*, nor fulness cloy.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

> How hardly will some *pinch* themselves and Families before they will make known their necessities!
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

> My wife . . . insisted on entertaining them all; for which . . . our family was *pinched* for three weeks after.
> *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

7. To narrow, contract, or nip, as by cold or want or trouble: as, *pinched* features; a mind narrow and *pinched*.

> The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
> And *pinch'd* the lily-tincture of her face.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4. 160.

> *Pinch'd* are her looks, as one who pines for bread.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 79.

8. To move with a pinch or crowbar: as, to *pinch* a gun into position.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert a compressing or nipping pressure or force; bear hard: as, that is where the shoe *pinches*.

> I *pinch* not oft, nor doo I often praise;
> Yet, must I needs praise the praise-worthy still.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.

> But thou
> Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
> Seest where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail.
> *Dryden.*

2. To lay hold; bite or snap, as a dog.

> All held in dismay
> Of Diomed, like a sort of dogs, that at a lion bay,
> And entertaine no spirit to *pinch*. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

3. To snarl; carp; find fault.

> Every way this office of preaching is *pinched* at.
> *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

4. To be sparing, parsimonious, or niggardly.

> For to *pinche*, and for to spare,
> Of worldes mucke to gette encres.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

> Surely lyke as the excesse of fare is to be lustely reproued, so in a noble man moche *pinchyng* and nygardshyp of meate and drynke is to be discommended.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

> The wretch whom avarice bids to *pinch* and spare,
> Starve, steal, and pilfer to enrich an heir. *Franklin.*

> Money is exacted (either directly or through raised rent) from the huckster who only by extreme *pinching* can pay her way, from the mason thrown out of work by a strike.
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 73.

5†. To encroach.

> Yf ich zede to the plouh ich *pynchede* on hus half-acre.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 267.

To know or feel where the shoe pinches, to know by personal experience where the cause of difficulty or trouble in any matter lies.—**To pinch at**†, to find fault with; take exception to.

> He speke wol of smale thynges,
> As for to *pynchen at* thy rekenynges,
> That were nat honeste, if it came to prof.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 74.

pinch (pinch), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*] 1. The pressure exerted by the finger and thumb when brought together forcibly upon something, or any similar pressure; a nip: as, to give one a *pinch* on the arm.—2. As much of anything as can be lifted between the finger and thumb; hence, a very small quantity: as, a *pinch* of snuff; a *pinch* of salt.

> She gave her Charity with a very good Air, but at the same Time asked the Church warden if he would take a *Pinch* [of snuff]. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 344.

3. A gripe; a pang.

> Rather I abjure all roofs, and choose
> To wage against the enmity o' the air;
> To be a comrade with the wolf and owl —
> Necessity's sharp *pinch!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 214.

> Now, since some *pinches* have taken them, they begine to reveile ye trueth, & say Mr. Robinson was in ye falte.
> *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 72.

4. Pressure; oppression; difficulty; need.

> The Norman in this narrow *pinch*, not so willingly as wisely, granted the desire.
> *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xviii. 735.

> Where the *pinch* lay, I cannot certainly affirm.
> *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

> Steele had the *pinch* of impecuniosity, due rather to excess of expenditure than to smallness of income.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 528.

5. A pinch-bar.

> "*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon 't," said Hugh, the blacksmith. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix.

In, on, upon, or at a pinch, in an emergency; under the pressure of necessity.

> *At a pynch* a frende is knowen,
> I shall put them in aduenture.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxviii.

> Undone, undone, undone! stay; I can lie yet,
> And swear too, *at a pinch*; that's all my comfort.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

> Although my proper employment had been to be surgeon or doctor to the ship, yet often *upon a pinch* I was forced to work like a common mariner.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Jack at a pinch. See *Jack*[1].—**Pinch points**, points on a double line at which the two tangent planes coincide.

pinchback (pineh'bak), *n.* [< *pineh*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1].] A miser who denies himself proper raiment. *Mackay.*

pinch-bar (pinch'bär), *n.* A lever of iron with a projecting snout and a fulcrum-foot, used to move a heavy body by a succession of small lifts. Also called *pinching-bar*.

pinchbeck (pineh'bek), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *Pinchbeck metal*; so called after the inventor, Chr. (Christopher?) *Pinchbeck*, a London watchmaker of the 18th century.] **I.** *n.* An alloy of three or four parts of copper with one of zinc, much used in cheap jewelry.

> Illness or sorrow shut us in away from the world's glare, that we may see colors as they are, and know gold from *pinchbeck*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xvii.

> Many wore ear-hoops of *pinchbeck*, large as a dollar.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

II. *a.* Sham; spurious; bogus.

> Most of these men were of the school of Molyneux, and theirs was *pinchbeck* patriotism.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 795.

> The *pinchbeck* heroism that was so ridiculous in that singularly unheroic age . . . had its first exponent in Defoe. *New Princeton Rev.*, VI. 9.

pinch-cock (pineh'kok), *n.* A clamp for compressing a flexible pipe, either to regulate the flow of a liquid through it or to serve as a stop-cock by holding the sides of the tube in contact.

> An india-rubber tube furnished with a *pinch-cock*.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 240.

pinchcommons† (pineh'kom'onz), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *commons*, 4.] A parsimonious person; a niggard; a miser.

> The crazed projector, and the niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it [a house] is inhabited. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

pinche, *n.* Same as *pincho*.

pinched (pineht), *p. a.* 1. Compressed; contracted; narrowed; presenting the appearance of being straitened in circumstances or with cold, want, trouble, or the like: as, a *pinched* face; a *pinched* look. Also used occasionally with the meaning of 'narrowing' or 'thinning' in speaking of mineral veins: as, the vein is *pinched*.

2. Narrow; reduced in size; "skimped": said especially of some forms of writing-paper: as, *pinched* post.—3. Petty; contemptible.

> He has discover'd my design, and I
> Remain a *pinch'd* thing. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 51.

4. Arrested; apprehended. [Thieves' slang.]—5. Of long, slender growth, as oysters.

pinchem (pin'chem), *n.* [Also *pincher*; imitative of its note.] The note of the titmouse; hence, a titmouse, as *Parus cæruleus*. [Prov. Eng.]

pincher[1] (pin'chėr), *n.* [< ME. **pincher*, *pynchar*; < *pinch* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pinches.—2. A niggard; a miser. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 399.—3. Among quarrymen, etc., a person using a pinch, in contradistinction to those moving stones, etc., otherwise.

pincher[2] (pin'chėr), *n.* Same as *pinchem*.

The titmouse foretells cold when crying *Pincher*.
Wilsford, Nature's Secrets, p. 132.

pin-cherry (pin'cher″i), *n.* The wild red cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, found in the northern United States, etc. It is a small tree with clusters of small acid fruits, sometimes used domestically and in cough-mixtures. Also *pigeon-cherry*.

pinchers (pin'chėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [An accom. form of *pincers*, after *pincher*.] 1. Same as *pincers*.—2. A tool for splicing wire rigging.

pinchfist (pinch'fist), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *fist*[1].] A niggard; a miser.

pinchgut (pinch'gut), *n.* [< *pinch*, *v.*, + *gut*.] A miserly person.

pinching-bar (pin'ching-bär), *n.* Same as *pinch-bar*.

pinching-bug (pin'ching-bug), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Western Pennsylvania.]

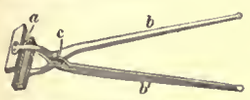
pinchingly (pin'ching-li), *adv.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

Giving stingily and *pinchingly*, now and then a little pocket-money or so, to run the hazard of being transgressors of the commandment, and having our portion among the covetous and unmerciful. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. vii.

pinching-nut (pin'ching-nut), *n.* A pinch-nut, jam-nut, check-nut, or lock-nut.

pinching-pin (pin'ching-pin), *n.* In a steam-engine, a part of the usual device for keeping a slide-valve packed or tight upon its seat. *E. H. Knight*.

pinching-tongs (pin'ching-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *glass-making*, a kind of tongs used in the manufacture of chandelier-pendants, etc. Each jaw of the tongs is a die, the two jaws when closed forming a mold within which the plastic glass is compressed. The hole for the wire which suspends the drop is formed by a piercer which is inserted into the mold through the ends of the jaws.



Pinching-tongs.
a, jaws; *b*, *b*′, handles pivoted together at *c*.

pincho (pin'chō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American marmoset, *Midas œdipus*.

pinchpenny (pinch'pen″i), *n.*; pl. *pinchpennies* (-iz). [< *pinch*, *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A niggard.

They accompt one . . . a *pynch penny* if he be not prodygall. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 109.

pinch-plane (pinch'plān), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a generating plane in the developable envelop of the planes having double contact with the surface where the two points of contact coincide.—**Double pinch-plane**, a singularity arising from the coincidence of two pinch-planes.

pinch-point (pinch'point), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting of a point on a double line or nodal curve where the two tangent-planes coincide.—**Double pinch-point**, a singularity arising from the coincidence of two pinch-points.

pinch-spotted (pinch'spot″ed), *a.* Discolored from having been pinched, as the skin. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 261.

pinckanyt, *n.* Same as *pigsney*.

John. Prithee, little *pinckany*, bestow this iewell o me. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 308).

Pinckneya (pingk'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1803), named after Charles Cotesworth *Pinckney*, a South Carolinian statesman.] A genus of small gamopetalous trees of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Condamineæ*, type of the subtribe *Pinckneyeæ*, characterized by the woolly corolla-lobes and calyx-tube, and by having one sepal dilated into a large rose-colored leaf-like blade. The only species, *P. pubens*, is a native of the southern United States (in the Carolinas and Florida). It bears roundish and closely woolly branchlets, with large thin opposite leaves, and showy pink- and purple-spotted flowers in axillary and terminal corymbs, made more conspicuous by the pinkish bracts, which are ovate and leaf-like and reach 2 inches in length, the flowers 1½ inches. See *fever-tree*, 2, and *Georgia bark* (under *bark*[2]).

pin-clover (pin'klō″vėr), *n.* Same as *alfilerilla*.

pin-connection (pin'kọ-nek″shọn), *n.* In an iron or steel bridge, a connection of the parts by the use of pins, in contradistinction to connections made with turn-buckles, rivets, etc. This method of connecting parts of bridges is believed to be of American origin.

pin-cop (pin'kop), *n.* A roll of yarn, shaped like a pear, used for the weft in power-looms.

pinc-pinc (pingk'pingk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *pink*[5].] A name of the reed-warbler, *Drymœca* or *Cisticola schœnicla*, and of other African warblers of the same genus. One of them, *D. textrix*, is remarkable for building a beautiful nest, something like that of the long-tailed titmouse, with a supplementary nest outside for the use of the male. See cut in next column.

Pinc-pinc (*Drymœca textrix*).

pincurtlet, *n.* A pinafore. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pincushion (pin'kụsh″ọn), *n.* 1. A cushion into which pins are stuck when not in use. [The first quotation refers to the originally high value of pins.]

Beggar myself with purse and *pincushion*,
When she that is the mistress may be mine?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

Thou art a Retailer of Phrases, and dost deal in Remnants of Remnants, like a Maker of *Pincushions*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 9.

2. A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, the scabious: so called with reference to the soft convex flower-head. Also applied locally to various other plants, as the snowball, *Viburnum Opulus*, sometimes called *pincushion-tree*.—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion**. Same as *bedegar*.

pind (pind), *v. t.* [< ME. *pynden*, < AS. **pyndan*, in comp. *for-pyndan*, put in a pound, pound, < *pund*, pound: see *pound*[2]. Cf. *pend*[1], *pen*[1], *pin*[2].] To impound, as cattle, shut up or confine in a pound.

pindal (pin'dal), *n.* [Also *pinda*, *pindar*, *pinder*: said to be of African origin.] The groundnut or peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*. [Southern U. S. and West Indies.]

pindar[1]†, *n.* Same as *pinder*[1].

pindar[2], *n.* Same as *pindal*.

pindara (pin-dä'rạ), *n.* [< Hind. *Pindārā*, < Canareso *Pindāra*, *Pendārī*, Marathi *Pindārī*, etc.: see *pindaree*.] Same as *pindaree*.

pindaree (pin-dar'ē), *n.* [Also *pindarry*; < Hind. *Pindārī*, < Marathi *Pindhārī*, prop. *Pendhārī* = Canarese *Pendārī*, a plunderer, freebooter.] A member of a horde of mounted robbers in India, notorious for their atrocity and rapacity. They first appeared about the end of the seventeenth century, and infested the possessions of the East India Company and the surrounding country in the eighteenth century. They were disorderly and mercenary horsemen, organized for indiscriminate raiding and looting. They were dispersed in 1817 by the Marquis of Hastings, then governor-general.

Pindaric (pin-dar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pindarique* = Sp. Pg. It. *Pindarico*, < L. *Pindaricus*, < Gr. Πινδαρικός, < Πίνδαρος, Pindar (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pindar, one of the first of Greek lyric poets (about 522 to 443 B. C.), or resembling or characteristic of his style.

Almighty crowd! thou shortenest all dispute, . . .
Thou leap'st o'er all eternal truths in thy *Pindaric* way!
Dryden, The Medal, l. 94.

You will find, by the account which I have already given you, that my compositions in gardening are altogether after the *Pindaric* manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 477.

It was a strange misconception that led people for centuries to use the word *Pindaric* and irregular as synonymous terms; whereas the very essence of the odes of Pindar . . . is their regularity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 270.

Pindaric hendecasyllabic. See *hendecasyllabic*.

II. *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar; an ode in irregular or constantly changing meter. *Addison*.

I sometimes see supreme beauty in Pindar, but English *Pindarics* are to me incomprehensible.
C. A. Ward, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 68.

Pindarical (pin-dar'i-kạl), *a.* [< *Pindaric* + *-al*.] Same as *Pindaric*.

You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface. *Cowley*, The Garden.

Pindarism (pin'där-izm), *n.* [= F. *pindarisme*; < *Pindar* + *-ism*.] Imitation of Pindar.

Pindarism prevailed about half a century, but at last died gradually away, and other imitations supply its place. *Johnson*, Cowley.

A sort of intoxication of style—a *Pindarism*, to use a word formed from the name of the poet on whom, above all other poets, the power of style seems to have exercised an inspiring and intoxicating effect.
M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, p. 144.

Pindarist (pin'där-ist), *n.* [< *Pindar* + *-ist*.] An imitator of Pindar. *Johnson*.

pindarry (pin-dar'i), *n.* Same as *pindaree*.

pinder[1] (pin'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *poinder*, also *pinner*, *pynner*; < ME. *pynder*, *pyndare*; < *pind* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pounder*[2].] The officer of a manor whose duty it was to impound stray cattle.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
"Now turn again, turn again," said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 206).

The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn, yet will pull up a stake, or cut a tether, to find supply for his pin-fold. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 163.

In the country, at every court leet, ale-tasters were appointed, with the *pinder* or pounder, etc.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 56.

pinder[2] (pin'dėr), *n.* Same as *pindal*.

The words by which the peanut is known in parts of the South—goober and *pinder*—are of African origin.
Jour. Amer. Folk-Lore, II. 162.

pindjajap (pin'ja-jap), *n.* A boat of Sumatra and the Malay archipelago, with from one to three masts, generally two, carrying square sails, and having much overhang or projection at both stem and stern. Pindjajaps are employed in bringing spices, etc., to the ports frequented by Europeans, and were also fitted out as pirate vessels.

Pindjajap of Sumatra.

Pindova palm. See *palm*[2].

pin-drill, *n.* See *drill*[1].

pindrow (pin'drō), *n.* See *king-pine*, under *pine*[1].

pindust (pin'dust), *n.* Small particles of metal produced in the manufacture of pins.

The little particles of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Sir K. Digby*.

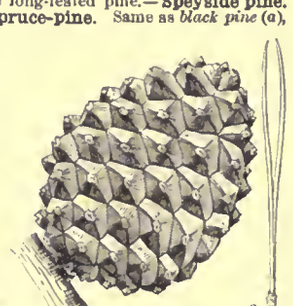
pine[1] (pīn), *n.* [< ME. *pine*, *pyne*, *pin*, < AS. **pīn*, in comp. *pinbeám*, *pintreów*, pine-tree, = D. *pijn(boom)* = MHG. *pîne(boum)*, *pīn(boum)* (G. *pinie* = Sw. Dan. *pinie*) = F. Pr. *pin* = Sp. It. *pino* = Pg. *pinho* = Ir. *pīn(chrann)*, < L. *pinus*, pine; prob. orig. **picnus*, < *pix* (*pic-*), pitch: see *pitch*[2]. Cf. Gr. πίτυς, pine.] 1. Any tree of the genus *Pinus*. The pines are evergreens ranging in size from that of a low bush up to a height of 300 feet. Some of them are of the highest economic importance from the timber obtained from them, which, though not of the finest cabinet quality, is very extensively used in all kinds of construction. In this regard the most important species are—in Europe, the Scotch pine; in North America, the (Canadian) red pine, the common white pine, the long-leafed pine, the yellow pine of the east, and that of the west; in India, the Bhutan, chir, and Khasian pines; and in Japan, the matsu (Japanese pine). (See below.) The resinous products of some are of great value (see *pitch*[2], *tar*, *turpentine*, *resin*, *abietene*, *australene*; also *Aleppo pine*, *cluster-pine*, *Corsican pine*, *long-leafed pine*, *Mugho pine*, and *stone-pine*—all below, and *chir*); and some species are useful for their edible seeds (see *nut-pine*). See also *fir-wood*, and *pine-needle wool* (under *pine-needle*).

2. One of various other coniferous trees, as the Moreton Bay pine and the Oregon pine (see below); also, one of a few small plants suggesting the pine. See *ground-pine*.—3. The wood of any pine-tree.—4. The pineapple.—**Aleppo pine**, a middle-sized tree, *Pinus Halepensis*, of Mediterranean Europe and Asia, occurring along with the Lebanon cedars. It produces a useful wood, and is the source of the Aleppo turpentine.—**Amboyna pine**, *Agathis* (*Dammara*, *orientalis*. Also called *dammar-pine*. See *Dammara*.—**Austrian pine**, a rather tall tree, *Pinus nigricans*, of Austria, etc., having long dark glossy foliage, and resinous wood of moderate worth. Also called *black pine*.—**Bastard pine**. Same as *slash-pine*.—**Bhutan** or **Bhotan pine**, *Pinus excelsa*, of the Himalayas and Afghanistan, a symmetrical tree growing 150 feet high, with a valuable wood, close-grained and easily worked. Also called *lofty pine*. A native name is *kail*.—**Bishop's pine**. Same as *Obispo pine*.—**Black pine**. (*a*) *Pinus Murrayana*, a tree of moderate size and worth, of Pacific North America. Also called *tamarack*, *lodge-pole pine*, *ridge-pole pine*, and *spruce-pine*. (*b*) Same as *Austrian pine*. (*c*) Same as *bull-pine* (*a*). (*d*) Same as *miro*.—**Brazilian pine**, *Araucaria Brasiliensis*, a fine tree growing 100 feet high, which forms large forests in southern Brazil. Its seeds are large and

edible, and its wood is fit for boards, masts, etc.—**Broom-pine.** Same as *long-leafed pine.*—**Bull-pine.** (*a*) *Pinus Jeffreyi*, of the Sierra Nevadas, a large tree whose wood affords much coarse lumber. Also called *black pine, truckee pine.* (*b*) Same as *digger-pine.* (*c*) Same as *yellow pine* (*a*). (*d*) Same as *yellow pine* (*c*).—**Bunya-bunya pine.** See *bunya-bunya.*—**Calabrian pine.** See *Corsican pine* and *cluster-pine.*—**Canadian pine.** Same as *red pine* (*a*).—**Canary pine,** *Pinus Canariensis*, forming extensive forests at high elevations on the Canary Islands. Its timber is considered good, and is not subject to insect ravages.—**Candlewood pine,** a resinous Mexican tree, *Pinus Zeocote.* Also called *torch-pine.*—**Cedar-pine,** a middle-sized tree, *Pinus glabra*, found locally in the southern United States, and of no great value. Also called *spruce-pine* and *white pine.*—**Celery-pine, celery-leafed pine,** any one of the three species of *Phyllocladus*, beautiful trees, so called from their branchlets resembling a dissected leaf. *P. trichomanoides*, of New Zealand, furnishes a strong durable timber, and is called by the colonists *pitch-pine.* The Tasmanian *P. rhomboidalis* (*P. asplenifolia*) is known as the *celery-top pine,* and yields elastic spars.—**Cembra pine,** the Italian stone-pine. See *stone-pine,* below.—**Cheel, cheer,** or **chir pine,** the long-leafed pine of India. See *chir.*—**Chilian pine.** See *Araucaria.*—**Cluster-pine,** the *Pinus Pinaster* of southern Europe. Its stout leaves are set in dense whorls, and its cones are borne in clusters of from four to eight. It furnishes the Bordeaux turpentine (see *barras*[2] and *galipot*), and its timber is of fair worth. It is used on a large scale in southern France to reclaim sandy wastes. It is also called *maritime pine* and *star-pine.* The Calabrian cluster-pine is *P. Brutia.*—**Corsican pine,** *Pinus Laricio*, of Mediterranean Europe, a species reaching a height of 120 feet, notably forming woods on Mount Etna at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. It yields turpentine, and its coarse elastic wood is easily worked and durable. Its variety *Pallasiana*, of the Taurus Mountains, is the *Taurian* or *seaside pine.* Also called *Calabrian pine* and *Corsican larch.*—**Cowdie, cowrie pine.** See *kauri-pine* and *Dammara.*—**Dammar-pine.** Same as *Amboyna pine.*—**Digger-pine,** *Pinus Sabiniana*, a large tree common on the foot-hills of California mountains. It is much used for fuel, and is one of the nut-pines. Also called *bull-pine.*—**Douglas pine.** Same as *Oregon pine.*—**Dwarf pine.** See *Mugho pine.*—**Dye-pine.** Same as *king-pine.*—**Emodi pine.** Same as *cheel pine.*—**Foxtail-pine,** *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, of Nevada, etc., a rather large soft-wooded tree, used in timbering mines. It is now nearly exhausted. Also called *hickory-pine.*—**Frankincense-pine.** Same as *loblolly-pine.*—**Georgia pine.** Same as *long-leafed pine.*—**Giant pine.** Same as *sugar-pine.*—**Ginger-pine,** the Oregon, Port Orford, or white cedar, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, admired in cultivation, and most valuable for its hard, strong, close-grained, and durable wood, which has many uses. Its odoriferous resin is a powerful diuretic and insecticide.—**Golden pine.** Same as *Chinese* or *golden larch.* See *larch.*—**Gray pine,** *Pinus Banksiana*, a species ranging from the northern borders of the United States northward, of an ashen color, varying in size from 60 feet high down to a straggling bush. Its wood serves for fuel, railway-ties, etc. Also called *Hudson's Bay* or *Labrador pine, northern scrub-pine,* and *prince's-pine.*—**Hard pine,** specifically, the long-leafed pine.—**Highland pine,** the horizontal Scotch pine.—**Himalayan pine.** Same as *neoza-pine.*—**Hudson's Bay pine.** See *gray pine.*—**Japanese pine.** See *matsu.* The Japanese red pine is the akamatsu.—**Jersey pine,** *Pinus inops*, a generally small, straggling tree, growing in barren soil on the eastern coast of the United States, in Kentucky, etc., and westward largely used for pump-logs and water-pipes. Also called *scrub-pine.*—**Khasian pine,** *Pinus Khasya:* in the Khasian mountains a small tree; in the Burmese hills sometimes 200 feet high.—**King-pine,** a lofty fir, *Abies Webbiana*, of the Himalayas and Afghanistan, a stout black tree of columnar outline, or flat-headed, sometimes 150 feet high. Its fragrant resinous wood is useful, and its young cones yield a beautiful violet dye, whence it is sometimes called *dye-pine.* The pindrow-fir is a variety of the king-pine.—**Knob-cone pine,** *Pinus tuberculata*, an unimportant species of the western United States.—**Labrador pine.** Same as *gray pine.*—**Lacebark-pine,** *Pinus Bungeana*, of northern China, cultivated by the Chinese in pots. It sheds its outer bark every season.—**Lambert's pine.** Same as *sugar-pine.*—**Lodge-pole pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*).—**Lofty pine.** Same as *Bhutan pine.*—**Long-leafed pine,** a tree of great economical importance, *Pinus palustris* (*P. australis*), forming extensive forests along the coast of the United States from southern Virginia to Texas, rarely extending inland more than 150 miles. It grows 70 feet high and a yard in diameter, and its needles are nearly a foot long. Its wood is very hard and strong, tough, coarse-grained, and durable, of a reddish color. It is largely manufactured into lumber, and used in ship-building and all kinds of construction. This tree furnishes also nearly all the turpentine, tar, pitch, resin, and spirits of turpentine produced in the United States. Also called *southern* or *Georgia pine, yellow pine,* and *hard pine;* sometimes *broom* or *red pine,* and, especially in England, *pitch-pine.*—**Mahogany pine.** Same as *totara.*—**Maritime pine.** Same as *cluster-pine.*—**Meadow-pine.** Same as *slash-pine.*—**Monterey pine,** the Californian *Pinus insignis*, in the wild state rare and local, but now widely cultivated on the Pacific coast for shelter and ornament: a tree of rapid growth, with beautiful fresh green foliage.—**Moreton Bay pine.** Same as *hoop-pine.*—**Mountain-pine.** (*a*) The Mugho pine. (*b*) See *white pine* (*b*).—**Mugho pine,** *Pinus Mughus*, a small tough-wooded tree found on the mountains of southern Europe, and sometimes called *mountain-pine.* A variety, the dwarf pine (*P. Pumilio*) of Austria, etc., yields the Hungarian balsam, sparingly used in medicine. See *knee-pine.*—**Neoza-pine,** *Pinus Gerardiana*, of the northwestern Himalayas, a stout tree growing 60 feet high, with a silvery bark which peels off in long flakes. It yields abundant turpentine, and each cone affords about 100 edible seeds or neoza-nuts, whence it is sometimes called *Nepal nut-pine.*—**Norfolk Island pine,** *Araucaria excelsa*, a majestic tree, sometimes 200 feet high, abounding on Norfolk Island, and affording a tough and close-grained timber. It is said to produce very large compact knots of a semi-transparent brown, valuable for turnery, etc.—**Norway pine.** See *red pine* (*a*).—**Nut pine.** See *nut-pine* and *piñon*, also *neoza-pine* and *stone-pine.*—**Obispo pine,** a local Californian tree, *Pinus muricata*, of no great value.—**Ocote** or **okote pine.** Same as *candlewood pine.*—**Old-field pine,** the loblolly-pine, which often springs up on abandoned lands, or as second growth after the long-leafed pine.—**Oregon pine,** the Douglas fir or pine, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii.* It ranges from British Columbia to Mexico, but is at its best in Oregon and Washington, where it forms large forests, and sometimes exceeds 300 feet in height. It is the most valuable timber-tree of the Pacific region. Its wood is hard, strong, and durable, difficult to work, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for all kinds of construction, for masts and spars, railway-ties, etc. Lumbermen distinguish varieties of the wood as *red* and *yellow fir,* the red less valuable. The bark is serviceable for tanning.—**Oyster Bay pine,** *Callitris rhomboidea*, a somewhat useful conifer of Tasmania.—**Pinaster-pine,** the cluster-pine.—**Pitch-pine.** (*a*) In America, *Pinus rigida*, a moderate tree of stiff habit, found from New Brunswick to Georgia. Its wood is used for fuel, charcoal, and coarse lumber. Also called *torch-pine.* (*b*) In England, the long-leafed pine, or its imported wood. (*c*) See *celery-pine.*—**Pond-pine,** *Pinus serotina*, a moderate-sized tree of peaty or wet ground from North Carolina to Florida.—**Prince's-pine.** (*a*) The gray pine. (*b*) See *Chimaphila.*—**Red pine.** (*a*) An important tree, *Pinus resinosa*, found throughout Canada, sparingly in northern New England, and at its best in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. It grows from 70 to 140 feet high. Its wood is of a light-reddish color, resinous, light, hard, tough, and elastic; it is largely manufactured into lumber, and used for spars, piles, and all kinds of construction. Without good reason called *Norway pine.* (*b*) See *Dacrydium.*—**Ridge-pole pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*).

> *Ridge-pole pines*, which grow close together, and do not branch out until the stems are thirty or forty feet from the ground. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 331.

Rosemary-pine. See *loblolly-pine.*—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium.*—**Sand-pine,** a tree of moderate size, *Pinus clausa*, found in Florida on sandy ridges: of small use. Also called *spruce-pine.*—**Sap-pine.** Same as *pitch-pine* (*a*). [Rare.]—**Scotch pine,** *Pinus sylvestris*, the only indigenous species of *Pinus* in the British Isles, widely spread throughout Europe, especially on mountains, in Scandinavia forming large forests. Its reddish-tinged wood, one of the most generally useful of pine woods, is extensively employed in civil and naval architecture, etc. It is the red or yellow deal of Great Britain. More often called *fir* than *pine;* locally named *redwood;* commercially designated as *Dantzic, Riga, Swedish,* etc., *fir.* A variety, *horizontalis*, with horizontal branches and red wood, is the *Highland, Speyside,* or *horizontal Scotch fir* or *pine.*—**Scrub-pine.** Same as *Jersey pine.* The northern scrub-pine is the same as *gray pine.*—**Seaside pine.** See *Corsican pine.*—**Short-leafed pine.** See *yellow pine* (*a*).—**Siberian pine.** See *stone-pine* (*c*).—**Silver pine.** Same as *yellow pine* (*c*).—**Southern pine,** the long-leafed pine.—**Speyside pine.** See *Scotch pine.*—**Spruce-pine.** Same as *black pine* (*a*), *cedar-pine, sand-pine,* and *yellow pine* (*a*).—**Stone-pine.** (*a*) The Italian stone-pine, *Pinus Pinea*, of Mediterranean Europe, a low round-headed tree, in Greece growing 60 feet high. It is much cultivated for ornament and for its large seeds, which are a considerable article of trade as a dessert nut. (*b*) The Swiss stone-pine, or arola, *Pinus Cembra*, a middle-sized tree with fragrant and resinous, very fine-grained soft wood, much used for carving and cabinet-work. The seeds are edible, and abound in oil. It yields a turpentine called *Carpathian balsam.* (*c*) The Siberian stone-pine, *Pinus Cembra*, var. *Sibirica.*—**Sugar-pine,** *Pinus Lambertiana*, of the Pacific United States, a common tree, sometimes 275 feet high, yielding a light, soft timber, made into lumber, and used for inside finish, etc., but less valuable than the eastern white pine. Burnt or cut trees exude a sweet resinous matter, sometimes used for sugar. The cones are sometimes 1½ feet long. Also called *giant pine, Lambert's pine.*—**Swiss pine.** See *stone-pine* (*b*).—**Table-mountain pine,** *Pinus pungens*, of the Alleghanies, in Tennessee forming large forests, in Pennsylvania largely made into charcoal. Also called *hickory-pine.*—**Taurian pine.** See *Corsican pine.*—**Torch-pine.** Same as *candlewood pine,* or *pitch-pine* (*a*).—**Totara pine.** See *totara.*—**Truckee pine.** Same as *bull-pine* (*a*).—**Umbrella pine,** *Sciadopitys verticillata*, of Japan. See *Sciadopitys.*—**Virginian pine,** an old name of the long-leafed pine.—**Water-pine,** the Chinese *Taxodium heterophyllum*, a nearly evergreen tree or bush growing in wet places, and planted along the margins of rice-fields.—**Weymouth pine,** a name, in England, of the common American white pine. It was largely planted by Lord Weymouth soon after its introduction into England.—**White pine.** (*a*) *Pinus Strobus*, found from Newfoundland through Canada and the region of the Great Lakes, and south along the Alleghanies to Georgia. It is at its best in the Upper Lake region, where it forms extensive forests. It rises from 75 to 150 feet, and produces a light, soft, straight-grained timber of a light straw-color, more largely manufactured into lumber than that of any other North American tree, and used in building and for a great variety of purposes. The white pine is also an effective ornamental tree. See *Weymouth pine,* and *yellow pine* (*c*). (*b*) *Pinus monticola*, a large species of the western United States, not very common, but in Idaho an important timber-tree. (*c*) The cedar-pine. (*d*) The Rocky Mountain species *Pinus reflexa*, of Arizona, and *P. flexilis*, which serves for lumber in Nevada, where better is wanting. (*e*) Same as *kahikatea.*—**Yellow pine.** (*a*) *Pinus mitis*, ranging from New Jersey, through the Gulf States, to Texas, and thence to Missouri and Kansas: the most valuable of the yellow pines except the long-leafed, in contrast with which it is called *short-leafed pine.* Its heavy and hard orange-colored wood is largely made into lumber, especially west of the Mississippi, where it is best developed. Also *spruce-pine* and *bull-pine.* (*b*) The long-leafed pine. (*c*) An important species, *Pinus ponderosa*, found in the Black Hills, and from British Columbia, through the Pacific region, to Texas and Mexico: within its range the most valuable timber-tree after the Oregon pine. It sometimes approaches 300 feet in height, but is commonly much lower, especially in the Rocky Mountains. Its heavy, hard, and strong, but not durable, timber furnishes lumber, railway-ties, etc. Also called *bull-pine, silver-pine.* (*d*) *Pinus Arizonica*, a species of minor importance in the mountains of Arizona. (*e*) A commercial name of the common white pine. (See also *ground-pine, heavy-pine, hoop-pine, huon-pine, kauri-pine, knee-pine, loblolly-pine,* and *slash-pine.*)



1. Cone of Stone-pine (*Pinus Pinea*), on its branch. 2. A fascicle of (two) leaves.

Branch with Cone of White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*). *a*, the seed; *b*, a very young cone.

pine[2]† (pīn), *n.* [< ME. *pine, pyne,* < AS. *pīn* = OS. *pīn* = OFries. *pine* = D. *pijn* = MLG. *pīne* = OHG. *pīna, bīna,* MHG. *pīne, pīn,* G. *pein* = Icel. *pína* = Sw. *pina* = Dan. *pine,* pain, woe, < L. *pœna,* ML. also *pena,* punishment, pain: see *pain*[1]. *Pine*[2] and *pain* are both < L. *pœna,* one coming through the AS., the other through the OF.] Pain; torment; anguish; misery; suffering; wretchedness.

> Doun with Proserpyne,
> Whan I am dede, I wol go wone in *pyne.*
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 474.
>
> They shalle be clene of synne *& pyne*
> As Cryste clensed the of thyne.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 125.
>
> His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,
> Were shronke into his jawes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 35.
>
> O how sall I eat or drink, master,
> Wi' heart sae fu' o' *pine?*
> *Burd Ellen* (Child's Ballads, III. 217).
>
> The victor hath his foe within his reach,
> Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine.*
> *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 57.

Done to pine, put to death; starved to death.

> Whether he alive be to be found,
> Or by some deadly chaunce be *done to pine.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 28.

pine[2] (pīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pined,* ppr. *pining.* [< ME. *pinen, pynen,* < AS. *pinian,* torment, torture, = MLG. *pīnen* = OHG. *pīnōn,* MHG. *pīnen* (also extended OFries. *pīnigia, pingia* = D. *pijnigen* = MHG. *pīnigen,* G. *peinigen*) = Icel. *pína* = Sw. *pina* = Dan. *pine,* pain, torture; from the noun: see *pine*[2], *n.* Cf. *pain*[1], *v.*, *punish.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pain; afflict; torture; starve; wear out or consume, as with sickness, pain, or grief.

> It nedeth nought to *pyne* yow with the corde.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 888.
>
> A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye
> That death did finish this his dolefull daye.
> *The Newe Metamorphosis* (1600), MS. (*Nares.*)
>
> Beare a pleasaunt countenaunce with a *pined* conscience.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 117.
>
> I left in yonder desert
> A virgin almost *pin'd.*
> *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, ii. 2.
>
> This present Spring, Anno Christi 1656, a Quaker, being put into prison at Colechester for his misdemeanours, resolved (as it appeared) to *pine* himself; whereupon he abstained from all manner of food for divers days together.
> *S. Clarke*, Examples, p. 271.

2. To grieve for; bemoan; bewail.

> Abash'd the devil stood, . . . and saw
> Virtue in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pined*
> His loss. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 848.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be consumed with grief or longing; grow thin or waste away with pain, sorrow, or longing; languish: often with *away:* as, she *pined away* and died.

> Ye shall not mourn nor weep; but ye shall *pine away* for your iniquities. Ezek. xxiv. 23.
>
> There is but One, but One alone,
> Can set the Pilgrim free,
> And make him cease to *pine* and moan.
> *Prior*, Wandering Pilgrim, st. 11.
>
> Upon the Rebels ill success James Fitz-Eustace, Visconnt Baltinglas, fled into Spain, where he *pined away* with Grief. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 361.
>
> On the death of the late Duke, it [Parma] was taken possession of by the French, and is now *pining away* under the influence of their iron domination.
> *Eustace*, Italy, I. vi.

2. To long; languish with longing desire: usually with *for* before the object of desire.

Loathing, from racks of husky straw he turns,
And, *pining*, for the verdant pasture mourns.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, v.

For whom, and not *for* Tybalt, Juliet *pined*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 236.

I *pine* to see
My native hill once more. *Bryant*, Song.

3. To shrink or "render," as fish in the process of euring. = **Syn. 1.** To droop, flag, wither.

pine[3] (pīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*. Also *pinemaw*. [Ireland.]

pineal (pin′ē-al), *a.* [= F. *pinéale* = Sp. Pg. *pineal* = It. *pineale*, < L. *pinea*, a pine-cone; prop. fem. of *pineus*, of the pine, < *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a pine-cone, or resembling it in shape. — 2. Pertaining to the pineal body. — **Pineal body**, a small, free, ovoid, conical, reddish organ, attached to the posterior cerebral commissure, and projecting downward and backward between the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. It is believed to be a vestigial sense-organ, probably of sight. Also called *pineal gland*, *conarium*, *pinus*, and *epiphysis cerebri*. See cuts under *corpus*, *encephalon*, and *visceral*.

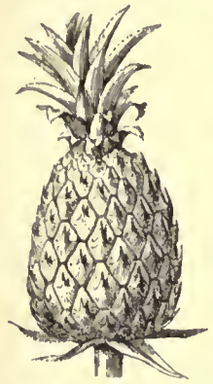
Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal gland*. *Arbuthnot and Pope*.

Pineal eye, a visual organ on the top of the head of some extinct animals, of which the existing pineal body is supposed to be the persistent vestige. The site of such an organ is indicated by that vacuity of the skull of some extinct mammals and reptiles known as the *parietal foramen*, and the eye itself is also called *parietal eye* and *third eye*. — **Pineal peduncles**, the habenæ or habenulæ. See *peduncle*. — **Pineal ventricle**, the cavity sometimes found within the pineal body, as a persistent fetal condition.

pineapple (pīn′ap′l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pyncapple*, *pyncable*; < ME. *pinappel*, *pynappul*, *pynappyll*, < AS. *pīnæppel*, < *pīn*, pine, + *æppel*, apple.] 1†. The cone or strobilus of the pine; a pine-cone.

His [the pine's] fruite is great Boulleans or bawles of a brown chestnut colour, and are called *pine-apples*.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 769.

2. The fruit of *Ananas* (*Ananassa*) *sativa*: so called from its resemblance to a pine-cone. This is a collective fruit, consisting of a matured spike or head of flowers, all parts of which — flowers, bracts, and axis — are consolidated in one succulent mass. In hothouse culture a single fruit has been known to weigh 14 pounds.



Pineapple (*Ananas sativa*).

3. The plant *Ananas sativa*, a native of tropical South America, now widely cultivated and naturalized throughout the tropics. Its short stem rises from a cluster of rigid recurved leaves, like those of the aloe, but thinner. The axis extends beyond the single fruit in a tuft of short leaves called the *crown*. Highly cultivated varieties are seedless, and are propagated by the crown, or (commonly) by suckers, which produce fruit much sooner. The chief seat of pineapple cultivation is the West Indies, whence the fruit is exported in large quantities to the United States and England. The leaves, some 3 feet long, yield a strong fiber, which in the Philippine Islands and elsewhere is woven into a fine fabric. So-called pineapple-cloths are also made from the fiber of other species of *Bromeliaceæ*, as *Bromelia Pinguin*, the wild pineapple.

4. A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*, a kind of porcupine-fish, *Chilomycterus geometricus*: so called from the prickly skin and the shape when inflated. — **Essence of pineapple.** Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*). — **Pineapple cheese.** See *cheese*[1]. — **Pineapple rum**, rum flavored with slices of pineapple.

pineapple-cloth (pīn′ap′l-klôth), *n.* Same as *piña-cloth*.

pineapple-flower (pīn′ap-l-flou′ėr), *n.* Any plant of the liliaceous genus *Eucomis*, which consists of four or five bulbous South African plants, moderately ornamental, somewhat cultivated in gardens.

pineapple-tree† (pīn′ap′l-trē), *n.* [< ME. *pyneappyltre*, *pynappul tree*, *pynapple trec*; < *pineapple* + *tree*.] The pine-tree.

Now for *pynappul tree*
The colde or weetisshe land most sowen be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Heare, amonge certeyne wooddes of date trees and *pyneable trees* of excedyng height, he fownd two natiue sprynges of fresshe water.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 77).

pineaster†, *n.* An improper form of *pinaster*.

pine-barren (pīn′bar′en), *n.* A level sandy tract covered sparsely with pine-trees. [Southern U. S.]

A dreary and extensive forest of pine-trees, or, as it is termed by the Carolinians, a *pine-barren*, where a habitation is seldom seen except at intervals of ten or twelve miles. *Lambert's Travels*, II. 226.

Pine-barren beauty. See *Pyxidanthera*. — **Pine-barren terrapin**, a tortoise of the family *Clemmydidæ*.

pine-beauty (pīn′bū′ti), *n.* A British moth, *Trachea piniperda*, white with a yellow band and red spots, whose larva feeds on coniferous trees.

pine-beetle (pīn′bē′tl), *n.* A xylophagous beetle, as *Hylesinus* or *Hylurgus piniperda*, destructive to pines.

pine-blight (pīn′blīt), *n.* 1. An aphid, *Chermes pinicorticis*, of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, which blights the bark of the pine. — 2. The floeculent substance from this insect. — 3. The blighting of the tree caused by this aphid.

pine-bullfinch (pīn′bůl′finch), *n.* Same as *pine-grosbeak*.

pine-carpet (pīn′kär′pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Thera firmata*, whose larva feeds on the Scotch fir.

pine-chafer (pīn′chā′fėr), *n.* A beetle (*Anomala pinicola*) which feeds on the leaves of the pine. [U. S.]

pine-clad (pīn′klad), *a.* Clad or covered with pines.

pine-cloth (pīn′klôth), *n.* Same as *piña-cloth*.

pine-cone (pīn′kōn), *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree.

pine-drops (pīn′drops), *n. pl.* See *beech-drops* and *Pterospora*.

pine-finch (pīn′finch), *n.* 1. Same as *pine-grosbeak*. — 2. A small fringilline bird of North America, *Chrysomitris* or *Spinus pinus*, commonly found in pine-woods. It is about 5 inches long, and entirely covered with pale or flaxen brown and dusky streaks, more or less tinged with yellow, especially on the wings and tail. The bill is very acute, the tail is emarginate, and the wings are pointed. It is an abundant migratory bird in many parts of the United States and British America, and is a near relative of the siskin or linnet of Europe. Also called *pine-linnet* and *pine-siskin*.

pineful† (pīn′fůl), *a.* [< *pine*[2] + *-ful*.] Full of woe, pain, or misery.

With long constraint of *pineful* penury.
Sp. Hall, Satires, V. ii. 82.

pine-grosbeak (pīn′grōs′bēk), *n.* A large fringillino bird of Europe and North America, *Pinicola enucleator*, found chiefly in coniferous

Pine-grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator*).

woods in northerly or alpine regions. See *Pinicola*. Also called *pine-bullfinch*, *pine-finch*.

pine-grouse (pīn′grous), *n.* Same as *dusky grouse* (which see, under *grouse*). [Western U. S.]

pine-gum (pīn′gum), *n.* A resin, scarcely distinguishable from sandarac, derived from Australian trees of the genus *Callitris* (*Frencla*), as *C. robusta* and *C. rhomboidea*.

pine-house (pīn′hous), *n.* Same as *pinery*, 1.

pine-kernel (pīn′kėr′nel), *n.* The edible seed of some pines. See *pine-nut*.

pine-knot (pīn′not′), *n.* The resinous knot of a pine-tree, used as fuel. [U. S.]

In the remote settlements the *pine-knot* is still the torch of courtship; it endures to sit up by.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 24.

pine-linnet (pīn′lin′et), *n.* Same as *pine-finch*, 2.

pine-lizard (pīn′liz′ārd), *n.* The common brown lizard, or fence-lizard, of the United States, *Sceloporus undulatus*, often found in pine-woods or pine-barrens.

pine-marten (pīn′mär′ten), *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ*, *Mustela martes* or *Martes abietum*, a native of Europe and Asia: so called in distinction from *beech-marten*. The name is extended to the American representative, which is a different species, *M. americana*. See *marten*[1] and *Mustela*.

pine-mast (pīn′mast), *n.* Pine-cones. See *mast*[2].

pinemaw (pīn′mâ), *n.* Same as *pine*[3].

pine-mouse (pīn′mous), *n.* A North American meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*, *Arvicola* (*Pitymys*) *pinetorum*, common in many parts of the United States, about 4 inches long,

Pine-mouse (*Arvicola pinetorum*).

of a rich dark reddish-brown color, with very smooth, glossy fur. This vole lives mostly in dry soils, as of pine-barrens, and represents a section of the large genus *Arvicola* of which the *A.* (or *P.*) *quasiater* is another member found in Mexico, of a blackish color.

pine-needle (pīn′nē′dl), *n.* The acicular leaf of the pine-tree.

Beneath these trees we walked over a carpet of *pine-needles*, upon which our moccasined feet made no sound.
The Century, XXX. 225.

Pine-needle bath, a bath of water impregnated with an extract of pine-needles. — **Pine-needle wool**, a fibrous substance produced from the leaves of the pine in Norway, Germany, and the southern United States. It is of a light-brown color, and has a pleasant balsamic smell. Garments are made from it when spun and woven on the stocking-loom, and these are supposed to be beneficial to persons threatened with rheumatism or with lung-complaints. In the United States the fibers of pine-needles have been used for coarse bagging. Also *pine-wool* and *fir-wool*.

pine-nut (pīn′nut), *n.* [< ME. *pinnote*, *pynutte*, *pynote*, < AS. *pīnhnutu*, < *pīn*, pine, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. A pine-cone. — 2. The edible seed-kernel of several species of pine. See *neoza-pine* and *stone-pine*, both under *pine*[1]. See also *nut-pine* and *piñon*.

In the cottages at the shelter aboue, where we break our cable, we found many *pine-nuts* opened.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 422.

Pine-nut tree [< ME. *pinnote tre*], the pine-tree.

Als dede the *pinnote tre*. *Seven Sages*, l. 544.

pine-oil (pīn′oil), *n.* 1. An oil obtained from the resinous exudations of pine- and fir-trees: used in making colors and varnishes. Also called *turpentine-oil*. — 2. An essential oil distilled from the leaves and twigs of *Pinus Mughus*, and esteemed in German medicine; also, a similar product of *P. sylvestris*. — 3. A fixed oil suitable for lamps, obtained in Sweden and elsewhere from pine- and fir-wood by distillation or chemically.

piner† (pī′nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *pioneer*.

pinery (pī′nę-ri), *n.*; pl. *pineries* (-riz). [< *pine*[1] + *-ry*.] 1. A hothouse in which pineapples are raised. Also called *pine-house* and *pine-stove*.

A little bit of a shrubbery, . . . and a poor little flower-bed or so, and a humble apology for a *pinery*.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxvi.

2. A place where pine-trees grow; especially, a pine-forest in which an extensive lumbering business is carried on, as in the forests of white pine (*P. Strobus*) of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

In *pineries*, on the other hand, valuable timber is obtained, and the population is far superior to the tar heel, the nickname of the dweller in barrens.
Encyc. Americana, I. 199.

pine-sap (pīn′sap), *n.* A tawny or reddish fleshy plant, *Hypopitys multiflora* (*Monotropa Hypopitys*), resembling the Indian-pipe, but having several smaller flowers in a raceme. So named as parasitic on the roots of pine. Also called *false beech-drops*. See *Monotropa*.

1. Flowering Plant of Pine-sap (*Hypopitys multiflora*). 2. Plant with fruits. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

pine-siskin (pīn′sis′kin), *n.* Same as *pine-finch*, 2.

pine-snake (pīn′snāk), *n.* A snake of the genus *Pityophis*, as *P. bellona*, the bull-snake, of which there are several kinds. They attain a large size, are harmless and inoffensive, and are commonly found in pine-woods. See cut under *Pityophis*.

pine-stove (pīn'stōv), *n.* Same as *pinery*, 1.

pine-thistle (pīn'this[ɛ]l), *n.* A plant, *Carlina* (*Atractylis*) *gummifera*, the root of which abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. It grows in the south of Europe, where the flower-stalks are dressed with oil and used as food.

pine-tree (pīn'trē), *n.* [< ME. *pinetre, pynetre,* < AS. *pintreów,* < *pin,* pine, + *treów,* tree.] Same as *pine*[1], 1.—**Pine-tree cod.** See *cod*[2].—**Pine-tree money,** silver coins (the shilling and smaller denominations) of Massachusetts, struck in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and bearing the device of a pine-tree. These pieces were known in their early days as *Boston* or *Bay shillings,* etc. The first application we find of the name of *pine* to them was in May, 1680. *Crosby,* Early Coins of America (1878), p. 62.—**Pine-tree State,** the State of Maine: so called in allusion to its extensive pine-forests.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Pine-tree Shilling, 1652.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

pinetum (pī-nē'tum), *n.* [L. (> It. *pineto, pineta*), a pine-grove, < *pinus,* pine: see *pine*[1], *n.*] 1. A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially one designed for ornamental or scientific purposes.—2. A treatise on the pines: as, Gordon's *Pinetum.*

pine-warbler (pīn'wâr'blėr), *n.* A small migratory insectivorous bird of North America, *Dendræca pinus* or *vigorsi,* belonging to the

Pine-warbler (*Dendræca pinus* or *vigorsi*).

family of wood-warblers (*Mniotiltidæ* or *Sylvicolidæ*). It is about 6 inches long, of an olive-green color above and dull-yellow below, with white blotches on the tail-feathers. It is one of the most abundant of its tribe in some parts of the United States, especially in pine-woods of southern localities.

pineweed (pīn'wēd), *n.* *Hypericum nudicaule:* same as *orange-grass.*

pine-weevil (pīn'wē'vl), *n.* A curculio, *Pissodes strobi,* which lays its eggs on the terminal shoots of the white pine, into which its larvæ bore.

pine-wool (pīn'wûl), *n.* Same as *pine-needle wool* (which see, under *pine-needle*).

pine-worm (pīn'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a sawfly of the genus *Lophyrus.* *L. abbotti* commonly infests the white pine in the United States, and *L. lecontei* the Austrian, Scotch, and pitch pine.

piney, *a.* See *piny*[1].

pin-eyed (pin'īd), *a.* Having the capitate stigma at the throat of the corolla, the stamens standing lower: noting, for instance, the long-styled form of the cowslip, *Primula veris,* and contrasted with *thrum-eyed,* applied to the short-styled form, in which the anthers are above.

Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula have long been aware of the two kinds of flowers, and they call the plants which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla "pin-headed" or "*pin-eyed.*"
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 14.

pin-feather (pin'feтн'ėr), *n.* See *feather.*

pin-feathered (pin'feтн'ėrd), *a.* Covered with pin-feathers; not fully fledged: said of young birds acquiring their first plumage after the downy state, and of old birds renewing their plumage during the molt: sometimes used figuratively.

Hourly we see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was whipt at school.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i.

pin-fire (pin'fīr), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge for breech-loading guns, invented by Lefaucheux in 1836. Within a recess of the metal base of the cartridge, whose body is of paper, is placed a percussion-cap, the open end of which faces a hole in the side of the base. Into this hole is loosely fitted a brass firing-pin, which penetrates the cap, and, when the cartridge is placed in the gun and the breech closed, projects through a small hole or recess in the barrel. The hammer of the lock strikes the outer end of this pin in firing, driving the pin down upon and igniting the detonating material in the cap. This cartridge is considered the parent of the modern central-fire and rim-fire cartridges.

2. Noting a breech-loading gun in which a pin-fire cartridge is used.—**Pin-fire cartridge,** a cartridge for breech-loading guns. See def. 1. Also called *pin-cartridge.*—**Pin-fire gun,** a breech-loading gun in which a pin-fire cartridge is used.

pinfish (pin'fish), *n.* 1. A sparoid fish, *Lagodon rhomboides,* related to the scup and sheepshead, common along the southern coast of the United States. The body is elliptic-ovate and compressed, the head is pointed, the upper molars are in two rows, the incisors are broad and emarginated at the apex, and there is a precumbent spine in front of the dorsal fin. The color is olive, with silvery sides, six dark vertical bars, a large dark blotch over the pectoral fin, and faint blue and golden stripes on the sides. Also locally called *chopaspina, bream, robin, sailors' choice,* and *squirrel-fish.* See cut under *Lagodon.*

2. A sparoid fish, *Diplodus holbrooki,* like the *Lagodon rhomboides,* but with entire teeth.—3. A small sunfish of the United States, as the copper-nosed bream, *Lepomis pallidus.*

pin-flat (pin'flat), *n.* 1. A small disk of double cardboard covered with some textile material so arranged that pins can be stuck into the edge.—2. A scow carrying a square sail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* [Canada.]

pinfold (pin'fōld), *n.* [Also *penfold;* < ME. *pynfolde, punfolde, ponfolde, pondfolde, pyndefolde;* < *pin, pound*[2] (cf. derived verb *pind*), + *fold*[2].] 1. A place in which stray cattle are temporarily confined; a pound.

Heo hath hulpe a thousande oute of the deneles *ponfolde.*
Piers Plowman (B), v. 633.

His pledge goes to the *pinfold.*
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, v. 205).

2. A fold or inclosure for animals.

The cattle slept as he went out to the *pinfold* by the light of the stars. *The Atlantic,* LXI. 661.

For the *penfold* [in which was a lion] surrounded a hollow
Which led where the eye scarce dared follow.
Browning, The Glove.

pinfold† (pin'fōld), *v. t.* [< *pinfold, n.*] To confine in a pound or pinfold; impound.

Had this beene the course in the Primitive time, the Gospel had been *pinfolded* up in a few Cities, and not spread as it is. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 46.

pin-footed (pin'fůt'ed), *a.* Having pinnate feet; having the toes lobate, as a bird; finfooted.

ping (ping), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To produce a sound like that of a rifle-bullet whistling through the air.

ping (ping), *n.* [< *ping, v.*] The whistling sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air.

The *ping* of the rifle bullet or crack of the shot gun have charms that never tire. *W. W. Greener,* The Gun, p. 479.

pingle[1]† (ping'gl), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *pightle, pickle*[3].] A small piece of inclosed ground.

The academy, a little *pingle,* or plot of ground, . . . was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 226. (*Latham.*)

pingle[2] (ping'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pingled,* ppr. *pingling.* [Orig. obscure.] To eat with little appetite. [Prov. Eng.]

pingler[1]† (ping'glėr), *n.* [Prob. < *pingle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A cart-horse; a work-horse.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 109.

pingler[2] (ping'glėr), *n.* [< *pingle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who eats with little appetite.

He filleth his mouth well, and is no *pingler* at his meat.
Topsell, Beastes (1607). (*Halliwell.*)

pin-grass (pin'gràs), *n.* The stork's-bill. See *alfilerilla.*

Pingster†, *n.* and *a.* See *Pinkster.*

Pinguecula (ping-gwek'ū-lą), *n.* Same as *Pinguicula,* 1.

pinguefy† (ping'gwę-fī), *v. t.* [Also *pinguify;* < L. *pinguefacere,* make fat, < *pinguis,* fat (see *pinguid*), + *facere,* make (see *-fy*).] To fatten.

The oyl or ointment wherewith women use to anoint the hair of their head hath a certain property in it to *pinguify* withall. *Holland,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 944.

There are they who take pleasure in the incence, fumes, and nidours of sacrifices; wherewith their corporeal and spirituous part is as it were *pinguified.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 810.

Pinguicula (ping-gwik'ū-lą), *n.* [NL. (in sense 1 so named by Gesner, 1541, with ref. to the popular name *butterwort*), < L. *pinguiculus,* fattish, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] 1. A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Lentibulariæ,* characterized by the spreading posterior corolla-lobe, the four- to five-parted calyx, and the terminal one-celled anthers. There are over 30 species, widely dispersed throughout northern temperate regions, and in the Andes to antarctic climates. They are stemless herbs of moist places, with a rosette of radical leaves, and erect leafless scapes bearing a single purple, violet, yellow, or whitish flower. The broad entire leaves have a peculiar surface as of little crystalline drops. The irritation of foreign bodies causes the leaf-margins to roll inward, imprisoning insects caught upon the stickysurface, and assisting in the absorption of their softer parts. Compare *Utricularia,* a related insectivorous plant. Six species occur in North America, mostly either high northern or near the southern coast, of which latter *P. lutea* is the yellow butterwort, a showy plant of the pine-barrens. See *butterwort* (with cut) and *earning-grass.* Also *Pinguecula.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A small painless tumor of the conjunctiva, usually situated close to the edge of the cornea. Also called *interpalpebral blotch.*

pinguid (ping'gwid), *a.* [With unorig. term. *-id* (appar. in imitation of *liquid,* etc.); = Sp. Pg. It. *pingue,* < L. *pinguis,* fat.] Fat; unctuous.

Pinguid juice to nourish and feed the body.
Evelyn, Acetaria.

A *pinguid* turgid stile, as Tully calls the Asiatic Rhetoric.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. iii. 29.

pinguidinous (ping-gwid'i-nus), *a.* [Also *pinguedinous* = Sp. It. *pinguedinoso,* < L. *pinguedo* (*pinguedin-*), fatness, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] Containing fat; fatty; adipose; greasy; unctuous. *Coles,* 1717.

pinguin[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *penguin*[1].

pinguin[2] (ping'gwin), *n.* Same as *penguin*[2].

Pinguipedina (ping'gwi-pę-dī'nąą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinguipes* (*-ped-*) + *-ina*[2].] A group of trachinoid fishes, named from the genus *Pinguipes;* in Günther's system, the third group of *Trachinidæ,* having eyes lateral, the lateral line continuous, and a large tooth on the posterior part of the intermaxillary.

Pinguipedinæ (ping'gwi-pę-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinguipes* (*-ped-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of latiloid fishes, typified by the genus *Pinguipes.*

pinguipedine (ping-gwip'e-din), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Pinguipedinæ.*

II. *n.* A member of this group.

Pinguipes (ping'gwi-pēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < L. *pinguis,* fat, + *pes* = E. *foot.*] The typical genus of *Pinguipedinæ,* containing latiloid fishes whose ventral fins are covered with a thick membrane, whence the name.

pinguite (ping'gwīt), *n.* [< L. *pinguis,* fat, + *-ite*[2].] A soft oil-green variety of the hydrous iron silicate chloropal.

pinguitude (ping'gwi-tūd), *n.* [< L. *pinguitudo,* fatness, < *pinguis,* fat: see *pinguid.*] Fatness; a growing fat.

pinhead (pin'hed), *n.* The head of a pin; hence, anything very small.

pin-headed (pin'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a pin; specifically, in *bot.,* same as *pin-eyed.*

pinhead-sight (pin'hed-sīt), *n.* Same as *bead-sight.*

pinhold (pin'hōld), *n.* A place at which a pin holds or makes fast.

pinhole (pin'hōl), *n.* 1. A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; hence, any very small aperture.—2. A minute perforation or transparency, as if made with the point of a pin, of which great numbers sometimes appear in the film of a photographic negative from some chemical defect or fault in manipulation.—**False pinhole,** in pillow-lace making, one of those pinholes on the inner side of a rounded strip, as of a collar, which are used to fix the outer curve by carrying the bobbins from the inner to the outer pins, the inner ones acting as centers from which the outer ones are kept equidistant. Also called *false stitch.*

pinic (pī'nik), *a.* [= F. *pinique;* as *pine*[1] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree; noting one of the acids found in resin: as, *pinic* acid.

Pinicola (pī-nik'ō-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinus,* a pine, pine-tree, + *colere,* inhabit.] 1. A genus of fringilline birds of the family *Fringillidæ,* the type of which is *P. enucleator;* the pine-grosbeaks. The bill is short, obtuse, and turgid, like a bullfinch's; the nostrils are hidden by tufts of nasal plumules; the wings and tail are long—the former pointed, the latter emarginate; and the feet are small. The male is chiefly dull-carmine or lake-red, shaded with black and gray in some places, and varied with white. The female is gray, heightened in some places with saffron-yellow. The genus

is restricted to northerly parts of the northern hemisphere, where the birds chiefly inhabit coniferous regions. See cut under *pine-grosbeak*.

2. A genus of hymenopterous insects.

pinicoline (pī-nik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *pinicol-ous* + *-ine*[1].] Inhabiting or frequenting pines or other coniferous woods: said of various animals. *Coues.*

pinicolous (pī-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *pinus*, a pine, pine-tree, + *colere*, inhabit, + *-ous*.] Same as *pinicoline*.

piniform (pī'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pinus*, a pine, pine-tree, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a pine-cone.—**Piniform decussation**, the decussation of fibers in the oblongata above the decussation of the pyramids: it lies between the pyramids and the central gray matter.

pining (pī'ning), *n.* [< ME. *pining*, *pyning*, < AS. *pīnung*, torment, torture, pain, verbal n. of *pīnian*, torment: see *pine*[2], *v.*] 1. Punishment; torture.—2. Suffering.

piningly (pī'ning-li), *adv.* In a pining or languishing manner; by wasting away.

pining-stool† (pī'ning-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *pynyng-stole*; < *pining* + *stool*.] A cucking-stool.

To punyshen on pillories and on *pynyng-stoles*.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 79.

pinion[1] (pin'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < ME. *pinion*, *pynyon*, < OF. *pignon*, *pennon*, *panon*, a pinion, plume, feather of an arrow, same as *pennon*, *penon*, etc., a flag, banner, = Sp. *piñon*, pinion, = It. *pennone*, a bunch of feathers, a pennon, < L. *penna*, *pinna*, wing, feather: see *pin*[1], *pen*[2], and cf. *pinion*[2], another use of the same word.] 1. A feather; especially, a remex or flight-feather.

He is pluck'd, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 4.

2. The wing of a bird, or the flight-feathers collectively.

Tell me if e'er your tender *Pinions* bore
Such weight of Woe.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

To Daphne's window speed thy way;
And there on quivering *pinions* rise,
And there thy vocal art display.
Shenstone, Sky Lark.

Pinion-bones or Manus of Adult Fowl, together with *u*, *r*, ulna and radius, bones of the forearm; *u'*, ulnar carpal; *r'*, radial carpal; *i*, phalanx of first digit; *ii*, main metacarpal, bearing two phalanges, with which it is ankylosed; *iii*, another metacarpal, bearing one small phalanx. The first metacarpal is the ankylosed knob on the head of *ii*, bearing *i*.

3. Technically, in *ornith.*, the joint of a bird's wing furthest from the body; the distal segment of the wing; the manus, consisting of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges, collectively bearing the primary remiges, or largest flight-feathers, and the alula or bastard-wing. Most adult birds show the seven separate bones of the pinion here figured; but in a few adults, and probably in all embryos, the osseous elements are more numerous.

4. In *entom.*, one of various moths: as, the brown-spot *pinion*, *Anchocelis litura*.—5. [< *pinion*[1], *v.*] A shackle or band for the arm. *Ainsworth.*

pinion[1] (pin'yon), *v. t.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < *pinion*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind or confine the wings of (a bird); restrain or confine by binding the wings, or by cutting off the pinions; bind or confine (the wings). A very common but cruel method of pinioning, practised especially upon geese by poulterers, is to twist the pinion over the next joint of the wing, where it is confined by the primaries resting upon the secondaries.

Not like a tame bird, that returns; nor like a hawk, that will shew where she is by her bells; but like an eagle, whose wings thou canst neither clip nor *pinion*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 432.

2. To bind or confine the arm or arms of (a person) to the body so as to disable or render incapable of resistance; shackle.

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 53.

Away with him! I'll fellow you. Look you *pinion* him, and take his money from him, lest he swallow a shilling and kill himself. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 1.

All their hands he *pinnioned* behinde
With their owne girdles. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi.

3. To bind; attach as by bonds or shackles.

Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 134.

pinion[2] (pin'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *pinnion*; < F. *pignon*, a small wheel, pinion, spur-nut, = Sp. *piñon*, the tooth of a wheel, pinion; a particular use of the word represented by *pinion*[1], a wing, etc., < L. *penna*, *pinna*, wing, feather, *pinna*, a float of a water-wheel: see *pen*[2], *pin*[1], and cf. *pinion*[1].] A small wheel with cogs or teeth which engage the teeth of a larger wheel with cogs or teeth, or sometimes only an arbor or spindle having notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, and the motion thereby communicated. See also cut under *pawl-press*.—**Flying pinion**, the fly of a clock. See *fly*[1], 3 (*a*).—**Lantern-pinion**. Same as *lantern-wheel*.—**Long pinion**, a pinion whose leaves extend so far along the axis that the wheel into which the pinion works can move along its axis without becoming ungeared.—**Pinion of report**, a smaller pinion moved by the cannon-pinion of a clock.—**Rack and pinion**. See *rack*.

Spur-wheel, with Pinion *a*.

pinion[3] (pin'yon), *n.* Same as *piñon*. [U. S.]

pinion-bone (pin'yon-bōn), *n.* The bones of the pinion taken together. See *pinion*[1], 3.

pinion-file (pin'yon-fīl), *n.* A small knife-edged file used by watchmakers.

pinion-gage (pin'yon-gāj), *n.* Fine calipers used by watchmakers.

pinionist† (pin'yon-ist), *n.* [< *pinion*[1], *n.*, + *-ist*.] A winged animal; a bird. [Rare.]

All the flitting *pinnionists* of ayre
Attentive sate.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

pinion-jack (pin'yon-jak), *n.* In *milling*, a jack for ungearing the pinion which drives the stone.

pinion-wire (pin'yon-wir), *n.* Wire formed into the shape and size required for the pinions of clocks and watches. It is drawn in the same manner as round wire, through plates the holes of which correspond in section to the shape of the wire.

pinite (pin'it), *n.* [< *Pini*, a mine in Saxony, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring massive of a white to gray or green or brown color and dull waxy luster. It is formed from the alteration of other minerals (as lolite, etc.), and has many varieties; it is probably essentially a compact muscovite.

Pinites (pi-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] A generic name under which various fragments of plants, chiefly cones, have been described, which were supposed to belong or to be related to the genus *Pinus*, but the affinities of which were uncertain. A specimen described by Steinberg under the name of *Pinites pulvinaris* is referred by Lesquereux to *Knorria*, a lepidodendroid plant occurring in the coal-measures. The great tree-trunk found near Newcastle-on-Tyne, which measured seventy-two feet in length, and was designated as *Pinites Brandlingi* by Lindley and Hutton, has been referred by several recent writers to the *Cycadaceæ*.

pinjinnet†, *n.* Same as *pimgenet*.

pin-joint (pin'joint), *n.* A form of joint in which each part is pierced with an eye and the parts are united by passing a pin through the eye.

The rapidity with which bridges with *pin joints* can be erected is an immense advantage.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8937.

pink[1] (pingk), *v.* [< ME. *pinken*, prick; prob. a nasalized form of *picken*, *pikken*, pick, peck: see *pick*[1], *peck*[1]. Cf. F. *piquer*, prick, also pink (pierce with eyelet-holes). *Pink*, ME. *pink*, is a diff. word from ME. *pingen*, < AS. *pyngan*, < L. *pungere*, prick: see *pungent*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce; puncture; stab with a rapier or some similar weapon; make a hole or holes in.

We cut not out our clothes, sir,
At half-sword, as your tailors do, and *pink* 'em
With pikes and partizans. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

I will *pink* your flesh full of holes with my rapier for this. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

"Lovel," said Mr. Coverley, affecting to whisper, "you must certainly *pink* him; you must not put up with such an affront." *Mme. D'Arblay*, Evelina, lxxxiii.

2†. To decorate with punctures or holes; tattoo.

Men and women *pinke* their bodies, putting thereon grease mixed with colour. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 648.

The sea-hedge-hogge is enclosed in a round shell, . . . handsomely wrought and *pincked*.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 32.

Your Wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloth'd for Life.
Prior, Alma, ii.

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame;
Taught thee to clothe thy *pink'd* and painted hide,
And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 486.

Specifically—3. To decorate, as any garment or article made of textile fabric or leather, by cutting small holes of regular shape in succession, scallops, loops, etc., at the edge, or elsewhere. It is usually done with the pinking-iron, the material being laid upon a block of lead or the like.

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and paled part per part.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

A doublet of black velvet . . . *pinked* upon scarlet satin.
Scott.

II.† *intrans.* To make a hole.

Heo *pinkes* with heore penne on heore parchemin.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 156.

pink[1] (pingk), *n.* [< *pink*[1], *v.*] 1†. A puncture or small hole made by some sharp slender instrument such as a rapier or dagger; a stab-wound.

A freebooter's *pink*, sir, three or four inches deep.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iii. 5.

2. A small hole or eyelet punched in silk or other material with a pinking-iron; a scallop.

You had rather have
An ulcer in your body than a *pink*
More in your clothes.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

pink[2] (pingk), *n.* and *a.* [So called as having the edges of the petals delicately pinked or jagged; < *pink*[1], *v.* Cf. F. *pince*, pink, < *pincer*, pinch, nip: see *pinch* (not connected with *pink*[2]). According to some, so called from the small dots, resembling eyes, on some of the species. Cf. Ir. *pincin*, a gilliflower] I. *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Dianthus*. The common garden pink is *D. plumarius*, also called *plumed* or *feathered pink*, and in its ring-marked varieties *pheasant's-eye pink*. See *Dianthus*, *carnation*[1], 3, *maiden-pink*, *meadow-pink*, 2, and phrases below.

2. One of various plants of other genera, with some resemblance to the true pinks. See *Lychnis*, 2, *moss-pink*, and phrases below.—3. A red color of low chroma but high luminosity, inclining toward purple.—4. In *painting*, any one of several lakes of a yellow or greenish-yellow color, prepared by precipitating vegetable juices on a white base, such as chalk or alumina.—5. A red coat or badge, or a person wearing one; specifically, a scarlet hunting-coat.

With pea-coats over their *pinks*.
Macmillan's Mag., I. 16.

The *pinks* stand about the inn-door lighting cigars and waiting to see us start, while their backs are led up and down the market-place on which the inn looks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

6. A small fish, so called from its color. (*a*) A minnow.

And full well may you think,
If you troll with a *pink*,
One [a fishing-rod] too weak will be apt to miscarry.
Cotton, Angler's Ballad.

The Trout is usually caught with a worm, or a minnow, which some call a *penk*, or with a fly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 90.

(*b*) A young grayling. (*c*) A young salmon before its entry into the sea. See cut under *parr*.

Presently the alevin grows into the fry, or *pink*, which is an absurd little fish about an inch long, goggle-eyed, and with dark bars on its sides. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 740.

7. A flower; in a figurative use, a beauty; hence, the flower or highest type or example of excellence in some particular; a supremely excellent or choice example or type of excellence: as, the *pink* of perfection.

I am the very *pink* of courtesy.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 61.

He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

This is the prettiest pilgrim,
The *pink* of pilgrims!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

I am happy to have oblig'd the Mirrour of Knighthood and *Pink* of Courtesie in the Age.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

Brown pink. See *brown*.—**Carolina pink**. See *pink-root*, 1.—**Carthusians' pink**, *Dianthus Carthusianorum*, a somewhat cultivated European species with a dense cluster of small flowers, usually dark-purple or crimson.—**Cheddar pink**, a pretty dwarf species, *Dianthus cæsius*, found at Cheddar in England.—**Cushion-pink**. Same as *moss-pink*.—**Deptford pink**, a European species, *Dianthus Armeria*, with small flowers, pink dotted with white, adventive in the eastern United States.—**Dutch pink**. (*a*) A yellow lake prepared from quercitron bark. It differs from Italian pink in not having as much coloring matter, and in being usually precipitated on a chalk base instead of alumina. It is, in effect, an inferior quality of Italian pink. (*b*) Blood. [Slang.]

That 'll take the bark from your nozzle, and distil the *Dutch pink* for you, won't it?
Cuthbert Bede, Mr. Verdant Green, II. 31.

Fire-pink, *Silene Virginica*, a plant with brilliant scarlet flowers, native in the interior United States, sometimes cultivated.—**Glacier pink**, a species of the Alps and Pyrenees, *Dianthus neglectus*, growing in low tufts whence spring many brilliant flowers.—**Grass-pink**, an orchid, *Calopogon pulchellus*, common in North American bogs. It has a slender stem with a single grass-like leaf at the base, and a short raceme of beautiful pink-purple flowers.—**Indian pink**. (*a*) See *Dianthus*. (*b*) Sometimes same as *pinkroot*, 1 (United States), and *cypress-vine* (West Indies).—**Italian pink**, a yellow lake prepared from quercit-

ron bark.—**Mullen-pink.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Old-maid's pink**, the common soapwort or bouncing-bet.—**Pheasant's-eye pink.** See def. 1, above.—**Rose pink**, an inferior kind of red lake, produced by precipitating a decoction of Brazil wood on to a chalk base.—**Sea-pink**, a species of thrift in Europe, *Armeria vulgaris* (*A. maritima*).

II. *a.* Of the color or hue called pink.—**Pink coral.** See *coral*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*.—**Pink madder.** See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Pink salt.** See *salt*.

pink[2] (pingk), *v. t.* [< *pink*[2], *a.*] To tinge or dye with a pink color. *Webster.*

pink[3] (pingk), *v. i.* [< MD. *pincken*, D. *pinken*, shut the eyes, wink, twinkle; cf. MD. *pinck-oogen*, wink; origin obscure. Cf. *pink-eye*[2].] To wink; peep slyly.

Though his iye on us therat pleasantlie *pinke*,
Yet will he thinke that wesale not as we thinke.
J. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556). (*Nares.*)

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking* as if he had sore eyes. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I'll be with ye as soon as daylight begins to *pink* in.
Thomas Hardy, Distracted Preacher, vi.

pink[4]† (pingk), *n.* [< MD. *pinck*, D. *pink* = MLG. LG. *pinke* (> G. *pinke*); cf. F. *pinque* = Sp. *pinco*, *pinque* = Pg. *pinaque*, from the D. or LG.; appar. the same, with loss of the initial syllable, as MD. *espinck* = Icel. *espingr* = Sw. *esping*, a long boat, < MD. *espe* = Icel. *espi*, asp, aspen-tree: see *asp*[1].] A vessel or boat with a very narrow stern. Now called *pinky*.

Thus by dividing their squadrons, and spreading the whole sea ouer a mighty way, there could not so much as the least *pinke* passe but she was espied.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 610.

From most parts of Holland or Zealand, *pinks* or shipping may be had at the brewhouses in Saint Katherine's.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 245).

A Dutch *pink* arrived, which had been to the southward a trading. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 124.

pink[5] (pingk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *spink* and *finch*, and also *pinc-pinc*. Hence dim. *pinkety*.] A finch; the chaffinch or spink, *Fringilla cælebs*.

pink[6]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A game at cards: the same as *post*[2], 11. *Collier's* Hist. Dram. Poet., ii. 315. (*Halliwell.*)

pinkcheek (pingk'chēk), *n.* An Australian fish, *Upeneichthys porosus*. [New South Wales.]

pinked (pingkt), *p. a.* Pierced or worked with small holes, sometimes showing a lining of another color; reticulated; scalloped.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . railed upon me, till her *pinked* porringer fell off her head.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 50.

The Court is all full of vests, only my Lord St. Albans not *pinked*, but plain black; and they say the King says the pinking upon white makes them look too much like magpies. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 475.

Letters, long proofs of love, and verses fine
Round the *pink'd* rims of crisped Valentine.
Crabbe, Works, I. 111.

pinkeen (ping'kēn), *n.* [< Ir. *pincín*.] The stickleback. [South of Ireland.]

pinker (ping'kėr), *n.* [< *pink*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scallops silk or other fabric; one who makes eyelets or small ornamental holes or scallops in cloth.—2†. A piercer or stabber; one who stabs another, as in a duel.

pinkety (ping'ket-i), *n.*; pl. *pinketies* (-iz). [Imitative; as *pink*[5] + *-ety*, with dim. force.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cælebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

pink-eye[1] (pingk'ī), *n.* [< *pink*[2] + *eye*[1].] A contagious influenza of horses. It is a febrile disease, closely allied to scarlet fever in man, named from the pink color of the conjunctiva. There is a similar inflammation of the eye in man.

pink-eye[2] (pingk'ī), *n.* [< *pink*[3], *v.*, wink, blink, + *eye*[1], after MD. **pinck-ooghe*, *pimp-ooghe*, one who has small eyes; cf. *pinck-ooghen*, *pimp-ooghen*, make the eyes small, look at with half-shut eyes, contract the eyebrows, wink, blink; < *pincken*, wink, + *ooghe*, eye: see *pink*[3], *v.*, and *eye*[1]. *Pink* in the Shakspere quot. is usually regarded as an adj., with the assumed sense 'winking' or 'blinking'; but if an adj., it must belong to *pink*[2]. Cf. *pinky*[2].] A small eye.

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyez* leering after his enmiez approach.
Laneham, Letter from Kenilworth. (*Nares.*)

Plumpy Bacchus with *pink eyne*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 121.

pink-eyed[1] (pingk'īd), *a.* [< *pink*[2] + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having pink eyes, literally, as a white mouse or rabbit. This is the usual color of the eyes in albinism, whether accidentally occurring or artificially produced. It is due to the absence of the natural pigment of the iris and choroid, which are then tinged a light-red color by the blood in the minute vessels.

pink-eyed[2] (pingk'īd), *a.* [< *pink-eye*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having small or blinking eyes.

Them that were *pink-eyed*, and had verie small eies, they termed ocelliæ. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 37.

pinkie[1], **pinkie**[2], etc. See *pinky*.

pinkiness (ping'ki-nes), *n.* Pink hue; the palored color of the pink.

Mr. Bult . . . had the general solidity and suffusive *pinkiness* of a healthy Briton on the central table-land of life. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

pinking (ping'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pink*[1], *v.*] The operation or process of punching a decorative pattern of scallops and small holes or eyes along the margin of silk and other fabrics used for dress or upholstery. Also called *pouncing*.

pinking-iron (ping'king-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool for cutting out pinked borders. The material is laid upon lead or other suitable substance, and the iron struck upon it with a hammer.

pinkish (pingk'ish), *a.* Somewhat pink.

pink-needle (pingk'nē″dl), *n.* 1. A shepherd's bodkin. *Sherwood.*—2. The stork's-bill, *Erodium cicutarium*, its carpels having long awns like needles for pinking; also, the Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten-veneris*. [Prov. Eng.]

pinkroot (pingk'röt), *n.* 1. The root of the Carolina or Indian pink, *Spigelia Marilandica*, a well-known vermifuge officinal in the United States: in large doses narcotic-poisonous.—2. The plant itself, an herb with showy flowers, red outside, yellow inside, common southward in the United States. Also called *Maryland pinkroot* and *worm-grass*. The name extends to the species *S. Anthelmia* of the West Indies and South America, there used as a similar remedy.

pink-saucer (pingk'sâ″sėr), *n.* A small saucer coated with a coloring substance which, when applied to the face, gives a fresh pink color; also, a similar saucer the coating of which was formerly used to give a flesh-tint to silk stockings or ribbons.

Pinkster (pingk'stėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Pinxter*, *Pingster*, < D. *Pinkster*, Easter: see *Pentecost*.] Whitsuntide: as, *Pinkster* frolics. [Dutch American.]

The next day was the first of the three that are devoted to *Pinkster*, the great Saturnalia of the New York blacks. Although this festival is always kept with more vivacity at Albany than in York, it is far from being neglected, even now, in the latter place. *Cooper*, Satanstoe, iv.

pinkster-flower (pingk'stėr-flou″ėr), *n.* The beautiful shrub *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *nudiflorum*, common in swamps and on shaded hillsides from Canada to Texas. The flowers have the

Flowering Branch of Purple Azalea, or Pinkster-flower (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*).

style and stamens much exserted, and are quite variable in color—pink, purple, and (in the South) sometimes yellow. Also called *azalea* and *honeysuckle*. [Local, New York and New England.]

pink-stern (pingk'stėrn), *n.* A pinky.

pink-sterned (pingk'stėrnd), *a.* Narrow or sharp in the stern, as a pinky.

pinkweed (pingk'wēd), *n.* The common knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*: so called from a pinkish color about the joints.

pinkwood (pingk'wūd), *n.* A Brazilian tree, *Dicypellium* (*Persea*) *caryophyllatum*, scented throughout like the carnation, whence the name; also, an unspecified Australian cabinet-wood.—**Brazilian pinkwood.** See *Physocalymma*.

pinky[1] (ping'ki), *a.* [< *pink*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a pink color; somewhat pink.

pinky[2] (ping'ki), *a.* [Also *pinkie*, *pinkey*; < *pink*[3] + *-y*[1].] Winking; blinking; pink-eyed.

The bear with his *pinkey* eyes leering after his enemy's approach. *Knight*, Pict. Hist. Eng., II. 875.

pinky[3] (ping'ki), *n.*; pl. *pinkies* (-kiz). [Dim. of *pink*[4].] A narrow-sterned boat; a pink. Also *pinkie*.

pinky-built (ping'ki-bilt), *a.* Built like a pinky—that is, with a sharp stern.

pin-lock (pin'lok), *n.* 1. A form of lock in which the bolt is a projecting cylindrical pin.—2†. A poundmaster's fee.

The *pinlock*, or pinder's fee, is regulated by an Act of Philip and Mary at fourpence for any number of cattle impounded, which custom has made into one of fourpence for each head. *V. B. Redstone* (N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 197).

pin-machine (pin'ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for making pins.—2. A machine for cutting and shaping wooden dowels and sash- or blind-pins. It cuts and points pins of all shapes and different sizes.

pin-maker (pin'mā″kėr), *n.* One employed in the making of pins.

pin-mark (pin'märk), *n.* The small circular indentation on one side and near the shoulder of a printing-type. It is made by the pin which dislodges the type from the mold in which it was cast.

pin-mill (pin'mil), *n.* A kind of hide-mill for softening skins after they have been soaked in a weak solution of sulphuric acid, rinsed with clean water, and again steeped in a solution of sal-soda and soap, which neutralizes any traces of acid remaining after the rinsing process. It consists of a large drum, with pins projecting from the interior surface, in which the skins are placed loosely, the drum revolving till they are sufficiently pliable for future operations.

The Morocco tanners at Lynn, Mass., and other places in New England where it is used, call it a *pin-mill*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 251.

pin-money (pin'mun″i), *n.* 1. An allowance or occasional gift made by a husband to his wife, either voluntarily or as a part of the marriage settlement, for her separate use, to be employed in the purchase of apparel or of ornaments for her person, or for other personal expenditure. Technically, in *law*, it is an annual sum; and arrears can be claimed only for one year, and by the wife, but not by her representatives.

They have a greater interest in property than either maids or wives, and do not hold their jointures by the precarious tenure of portions or *pin-money*.
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

The main Article with me is, that Foundation of Wives Rebellion, and Husbands Cuckoldum, that cursed *Pin-Money*—Five-hundred Pound per Annum *Pin-Money*.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

2. A similar allowance made to any one, as to a daughter.

pinna[1] (pin'ä), *n.*; pl. *pinnæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, wing: see *pen*[2], *pin*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A feather. See *penna*. (*b*) A bird's wing. See *pinion*[1]. (*c*) A fish's fin: the usual technical name. (*d*) Some wing-like or fin-like part or organ, as the flipper of a seal or cetacean. (*e*) The outer ear, which projects from the head; the auricle, or pavilion of the ear. See cut under *ear*[1]. (*f*) The nostril, or wing of the nose. (*g*) One of the smaller branches of some polyps, as plumularians. (*h*) In entomology, a small oblique ridge forming one of the lines of a pinnate surface. See *pinnate*.—2. In *bot.*, one of the primary divisions of a pinnate leaf: applied most commonly to ferns. In a simply pinnate leaf it is a single leaflet, in a bipinnate leaf it consists of a partial petiole or rachis with the leaflets arranged along the sides. See cut under *Omunda*.—**Dilatator pinnæ.** Same as *depressor alæ nasi*.—**Pinnæ of the nose**, the alæ nasi; the nostrils.

Pinna[2] (pin'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pinna*, *pina*, < Gr. πίννα, πίνα, a kind of mussel.] 1. A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Pinnidæ*. They are commonly called *sea-wings*, and are remarkable for the size of the byssus by which they adhere to rocks. It is notably long and delicate, is very strong, has a beautiful silky luster, and is capable of being woven into cloth, upon which a very high value is set. This manufacture was known to the ancients, and is still practised in Italy. Some species of *Pinna* measure about two feet long, with a byssus of the same length. See also cut under *byssus*.

Pinna rotunda. *a*, the byssus.

2. [*l. c.*] A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Pinna*.

pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* [Formerly also *pinace*; < F. *pinasse*, *pinace* = Sp. *pinaza* = Pg. *pinaça*, < It. *pinazza*, *pinassa*, a pinnace, pine, anything made of pine, a ship, < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1], *n.*] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A small vessel, generally with two masts rigged like those of a schooner, and

capable of being propelled by oars; a galley: so called because built of pine wood; poetically, any light sailing-vessel.

Thou canst safely steer
My vent'rous *Pinnasse* to her wished Peer.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Edeo.

His fourth Son Edwyn was by his Brother Athelstan, out of Jealousie of State, put into a little *Pinnace*, without either Tackle or Oars. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 9.

This yeere Master Stickles, the exellent Architect of our time, did, onely to try conclusion, build a *pinnace* in Leaden hall, being of burden about fiue or sixe tun, which at pleasure might bee taken asunder and loyned together.
Stow, Elizabeth, an. 1595.

There came from Virginia into Salem a *pinnace* of eighteen tons, laden with corn and tobacco.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 67.

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

(*b*) A large double-banked ship's boat.—**2†.** A procuress; a prostitute. [Old slang.]

For when all the gallants are gone out o' th' town,
O then these fine *pinaces* lack their due lading.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

She hath been before me—punk, *pinnace*, and bawd—any time these two and twenty years, upon record in the Pie-Poudres. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

pinnacle (pin'ā-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pinacle*; < ME. *pinnakell, pinacle, pynacle*, < OF. *pinacle, pinnacle*, F. *pinacle* = Sp. *pináculo* = Pg. *pinaculo* = It. *pinacolo, pinnacolo*, < LL. *pinnaculum*, a peak, pinnacle; double dim., < L. *pinna*, a pinnacle: see *pin*[1].] **1.** A sharp point or peak; the very topmost point, as of a mountain.

He then led me to the highest *pinnacle* of the rock, and placed me on the top of it. *Addison*, Vision of Mirza.

Far off, three mountain-tops,
Three silent *pinnacles* of aged snow,
Stood sunset-flush'd. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

2. In *arch.*, any relatively small structure (of whatever form, but commonly terminating in a cone or a pyramid) that rises above the roof or coping of a building, or caps a projecting architectural member, such as a buttress. Its constructive object is to give greater weight to the member which it crowns, in order that this may better resist some lateral pressure. The application of the term is generally limited to an ornamental spire-shaped structure, standing on parapets, angles, and buttresses, and often adorned with rich and varied devices. Pinnacles are very numerous in the fully developed medieval style; their shafts are sometimes formed into niches, and are sometimes paneled or quite plain; in examples of late date, every one of the sides generally terminates in a gablet. The tops are often crocketed, and have finials at the apex. Pinnacles are most often square in plan, but are sometimes octagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal. See also cut under *crocket*.

Pinnacle of Buttress, York Minster, England.

Mony *pynakle* paynted waiz poudred ay quere,
Among the castel carnelez, clambred so thik,
That pared out of papure purely hit semed.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 801.

Some renown'd metropolis,
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 550.

pinnacle (pin'ā-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinnacled*, ppr. *pinnacling*. [< ME. *pynaklen*; < *pinnacle, n.*] **1.** To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; furnish with a pinnacle or pinnacles.

A pygt coroune 3et wer that gyrle,
Of mariorys & non other ston,
Hi3e *pynakled* of cler quyt perle,
Wyth flurted flowreȝ perfet vpon.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 207.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

2. To place on or as on a pinnacle.

The loftiest star of unascended heaven,
Pinnacled dim in the intense inane.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

pinnacle-work (pin'ā-kl-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.* and *decoration*, ornamental projections, especially at the top of any object; fleurons, knops, finials, and the like, taken collectively.

pinnadiform (pi-nad'i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < *pinna*[1] + *-ad-* + *form.*] In *ichth.*, having the apparent form modified by an extension or encroachment of the skin and scales on the fins or some of them, as the dorsal and anal, as in the chætodontids. *Gill.*

pinnæ, *n.* Plural of *pinna*[1].

pinnage† (pin'āj), *n.* [For "*pindage*, < *pind* + *-age*. Cf. equiv. *poundage*[2].] Poundage of cattle. See *pound*[2].

Pinnata (pi-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pinnatus*, feathered: see *pinnate.*] In *herpet.*, the marine chelonians; turtles with flippers or fins. See *Euereta.*

pinnate (pin'āt), *a.* [= F. *pinné* = Sp. *pinado* = It. *pinnato*, < L. *pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate, < *pinna, penna*, feather: see *pen*[2]. Cf. *pennate.*] **1.** Shaped like a feather, or resembling a feather in structure. (*a*) In *bot.*, noting leaves of such form. Also *pennate.* (*b*) In *entom.*, noting a surface (especially that of the posterior femora of grasshoppers) having minute parallel oblique lines on each side of a central ridge, so that the whole somewhat resembles a feather. **2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Feathered; pinnated. (*b*) Provided with a pinna or pinnæ; having wings, fins, or similar parts.—**Abruptly, alternately, decursively, digitately pinnate.** See the adverbs.—**Articulate-pinnate leaf**, a winged leaf having the common footstalk jointed.—**Equally** or **interruptedly pinnate.** Same as *abruptly pinnate.*—**Oppositely pinnate leaf.** See *oppositely.*—**Pinnate cirrose leaf**, a leaf that is winged and terminates with a tendril.—**Pinnate leaf**, a compound leaf whose leaflets, except the terminal one, are attached to the sides of the main or partial rachis. See cuts under *Jacob's-ladder* and *Phytelephas.*—**Unequally pinnate leaf**, a pinnate leaf with a single terminal leaflet.

pinnated (pin'ā-ted), *a.* Same as *pinnate.*—**Pinnated grouse.** See *grouse, prairie-hen*, and cut under *Cupidonia.*

pinnatedly (pin'ā-ted-li), *adv.* Same as *pinnately.*

pinnately (pin'āt-li), *adv.* So as to be pinnate.—**Pinnately cleft.** Same as *pinnatifid.*—**Pinnately lobed.** Same as *pinnatilobed.*—**Pinnately nerved** or **veined.** Same as *penninerved.* See cut under *nervation.*

pinnatifid (pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* [Also *pennatifid*; = F. *pinnatifide, pennatifide* = Pg. *pinnatifido*, < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave.] In *bot.*, cut or cleft in a pinnate manner, with the divisions half-way down or more, and the sinuses or lobes narrow or acute. Also *pinnisected.*

Pinnatifid Leaf of *Centaurea scabiosa.*

pinnatilobate (pi-nat-i-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + NL. *lobatus*, lobate.] Same as *pinnatilobed.*

pinnatilobed (pi-nat'i-lōbd), *a.* [< *pinnatilobe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, lobed in a pinnate manner—that is, with the divisions extending more than half-way to the midrib, and with either sinuses or lobes rounded. See cut 7 under *oak.*

pinnation (pi-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pinnate* + *-ion.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pinnate.

pinnatipartite (pi-nat-i-pär'tīt), *a.* [= F. *pennatipartite*; < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *partitus*, parted: see *partite.*] In *bot.*, parted in a pinnate manner—that is, with the lobes extending almost but not quite to the midrib.

pinnatiped (pi-nat'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *pinnatipede*; < NL. *pinnatipes* (*-ped-*), < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Fin-footed, as a bird; lobiped.

II. *n.* One of the *Pinnatipedes.*

Pinnatipedes (pin-ā-tip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pinnatipes*: see *pinnatiped.*] A group of pinnatiped birds. Also *Pinnipides.* *Schaeffer.*

pinnatisect (pi-nat'i-sekt), *a.* [= F. *pennatiséqué*; < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut.] In *bot.*, pinnately divided; cut quite down to the midrib, but with the segments not articulated. Also *pinnatisected.*

pinnatulate (pi-nat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. "*pinnatulus, pennatulus*, dim., < L. *pinnatus*, pinnate: see *pinnate.*] In *bot.*, again subdivided: said of the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

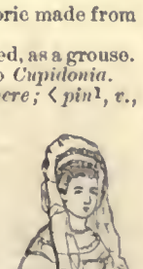
pinna-wool (pin'ä-wūl), *n.* A fabric made from the byssus of a pinna.

pin-necked (pin'nekt), *a.* Pinnated, as a grouse. The pin-necked grouse belong to *Cupidonia.*

pinner[1] (pin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pinnere*; < *pin*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pins or fastens with a pin.—**2†.** A pin-maker. *Destruction of Troy*, Notes, p. 486.—**3.** An apron with a bib, kept in place by pinning; a pinafore.

She had on a black velvet gown, and a white *pinner* and apron.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 229.

4†. A woman's head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century: generally in the plural.


Pinners.

Four *Pinners* to help narrow Foreheads and long Noses, and very forward, to make the Eyes look languishing.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, iii.

It will neither be your crimped *pinners*, Mrs. Lillas (speaking of them with due respect), nor my silver hair, or golden chain, that will fill up the void which Roland Graeme must needs leave in our lady's leisure.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

pinner[2]† (pin'ėr), *n.* [< *pin*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1]; ult. a var. of *pinder*[1].] A pinder or pound-master.

One George-a-Greene, the *Pinner* of the town.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

pinnet† (pin'et), *n.* [Dim. of L. *pinna*, a pinnacle: see *pin*[1].] A pinnacle.

Blazed battlement and *pinnet* high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

Pinnidæ (pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinna*[2] + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Pinna*; the pinnas. They are closely related to the *Aviculidæ* (with which they are united by some conchologists), but differ in having a triangular or mytiliform shell with two muscular scars, a linear ligament, and a hinge without teeth. The species are mostly inhabitants of warm seas, but one occurs in English waters. Also named *Pinninæ* as a subfamily of *Aviculidæ.* *J. E. Gray*, 1840. See cut under *Pinna*[2].

pinnie, *n.* See *pinny*[2].

pinniewinkle, *n.* See *pinnywinkle.*

pinniform (pin'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pinniforme*, < L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Like a feather; penniform.—**2.** Like a fin or flipper: as, the *pinniform* wing of the penguin.—**3.** Pinnate in form, in any sense; alate; lobato; auriculate.—**4.** Resembling a mollusk of the genus *Pinna.*

Pinnigrada (pi-nig'ri-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pinnigradus*: see *pinnigrade.*] **1.** The crinoids as an order of echinoderms. See *Crinoidea.* [Little used.]—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Pinnipedia.* *Owen.*

pinnigrade (pin'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pinnigradus*, < L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *gradi*, walk, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of fins, flippers, or other pinnate parts.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pinnigrada*; a pinniped.

penninerved (pin'i-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + *nervum*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *penninerved.*

pinning (pin'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pin*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of fastening or securing with a pin.—**2.** The masonry that supports studwork.—**Pinning in**, the operation of filling in the joints of masonry with spalls or chips of stone.—**Pinning up**, in *building*, the operation of driving in wedges for the purpose of bringing an upper work to bear fully upon an underpinning constructed beneath.

pinniped (pin'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, fin, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Fin-footed, in any sense; having feet like fins or flippers. Specifically—(*a*) Having flippers, as a seal; pinnigrade; belonging to the *Pinnigrada* or *Pinnipedia*, as a mammal. (*b*) Pinnatiped or lobiped, as a bird; belonging to the *Pinnatipedes.* (*c*) Totipalmate or steganopodous, as a bird; belonging to the *Pinnipedes* (see *Pinnipedes*, 1 (*b*)). (*d*) Having slate locomotory appendages, as a pteropod; pteropodous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pinnipedes* or *Pinnipedia*: opposed to *fissiped.*

Pinnipedes (pi-nip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pinnipes*: see *pinniped.*] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Pinnatipedes.* (*b*) Same as *Totipalmatæ* or *Steganopodes.*—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Pinnipedia.*—**3.** In *Crustacea*, crabs which have some of the limbs like flippers, fitted for swimming; the paddle-crabs, shuttle-crabs, or swimming-crabs. See cut under *paddle-crab.*

Pinnipedia (pin-i-pē'di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pinnipes.* See *pinniped.*] In *zoöl.*, the pinnigrade, pinniped, or fin-footed aquatic carnivorous quadrupeds, constituting one of the prime divisions of the order *Feræ* or *Carnivora*, the other being the *Fissipedia.* In Illiger's classification (1811) it was the thirteenth order of mammals. The body is prone, not raised from the ground; the limbs are modified into fins or flippers for swimming, and confined within the common integument beyond the elbows and knees; the feet are rotated backward. The first phalanges and digits of the manus and pes are enlarged beyond the others. The deciduous dentition is much reduced or rudimentary. The skull is greatly compressed between the orbits; the lacrymal bone is imperforate, intraorbital, and rarely confluent with the maxillary, which bounds the orbit; the palatines are not produced forward laterally; and there are extensive vacuities between the frontal and maxillary bones and between the tympanics and exoccipitals. There are three families—the *Otariidæ* or eared seals (sea-lions, sea-bears, etc.), the *Phocidæ* or seals proper, and the *Trichechidæ* or walruses. Also called *Pinnipedes* and *Pinnigrada.* See cuts under *otary, seal*, and *walrus.*

pinnisected (pin'i-sek-ted), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *pinnatifid.*

pinnitarsal (pin-i-tär'sal), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, feather, + NL. *tarsus*, tarsus, + *-al*.] Having pinnate feet, as a swimming-crab.

pinnitentaculate (pin'i-ten-tak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pinna*, a fin, + NL. *tentaculum*, a tentacle, + *-ate*[1].] Having pinnate tentacles, as a polyp; alcyonarian. See *Alcyonaria*.

pinnock[1] (pin'ok), *n.* [< ME. *pinnoc*, hedge-sparrow: said to be so called in imitation of its short piping note (cf. *pink*[5]).] 1. The dunnock or hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. See cut under *Accentor*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A titmouse or tomtit.—**Bearded pinnock**, the bearded titmouse, *Panurus biarmicus*.

pinnock[2] (pin'ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tunnel under a road to carry off water; a culvert. [Local, Eng.]

pinnoite (pin'ō-īt), *n.* [Named after the mineralogist *Pinno*.] A hydrous borate of magnesium, occurring in tetragonal crystals and fibrous massive forms of a yellow color. It is found at Stassfurt in Prussia, where it has probably resulted from the alteration of boracite.

pinnothere (pin'ō-thēr), *n.* [= F. *pinnotère* = Pg. *pinotores* (pl.), < NL. *Pinotheres*, *Pinoteres*: see *Pinotheres*.] A crab of the genus *Pinnotheres*; a pea-crab.

Pinnotheres (pin-ō-thē'rēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), prop. *Pinnateres*, < Gr. πιννοτηρής, a small crab that lives in the pinna's shell, < πίννα, πίννη, the pinna (see *Pinna*[2]), + τηρεῖν, guard.] A genus of small crustaceans, typical of the family *Pinnotheriidæ*, so called because they inhabit the shells of pinnas and other bivalve mollusks, as oysters; the pea-crabs. One of the best-known is *P. ostreum*, the little crab frequently found in the American oyster (*Ostrea virginica*), which when cooked is of a delicate flesh-color with a red band. *P. pisum*, the European pea-crab proper, inhabits mussels. *P. veterum* was known to the ancients as inhabiting the pinnas in the Mediterranean. See cut under *pea-crab*.

pinnotherian (pin-ō-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pinnotheres* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to pea-crabs; belonging to the genus *Pinnotheres* or the family *Pinnotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A pea-crab.

Pinnotheriidæ (pin'ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pinnotheres* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Pinnotheres*; the pea-crabs. They are of small size and rounded form, with slender legs and thin, soft integument, owing to their habitual residence inside the shells of the various bivalves of which they are commensals.

pinnula (pin'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *pinnulæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *pinnule*.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A pinnule, or small pinna; some little pinnate part or organ. Specifically—(1) A barb of a feather. See *barb*[1], 3. (2) One of the series of lateral branchlets of the arms of a crinoid. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (3) Same as *pinnulus*. *Sollas*. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Rafinesque*, 1815.—2. In *bot.*, same as *pinnule*, 3.

pinnulate (pin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pinnulatus*, < L. *pinnula*, a pinnule: see *pinnule*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with pinnules or pinnules.

pinnulated (pin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *pinnulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pinnulate*.

pinnule (pin'ūl), *n.* [= F. *pinnule* = It. *pinnola*, < L. *pinnula*, a little plume; dim. < L. *pinna*, a feather: see *pinna*[1], *pen*[2].] 1. A pinnula.—2. In *ichth.*, specifically, a small fin-like appendage. It is developed especially in scombroid fishes, as the mackerel, behind the dorsal and anal fins. Pinnules are really low, short, detached fin-rays, much branched and without membranous connection with one another or with the fin proper. See cut under *mackerel*.

3. In *bot.*, a secondary pinna; one of the pinnately disposed divisions of a pinna: noting especially the ultimate divisions of the frond in ferns. Also *pinnula*. See cuts under *indusium* and *Nothochlæna*.

pinnulus (pin'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pinnuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pinnula*: see *pinnule*.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule resulting from the suppression of the proximal ray and the development of porrect spines on the distal ray. Also *pinnula*. *Sollas*.

pinny[1] (pin'i), *a.* [< *pin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pinned; clogged; choked: as, a *pinny* file.

pinny[2], **pinnie** (pin'i), *n.* [Abbr. dim. of *pinafore*.] A pinafore: a childish or colloquial word.

> When, poor bantling! down she tumbled,
> Daubed her hands, and face, and *pinny*.
> *F. Locker*, Piccadilly.

pinnywinkle, pinniewinkle (pin'i-wing-kl), *n.* [Appar. a particular use and corrupted form of *periwinkle*[2].] An old instrument of torture consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were thrust and pressed upon with pegs. Also *pinnywinks*. [Scotch.]

> They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinny-winkles* for witches.
> *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxiii.

pinnywinks (pin'i-wingks), *n.* [Also *pennywinks*, *pilniewinks*, etc.: see *pinnywinkle*.] Same as *pinnywinkle*.

pin-oak (pin'ōk), *n.* A tree, *Quercus palustris*, found in wet places in the eastern half of the United States: so named in allusion to the persistent dead branches, which resemble pins driven into the trunk. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a wood of some value. Also called *swamp Spanish oak* and *water-oak*.

pinole (pi-nō'le), *n.* [< Sp. *pinole*, < Mex. *pinolli*.] 1. An aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate. *Simmonds*.—2. Maize (or, more rarely, wheat) dried, ground, and sometimes mixed with the flour of mesquit-beans, which are quite sweet: used somewhat extensively as an article of food on the borders of Mexico and California.

piñon (pin'yon), *n.* [Sp.-Amer.: see *pinion*[1].] One of several nut-pines of the Rocky Mountain region, as *Pinus Parryana*, *P. edulis*, and *P. monophylla*; also, a seed of one of these trees.—**Piñon jay**, the blue-headed or Maximilian's jay: so called from its fondness for piñons and other nut-pines. See *Cyanocephalus*, and cut under *Gymnocitta*.

pinpatch (pin'pach), *n.* The common periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*. [Suffolk, Eng.]

pin-pillow (pin'pil'ō), *n.* A species of prickly-pear, *Opuntia Curassavica*.

pin-point (pin'point), *n.* The point of a pin; hence, a trifle.

pin-poppet (pin'pop'et), *n.* A pinease. [North. Eng.]

pin-rack (pin'rak), *n.* *Naut.*, a rail or frame having holes for holding belaying-pins.

pin-rail (pin'rāl), *n.* 1. A bar or strip, usually of wood, to which are secured pegs or hooks for hanging up various objects.—2. In *organ-building*, a ledge of wood passing under the keys of the manual, in which the key-pins are fixed.—3. *Naut.*, a rail of wood or metal for holding belaying-pins to which ropes are belayed.

pin-rib (pin'rib), *n.* A delicate cord or rib woven in the substance of fine muslin.

pin-rod (pin'rod), *n.* In a locomotive, a tie-rod connecting the brake-shoes on opposite sides.

pinsers†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pincers*.

pinsnet† (pins'net), *n.* [Contr. of **pinsonet*, < *pinson*[2] + *-et*.] Same as *pinson*[2].

> To these their nether-stockes they have corked shooes, *pinsnets*, and fine pantoffles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.
> *Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses, p. 55.

pinson[1] (pin'son), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pynson*; < ME. *pynsane*, *pensyn*, pincers, forceps, < OF. **pinçon*, *pinchon*, dim. of *pince*, pincers, < *pincer*, pinch, nip: see *pinch*.] Pincers; nippers; forceps: usually in the plural. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> The *pewynnys*, that drewe thr naylys owt
> Of fete and handys, alle a-bowt,
> And losyd thi bodye from the tre,
> Of myn synnys, lord, lose thou me.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pynsone, to drawe owt tethe, dentaria.
Prompt. Parv., p. 400.

They pull out the haire on their faces with little *pinsons* made for that purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 262.

pinson[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pynson*; < ME. *pinson*, *pynson*, *pynsone* (see "Prompt. Parv.").] A thin shoe; a kind of pumps.

> Soccatus, that weareth stertups or *pinsons*.
> *Elyot* (1559). (*Halliwell*.)
>
> Calceamen and calcearium is a shoo, *pinson*, socke.
> *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 286. (*Nares*.)

pin-switch (pin'swich), *n.* A switch in which electric connection is made by means of pins inserted in holes between plates insulated from each other.

pint (pint), *n.* [< ME. *pinte*, *pynte*, *pyynte* (AS. **pynt* is not authorized) = OFries. *pint* = MD. *pinte*, D. *pint* = MLG. *pinte* = MHG. *pinte*, G. *pint*, < OF. (and F.) *pinte* = Sp. Pg. *pinta* (ML. *pinta*), a pint, appar. so called as being a marked part of a larger vessel, < Sp. *pinta*, a mark, < L. *picta*, fem. of *pictus*, painted, marked: see *picture*.] A measure of capacity equal to half a quart. The imperial pint is 34.65925 cubic inches; the United States or old wine-pint, 28¾ cubic inches (see *gallon*); the old customary ale-pint, 35¼ cubic inches; and the old Scotch pint, about 3 old English ale-pints or 105 cubic inches. There was also a local unit of weight of this name for butter, equal to a pound and a quarter.

pinta (pin'tą), *n.* [Sp., a mark: see *pint*.] A skin-affection which prevails in Mexico.

pintado (pin-tä'dō), *a.* and *n.* [Sp., prop. pp. of *pintar*, paint: see *paint*.] I. *a.* Painted—that is, spotted or pied.—**Pintado petrel**, *Daption capensis*, the Cape pigeon. See cut under *Daption*.

II. *n.* 1. The pintado petrel.—2. The common guinea-fowl, *Numida meleagris*. See cut under *Numida*.—3. The West Indian mackerel, *Scomberomorus regalis*.—4. Chintz: the name given to all printed goods in the East Indies, especially those of the finer quality, many of which seem to have been partly painted by hand.

> To Woodcot, when I supped at my lady Mordaunt's at Ashted, where was a room hung with *pintado*, full of figures greate and small, prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians with their habits.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 30, 1665.
>
> Fresh-colored taffeta lined with their *pintadoes*.
> *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 133.

pintail (pin'tāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *pin-tailed*.

II. *n.* 1. The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also called, from the peculiarity of the tail, *pickettail*, *pigeontail*, *piketail*, *sharptail*, *spiketail*, *spindletail*, *splittail*, *sprigtail*, *sprittail* or *spreettail*, and *kite-tailed widgeon*. See cut under *Dafila*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Delaware, Maryland.]—3. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, more fully called *pintail chicken*.

pin-tailed (pin'tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail narrowly cuneate, with long acute central feathers, as the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—2. Having the individual feathers of the tail stiff, narrow, and pointed, as the pintail ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

pintle (pin'tl), *n.* [In sense 1 taken to be a dim. of *pin*, but in form and in sense 2 in fact < ME. *pintel*, *pyntyl*, < AS. *pintel*, dim. of **pint*, = OFries. *pint*, *penth* = MLG. LG. *pint* = Dan. dial. *pint*, *pintel*, penis. Cf. It. *pinca*, *pincio*, the same.] 1. A pin upon which anything revolves, or which holds two things together while one or both are free to move in a certain way. (*a*) In *artillery*, a long iron bolt about which the chassis traverses. (*b*) The pin of a hinge, a dowel, or a plate with pins taking the place of dowels. (*c*) In *carriage-making*, the bolt which allows the forward axle to revolve under the body of the wagon. (*d*) In *ship-building*, that part of the hinge of the rudder which consists of a vertical pin designed to receive the ring of the other part. It is generally set in the stern-post with the pin erect, but in small boats the pintle is often attached to the rudder, in which case the pin projects downward, entering the ring from above.

2. The penis. [Old and prov. Eng.]

pintle-hook (pin'tl-hůk), *n.* In *artillery*, a stout projecting bar of iron, bent upward at a right angle, and bolted to the rear of the limber-axle. It serves to engage the lunette-ring on the end of the trail of the gun-carriage, and attach the latter to the limber for transportation.

pinto (pin'tō), *a.* and *n.* [Sp., painted, < L. *pictus*, painted: see *paint*.] I. *a.* Piebald. [Western U. S.]

> It is often a question whether the pinto, or painted pony of Texas, is the result of a *pinto* ancestry, or of a general coupling of horses of all colors.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 334.

II. *n.* A piebald animal; specifically, the calico or painted pony of Texas.

pin-tongs (pin'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A form of pliers which are closed by a ferrule sliding on the stem; sliding-tongs.

> For cutting the facets, they are held in small hand-vises or *pin-tongs*.
> *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

pin-tool (pin'tōl), *n.* In *wood-working*, a tubular cutter or punch for trimming to shape sash-, door-, and other pins of soft wood, for which the stuff is got out in the square. Hard-wood pins are turned. *E. H. Knight*.

pint-pot (pīnt'pot), *n.* 1. A pot made to contain a pint, especially a pewter pot for beer.—2. A person who is addicted to the use of beer, or a seller of beer. [Rare.]

> Peace, good *pint-pot*; peace, good tickle-brain.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 438.

pint-stoup (pīnt'stoup), *n.* A vessel made to hold a pint, properly one made to hold a Scotch pint, which is much larger than the English. See *pint*.

> De'il hae them that hae the least *pint-stoup*.
> *Scotch proverb*.

Pinus (pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *pinus*, pine: see *pine*[1].] 1. A genus of coniferous trees of the tribo *Abietineæ*, known by the staminate flowers in numerous short yellowish catkins, and the two forms of leaves, the primary small and scale-like, the secondary long and conspicuous and in clusters of from one to five each, enveloped at the base by a dry sheath.

There are about 70 species, widely distributed throughout north temperate regions, with a very few extending within the tropics in eastern Asia and Central America. They are tall or sometimes low evergreens bearing ovoid or oblong cones of closely imbricated woody scales, with thin or thickened apex. Every scale bears two winged seeds, the embryo with from three to ten seed-leaves set in a circle. (See cut under *cotyledon*.) The scales remain tightly set together over the seeds from fertilization till maturity, and after opening and discharging the seeds are long persistent on their axis. The cones vary in size from 2 inches and less in *P. edulis*, the piñon, to 6 inches in the well-known cones of the white pine, *P. Strobus*, and reach 18 inches or more in *P. Lambertiana*, the sugar-pine. The United States is particularly rich in pines, being the home of half the known species. For species and uses, see *pine*[1]. See cuts under *cone*, *Abietineæ*, *cotyledon*, and *pollen*.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *pineal body* (which see, under *pineal*).

pin-vise (pin'vīs), *n.* 1. A hand-vise used by clock-makers for grasping small arbors and pins. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A small vise used by professional and amateur fly-makers to hold a hook while attaching and constructing a fly upon it. *Norris.*

pinwheel (pin'hwēl), *n.* 1. A contrate wheel in which the cogs are pins set into the disk. —2. In *tanning*, a stout circular box containing warm water or water and melted tallow, in which hides are rolled about over strong wooden pins fastened to the inner circumference of the box. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 275.—3. A kind of firework, consisting of a long paper case filled with a combustible composition and wound spirally about a disk of pasteboard or wood. When it is supported vertically on a pivot, and ignited, it revolves rapidly, forming a wheel of fire.

pinwheel (pin'hwēl), *v. t.* In *tanning*, to subject to the action of the pinwheel.

pin-wing† (pin'wing), *n.* A penguin. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 734.

pin-winged (pin'wingd), *a.* Having a short attenuated falcate first primary. The pin-winged doves are pigeons of the genus *Æchmoptila* or *Engyptila*, as *E. albifrons* of Texas and Mexico.

pinwork (pin'wėrk), *n.* In needle-point lace, small and fine raised parts of a design.

pinwork (pin'wėrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pinworked* or *pinwrought*, ppr. *pinworking*. In *flax-spinning*, to work (flax-yarn) on a pin of wood in a manner to increase its suppleness, when making the yarn up into bundles for packing. Several hanks are operated upon at a time by passing them over a stout arm fixed to a suitable support. A stout pin is then passed through them, and with this the operator jerks and twists the hanks till they are as supple as desired, and will lie as placed while they are being bundled.

pinworm (pin'wėrm), *n.* A small threadworm or nematoid, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, infesting the rectum, especially of children. See *Ascaridæ*, and cut under *Oxyuris*.

pinx. The usual abbreviation of *pinxit*.

pinxit (pingk'sit), *v.* [L., (he) painted (this), 3d pers. perf. ind. of *pingere*, paint: see *paint*.] A word occurring as a part of a marginal note on a picture, noting who painted it: as, Rubens *pinxit*, 'Rubens painted (this).' Abbreviated *pinx.* and *pxt.*

Pinxter, *n.* See *Pinkster*.

pinxter-flower, *n.* See *pinkster-flower*.

piny[1] (pī'ni), *a.* [Also *piney*; < *pine*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, consisting of, or covered with pines.

> Between the *piney* sides
> Of this long glen. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

> We passed the beautiful falls of the Tiod Elv, drove for more than twenty miles over wild *piny* hills, and then descended to Kongsberg. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 397.

> The thrush that carols at the dawn of day
> From the green steeples of the *piney* wood.
> *Longfellow*, Birds of Killingworth.

Piny resin, the product also called *piny varnish*, *Indian* (sometimes *Manila*) and *liquid copal*, and *white dammar-resin*. See *dammar-resin*.—**Piny tallow,** a concrete fatty substance resembling wax, obtained by boiling with water the fruit of the *Vateria indica*, a tree common upon the Malabar coast. It partakes of the nature of stearine, and forms excellent candles. Also called *Malabar tallow*.

piny[2] (pī'ni), *n.*; pl. *pinies* (-niz). A dialectal form of *peony*.

pionet, *n.* A Middle English form of *peony*.

pioned†, *a.* A word variously explained as meaning 'overgrown with marsh-marigolds,' or simply 'dug.' *Aldis Wright.*

> Thy banks with *pioned* and twilled brims.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 64.

pioneer (pī-ọ-nēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *pioner*, rarely *piner*; < F. *pionnier*, OF. *peonier*, a foot-soldier, sapper, or miner, < *peon*, *pion*, a foot-soldier: see *peon*.] 1. *Milit.*, one of a party or company of foot-soldiers who march before or with an army, and are furnished with digging- and cutting-implements, to clear the way of obstructions, repair the roads, dig intrenchments, etc.

> A thousand horse and foot, a thousand *pioneers*,
> If we get under ground, to fetch us out again,
> And every one an axe to cut the woods down.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

> He [the Russian] useth no Foot but such as are *Pioneers* or Gunners, of both which sort 30000.
> *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia.

2. One who or that which goes before and opens and leads or prepares the way for others coming after; specifically, a first or early explorer or experimenter in any department of human enterprise.

> The colonies and settlements . . . occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of *pioneers* of civilization. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion, iii. ((*Latham.*)

> Snow-drifts stretch by the roadside, and one by one the *pioneers* of the vast pine-woods of the interior appear. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 31.

pioneer (pī-ọ-nēr'), *v.* [< *pioneer*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To go before and open (a way); lead or prepare the way to or for.

> I found that miners had *pioneered* the way some distance down the river in search of gold. *The Century*, XXX. 739.

> It is true that in the earliest days of the settlement the diggers who found their way to Kimberley were of a more orderly and law-abiding class than those who *pioneered* the gold-mines of California and Australia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 877.

II. *intrans.* To act as pioneer; clear the way; remove obstructions. *Quarterly Rev.*

pioneering (pī-ọ-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Pertaining to pioneers; serving to pioneer: as, a *pioneering* expedition.

pionert, *n.* An obsolete form of *pioneer*.

Pionias (pī-ō'ni-as), *n.* See *Pionus*.

Pionidæ (pī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pionus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parrots, named from the genus *Pionias* or *Pionus*. It is characterized by a short broad tail half as long as the wings, a short grooved and toothed bill with an extensive naked cere, and coloration chiefly green. There are upward of 80 species, most of which are American, the others being African.

pioning† (pī'ọ-ning), *n.* [< *pion(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The working of pioneers; military works raised by pioneers.

> With painefull *pyoninge*
> From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Pionus (pī'ọ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *πίων*, fat.] An extensive genus of parrots of the family *Psittacidæ* (or a family *Pionidæ*), containing such species as *P. menstruus* and *P. senilis* of Brazil. Also, more correctly, *Pionias*.

piony, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *peony*.

Piophila (pī-of'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *πίων*, fat, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*, or giving name to a family *Piophilidæ*, species of which inhabit cheese; the cheese-flies. The larva of the cosmopolitan *P. casei*, the common cheese-hopper, lives on cheese, hams, and fat in general, and also, according to Germar, in cooking-salt. One species has been reared on the roots of celery. There are about 30 species, the adults of all of which are small black glistening flies. Three are common to North America and Europe. See cut under *cheese-fly*.

Piophilidæ (pī-ọ-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Piophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Piophila*, having the auxiliary vein of the wings coalescent throughout with the first longitudinal vein. Several genera belong to this family, and four of them are represented in North America.

pioscope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πίων*, fat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of lactoscope invented by Heeren. It consists of a black vulcanized rubber disk having a central circular recess for holding the milk to be tested. Upon this is fitted a glass cover painted with six sectors of color, ranging from white-gray to deep bluish-gray, around a central unpainted spot. The color of the milk as seen through the unpainted spot in the center of the cover is compared with the colors of the sectors, and the quality of the milk is estimated from the color of the sector which most nearly corresponds to that of the sample.

piot (pī'ọt), *n.* See *piet*.

pioted, *a.* See *pieted*.

pious (pī'us), *a.* [= F. *pieux*, an extended form of OF. *pie* = Sp. Pg. It. *pio*, < L. *pius*, pious, devout, affectionate, kind. Hence ult. (< L.) *piety*, *pity*, *pittance*, etc.] 1. Having or exhibiting due respect and affection for parents or others to whom respect and affection are due; also, pertaining to or consisting in the duties of respect and affection toward parents or others.

> No one Thing preserves and improves Religion more than a venerable, high, *pious* Esteem of the chiefest Ministers. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 10.

2. Having faith in and reverence for the Supreme Being; actuated by faith in and reverence for God; godly; devout: said of persons.

> Here you stand,
> Adore, and worship, when you know it not;
> *Pious* beyond the intention of your thought;
> Devout above the meaning of your will.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

3. Dictated by reverence for God; proceeding from piety: said of things: as, *pious* awe; *pious* services; *pious* sorrow.

> I have . . . paid
> More *pious* debts to heaven than in all
> The fore-end of my time.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 72.

> Sickness itself is appayed with religion and holy thoughts, with *pious* resolutions and penitential prayers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 901.

4. Practised under the pretense of religion or for a good end: as, *pious* frauds.

> With devotion's visage
> And *pious* action, we do sugar o'er
> The devil himself. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 48.

Pious uses. See *use*.—**Syn. 2.** Religious, holy, righteous, saintly. See *religion*.

piously (pī'us-li), *adv.* In a pious manner; devoutly; as an act of piety; dutifully.

> Encompass'd and in great danger, he was valiantly and *piously* rescu'd by his Son Titus. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

pious-minded (pī'us-mīn'ded), *a.* Of a pious disposition.

pip[1] (pip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pipe*, *pype*, < ME. *pippe*, *pyppe* = MD. *pippe*, *pipse*, D. *pip* = MLG. *pip*, LG. *pipp*, *pipps* = OHG. *phiphiz*, *pfipfis*, MHG. *phippfesz*, G. (obs.) *pfips*, *pfipps*, MHG. also *pippusz*, *pippis*, G. *pips*, *pipps* (after LG.) = Sw. *pipp* = Dan. *pip* = F. *pepie* = Pr. *pepida* = Sp. *pepita* = Pg. *pevide*, *pevide* = It. *pipita*, < ML. *pipita*, *pivita* (after Rom.), < L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum, slime, also the pip; prob., with loss of orig. *s-*, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spew: see *spew*.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth and throat, often accompanied by the formation of a sheath-like scale on the end of the tongue: not to be confused with *canker* or *roup*.

> Choose thou another [friend] of somewhat tougher frame, and that will not die of the *pip* like a young chicken. *Scott*, Monastery, ix.

> A thousand *pips* eat up your sparrow-hawk!
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

pip[2] (pip), *n.* [Short for *pippin*[1].] 1. The kernel or seed of fruit, as of an apple or an orange.—2. One of the spots on dice or on playing-cards: thus, the ace has one *pip*; the ten, ten *pips*. —3. One of the rhomboid-shaped spaces into which the surface of a pineapple is divided.—4. A trade-name used by manufacturers and dealers in artificial flowers for an imitation of the central part of a flower which bears the seeds or fruit.

pip[2] (pip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pipped*, ppr. *pipping*. [< *pip*[2], *n.*] To blackball. [Slang.]

> If Buckle were *pipped*, they would do the same to every clergyman. *A. H. Huth*, Buckle, I. 252. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pip[3] (pip), *v.* [A var. of *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], in like sense.] **I.** *intrans.* To peep, pipe, or chirp, as a chick or young bird.

> It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg before the shell be broken. *Boyle.*

II. *trans.* To crack or chip a hole through (the shell): said of a chick in the egg.

Pipa (pī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti).] A genus of aglossal tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Pipidæ*. *P. americana* or *surinamensis*, the Surinam toad, is the only species. Its color is brownish-olive above and whitish below. It is sometimes 7 inches long, and has a peculiarly hideous aspect. It is particularly interesting on account of its mode of rearing its young. After the female has laid the eggs,

Surinam Toad (*Pipa americana*), female.

the male places them upon her back, fecundates them, and then presses them into cellules, which at that period open for their reception, and afterward close over them. In these cellules on the mother's back the eggs are hatched and the young pass their tadpole state, for they do not leave their domicile till their legs are formed. *Asterodactylus* is a synonym. See *Aglossa*.

Pipæ (pī′pē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pipa*.] Same as *Pipidæ*. *Tschudi*, 1838.

pipage (pī′pāj), *n.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-age*.] Conveyance or distribution by pipes, as of water, gas, petroleum, etc.

The question of *pipage* is one of immense importance.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8765.

A public authority which, in dealing with the questions of constant supply, pressure, and *pipage*, should be bound to have regard not only to the convenience of customers, but also to the requirements for the extinction of fire. *Engineer*, LXVII. 343.

pipal (pē′pal), *n.* Same as *pipul-tree*.

For the discovery of theft they use an ordeal of fire, the person accused carrying a piece of red-hot iron a few paces with nothing between it and the skin but a few *pipal* leaves. *Athenæum*, No. 3202, p. 315.

pipe[1] (pīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *piped*, ppr. *piping*. [Also, in the orig. sense 'chirp,' *peep* (formerly also spelled *piep*) and *pip*; < ME. *pipen*, *pypen*, = D. *pijpen* = MLG. *pipen*, LG. *piepen*, *pipen* = MHG. *phifen*, *pfifen*, G. *pfeifen*, *piepen*, *pipen* = Sw. *pipa* = Dan. *pibe*, pipe, peep, or chirp, as birds, < OF. *piper*, also *pepier*, F. *piper*, *pipier*, pipe, peep, or chirp, as birds or as frogs, < L. *pipire*, *pipiare*, *pipare* (ML. also *pipulare*) = Gr. πιπίζειν, chirp; imitative of the sound of chirping. In later uses the verb is from the noun. Cf. *peep*[1], *pip*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To chirp, whistle, warble, or sing, as a bird.

It was Autumn, and incessant
Piped the quails from shocks and sheaves.
Longfellow, Pegasus in Pound.

2. To sound shrilly, as wind.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 162.

Well *piped* the wind, and, as it swept
The garden through, no sweet thing slept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 124.

3. To cry; weep: sometimes with *up*: as, the children *piped up* at this.—4. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or any similar instrument of music.

The yonger sorte come *pyping* on apace,
In whistles made of fine enticing wood.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Epil., p. 82.

He *pip'd*, I sung; and, when he sung, I *piped*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 76.

We have *piped* unto you, and ye have not danced.
Mat. xi. 17.

From street to street he *piped* advancing,
And step by step they followed dancing.
Browning, Pied Piper, vii.

5. To make a shrill noise, as bees, in the hive before swarming.—**To pipe in an ivy-leaf.** See *ivy-leaf*.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter or emit, as notes, in a shrill or piping voice.

A robin . . . was basking himself in the sunshine, and *piping* a few querulous notes.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 256.

And, while the wood-thrush *pipes* his evening lay,
Give me one lonely hour to hymn the setting day.
Bryant, A Walk at Sunset.

When the summer days are bright and long,
And the little birds *pipe* a merry song.
R. H. Stoddard, Under the Trees.

2. To play; produce on a pipe or similar musical instrument.

Things without life giving sound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *piped* or harped? 1 Cor. xiv. 7.

"Piper, *pipe* that song again."
So I *piped*; he wept to hear.
William Blake, Songs of Innocence, Int.

Piping a ditty sad for Bion's fate.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

3. *Naut.*, to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle: as, to *pipe* the crew to grog or to prayers.

The men are generally in long before they are *piped* down. *Marryat*.

4. To provide or supply with pipes.

This well was *piped* and used for a while, but, not yielding enough water for cooling purposes, was closed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 33.

5. To convey by pipe, as water, gas, oil, etc.

Wherever the water comes from, it is usually conveyed into a tank or a reservoir, and then *piped* or ditched about over the farm wherever needed.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 365.

Natural gas will be *piped* to Chicago.
New York Tribune, July 3, 1887.

6. To furnish with or make into piping, as in dressmaking or upholstery: as, to *pipe* a border.—7. In *hydraul. mining*, to direct a stream of water upon, as a bank of gravel, from the hydraulic pipe.—**To pipe one's eye**, to weep; cry. [Nautical slang.]

Then reading on his 'bacco-box,
He heav'd a bitter sigh,
And then began to eye his pipe,
And then to *pipe his eye*.
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

He was very frail and tearful; for being aware that a shepherd's mission was to pipe to his flocks, and that a boatswain's mission was to pipe all hands, . . . so he had got it into his head that his own peculiar mission was to *pipe his eye*; which he did perpetually.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

To pipe down (*naut.*), to dismiss from muster, as a ship's company, or to signify by means of a boatswain's whistle that, the duty being finished, the crew have permission to leave their stations.—**To pipe or pipe off**, in *thieves' slang*, to watch (a house or person) closely, in order to obtain information which may be of use in carrying out a criminal plan.

pipe[1] (pīp), *n.* [< ME. *pipe*, *pype*, < AS. *pipe*, a pipe, = OFries. *pipe* = D. *pijp* = MLG. *pipe*, LG. *pipe* = OHG. *pfifa*, *fifa*, MHG. *phife*, *pfife*, G. *pfeife* = Icel. *pipa* = Sw. *pipa* = Dan. *pibe* = F. *pipe* = Sp. Pg. *pipa* = It. *pipa*, *piva*, a pipe, < ML. *pipa*, a pipe (in various uses); from the verb in the orig. sense 'chirp,' 'peep,' as a bird: see *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], *v.* In later uses the verb is from the noun, while again some later uses of the noun are from modern deflected uses of the verb. Cf. doublet *fife*.] 1. A simple tubular musical instrument, usually of wood. The typical form is doubtless that of a flageolet or whistle, or perhaps that of an oboe. The term is no longer technically applied to any particular instrument (though it survives in *bagpipe*, Pan's *pipes*, etc.), except in connection with the pipe-organ. See def. 2.

Tho up they gan their mery *pypes* to trusse,
And all their goodly heardes did gather rownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 46.

They are not a *pipe* for fortune's finger
To sound what stop she pleases.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 75.

Neyther list I to dance after their *pipe* which ascribe a musicall harmonie to the heauens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 10.

These [antic trifles] be the *pipes* that base-born minds dance after. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 8.

A Shepherd now along the Plain he roves,
And with his jolly *Pipe* delights the Groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. One of the tubes of metal or of wood from which the tones of an organ are produced; an organ-pipe. Such pipes are either flue- or reed-pipes. The tone is produced in flue-pipes by the fluctuations of a compact focused stream of air impinging upon a sharp edge or lip, and in reed-pipes by the vibration of a metal tongue hung in a stream of air. Metal pipes of either class are usually circular in section, while wooden pipes are usually square or triangular. (*a*) Flue-pipes consist of a *body* and a *foot*, the division between which is marked by an opening on one side of the pipe, called the *mouth*. The upper and lower edges of the mouth are called *lips*, and its sides are often shielded by *ears*. Opposite the lower lip a horizontal shelf, called the *language* or *languid*, is inserted so as nearly to separate the pipe into two distinct cavities. Between this shelf and the lower lip is a narrow slit called the *flue* or *wind-way*, through which the stream of air is directed against the upper lip. The quality of the tone depends upon the general shape of the pipe, and especially upon a delicate adjustment of the language and lips called *voicing*. The pitch of the tone depends upon the length of the vibrating column of air within the body. The upper end of the pipe may be open, or may be closed with a plug; an open pipe gives a tone an octave higher than a stopped pipe of the same length. Tuning is effected by altering the effective length of the air-column in various ways; and the adjustable metal flaps or tongues placed at the top of the pipe for this purpose are called *tuners*. The lower end of the pipe is open for the admission of air from the wind-chest. (*b*) Reed-pipes consist of a *tube* or *body* and a *mouthpiece*, the only communication between which is through a short metallic tube called the *shallot*, or reed proper. The oblong opening into the lower part of the shallot is covered or filled by a thin, elastic piece of brass called the *tongue*, or sometimes the *reed*. When the tongue covers the opening, the reed is *striking*; when it merely fills the opening, the reed is *free*. The quality and power of the tone depend largely upon the material and shape of the body, which serves almost exclusively as a resonance-chamber. The pitch of the tone depends upon the vibrating length of the tongue. Tuning is effected by adjusting a wire spring of peculiar shape so as to lengthen or shorten the part of the tongue left free to vibrate: this spring is called the *tuning-wire*. In the organ, pipes of the same variety are arranged in sets called *stops* or *registers*, containing at least one pipe for each key of the keyboard. (See *stop* and *organ*[1].) The breadth and sonority of a pipe's tone are much influenced by its *scale*—that is, by the general ratio between its width or diameter and its length; broad, bulky pipes giving broad, diapason-like tones, and narrow pipes giving thin, incisive tones. The proportions between the several dimensions of the different kinds of pipes are regulated by somewhat intricate mathematical formulæ. The number of pipes in an organ is approximately equal to the product of the number of keys in the keyboards and the number of stops. The organ at Weingarten is said at one time to have contained 6,666 pipes. The largest pipe in an organ is the deepest one belonging to a 16- or 32-feet open stop of the pedal organ; such a pipe is usually of wood, and is about 16 or 32 feet long. The smallest pipe is the highest one belonging to one of the mixture-stops, and is usually smaller than a common lead-pencil. Pipes are made either of wood or of metal. The metal most in use for this purpose is called *pipe-metal* or *organ-metal*, and is an alloy of tin and lead. Pure tin, zinc, and lead have also been used, and a great variety of their alloys. When a pipe is sounded, it is said to *speak*. When it fails to speak properly, or speaks when not wanted, it is said to *cipher*.

3. Any hollow or tubular thing or part: as, the *pipe* of a key.—4. A tube of metal, wood, or earthenware serving for various uses, as in the conveyance of water, gas, steam, or smoke: as, a gas-*pipe*; a stove-*pipe*.—5. A large round cell in a bee-hive, used by the queen-bee. *Halliwell*.—6. A tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, opium, or other narcotic or medicinal substance. See *chibouk*, *hooka*, *hubble-bubble*, *narghile*.

The *pipe*, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 245.

The genial stoicism which, when life flouts us, and says, "Put that in your *pipe* and smoke it!" can puff away with as sincere a relish as if it were tobacco of Mount Lebanon in a narghileh of Damascus.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

7. A pipeful; a quantity of tobacco sufficient to fill the bowl of a pipe.

Sir, I am for one *pipe* of tobacco; and I perceive yours is very good by the smell.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 235.

Sir Jeoffrey, to show his good-will towards me, gave me a *pipe* of his own tobacco. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

8. A wine-measure, usually containing about 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons. Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But in practice the size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine it contains. Thus, a pipe of port contains nearly 138 wine-gallons; of sherry, 130; of Madeira, 110; and of Lisbon, 140. Sometimes confounded with *butt* (which see).

The pint you brought me was the best
That ever came from *pipe*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

9. Same as *pipe-roll*.—10. The chief air-passage in breathing and speaking; the windpipe: as, to clear one's *pipe*. [Colloq.]

Drinke of this licoure wol cure up clene
The *pipes* and the gomes, as is sure
This Marcial expert upon this cure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

I should have quite defeated your oration,
And slit that fine rhetorical *pipe* of yours.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

11. The sound of the voice; the voice; also, a whistle or call of a bird.

There are who do yet remember him at that period—his *pipe* clear and harmonious. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

Sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest *pipe* of half-awaken'd birds
To dying ears. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

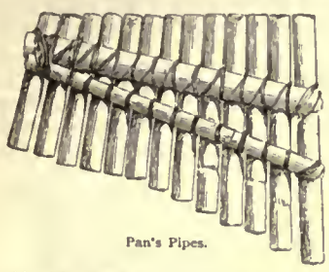
12. *Naut.*, the whistle used by the boatswain and his mates to call or pipe the men to their various duties; also, the sounding of this instrument.—13. *pl.* The bagpipe. [Colloq.]—14†. A spool, as of thread; a roll or quill on which embroidery-silk was wound.

I prey yow do byen for me ij. *pypys* of gold [gold thread on pipes or rolls for embroidery]. *Paston Letters*, I. 39.

15. A dingle or small ravine thrown out from a larger one. *Halliwell*. [Local, Eng.]—16. In *mining*, an occurrence of ore in an elongated cylindrical or pipe-like mass, such as is characteristic of the so-called pipe-vein. See *pipe-vein*.—17. One of the curved flutings of a frill or ruff; also, a pin used for piping or fluting.—18. In *hair-dressing*, a cylinder of clay used for curling the perruke.—19. In a steam-engine. See *induction-pipe*.—20. In *metal.*, a funnel-shaped cavity at the top of an ingot of steel, caused by the escape of occluded gas (largely hydrogen) during the cooling of the metal. This happens chiefly with steel of hard temper. The formation of pipes of this kind is technically known as *piping*.

21. In the manufacture of black-ash or ball-soda (impure sodium carbonate) by the so-called Le Blanc ball-furnace process, one of very numerous hollow characteristic jets of flame which shoot out from the massed mixture of chalk, small coal, and sodium sulphate during the calcining process, and the beginning of the subsidence of which indicates the completion of the calcination. These jets are also called *candles*.—22. The puffin or sea-parrot, *Fratercula arctica*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Blow-off pipe.** See *blow-off*.—**Celtic pipes.** Same as *fairy pipes*.—**Drip pipe.** See *drip-pipe*.—**Dry pipe**, a pipe for taking live steam free from water from a boiler. See *steam-boiler*.—**Dutchman's pipe.** See *Dutchman's-pipe*.—**Elfin pipes.** Same as *fairy pipes*.—**Fairy pipes.** See *fairy*.—**Indian pipe.** See *Indian-pipe*.—**Labial pipe.** See

labial.—**Laminated pipe.** See *laminate.*—**Oaten pipe.** See *oaten.*—**Open pipe.** See def. 2.—**Pan's pipes,** a primitive musical instrument, consisting of a graduated series of tubes of cane, wood, metal, or stone, closed at the lower end, the tone being produced by blowing with the breath across the upper end. It has been used among barbarous and semi-civilized peoples in various parts of



Pan's Pipes.

the world. The tones of the instrument are often sweet and pleasant. Early in the nineteenth century an effort was made in England to form companies of players upon Pan's pipes of various sizes for itinerant performances. Also called *Pandean pipes,* and *syrinx.*—**Pipe gamboge,** gamboge in cylindrical sticks, as shaped by bamboo-joints in which the juice is collected.—**Stopped pipe.** See def. 2.—**To hit the pipe.** See *hit*[1].

pipe[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *peep*[2].

pipe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pip*[1].

pipe-bender (pīp'ben″dėr), *n.* 1. A machine for bending sheet-iron stove-pipe in the operation of making elbows.—2. A flexible mandrel formed of a strong, closely wound steel helix, which is inserted in a soft metal pipe in order that it may be bent without distortion. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-box (pīp'boks), *n.* In a vehicle, the box of a hub or nave which receives the arm or spindle of the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-case (pīp'kās), *n.* (*a*) A case or box lined with soft material to protect a valuable pipe when not in use. (*b*) A similar cover for the bowl of a pipe to protect it from the fingers when in use, as when a meerschaum is being carefully colored, to keep the fingers from touching the bowl.

pipe-clamp (pīp'klamp), *n.* A vise or holder for a pipe; a pipe-vise. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *n.* A white clay suitable for making pipes, and also used for whitening leatherwork, especially by soldiers.

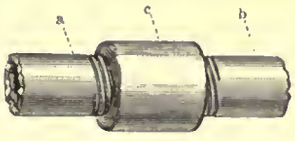
pipe-clay (pīp'klā), *v. t.* 1. To whiten with pipe-clay.

Fellows were singing as they *pipe-clayed* belts or burnished sword-scabbards.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 35.

Hence—2. To blot out or wipe off; square or settle: said of accounts. [Slang.]

You . . . would not understand allusions to their [the midshipmen's] *pipe-claying* their weekly accounts.
Dickens, Bleak House, xvii.

pipe-coupling (pīp'kup″ling), *n.* A joint or piece for uniting two pipes so as to form a continuous channel, or for forming a junction between a pipe and another object.—**Flexible pipe-coupling.** See *coupling.*



Pipe-coupling.

a and *b*, pipes to be coupled and male-threaded; *c*, coupling, female-threaded at each end. If one end of the coupling has a left-handed female thread, it is called a right-and-left coupling. If one of the pipes is smaller than the other and the coupling is reduced at one end to fit the smaller pipe, it is called a reducing-coupling.

pipe-cutter (pīp'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. A tool for cutting iron pipes. A hook passes under the pipe and serves as a rest, while a cutting-chisel or -disk is forced down upon the pipe, about which the implement is rotated until a complete section is effected.
2. A machine for truing the ends of pipes or cutting them into lengths.

piped (pīpt), *a.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Tubular or fistulous; formed with or into a tube or pipe.—**Piped key,** a key with a hollow barrel which fits upon a pintle contained in the lock. Also *pipe-key.*

pipe-dance (pīp'dans), *n.* A dance resembling the sword-dance, in which a number of clay tobacco-pipes are used instead of swords.

Sometimes they do the *pipe-dance.* For this a number of tobacco-pipes, about a dozen, are laid close together on the floor, and the dancer places the toe of his boot between the different pipes, keeping time with the music.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

pipe-die (pīp'dī), *n.* 1. In a press for molding earthenware pipes, the ring-shaped die which shapes the exterior surface of the pipe. A piece called the *core* is supported in such manner that one of its extremities protrudes outwardly into, and is held concentrically within, the pipe-die. This forms an annular opening, through which the plastic clay is forced by heavy pressure, to give it the form of a tube. The inside of the socket on the end of the pipe is shaped by what is called a *lower die,* and the outside of the socket is formed by a device called the *ring,* which is interposed between the outside die and a flange on the lower die.
2. A female screw or nut of hardened and tempered steel used for cutting male threads on the ends of metal pipes. The threads of the die have grooves cut across them parallel with the axis on which the die rotates. In cutting pipe-threads, these grooves afford clearance for escape of the metal cuttings, which would otherwise accumulate in the threads of the die and prevent a clean, uniform cut.
3. Any one of the radially arranged and simultaneously adjustable screw cutting-tools which in some kinds of pipe die-stocks have their inner ends formed like chasers for cutting male screws. (See *chaser*[2].) A right-hand die is one that cuts a right-handed screw-thread. One which cuts a left-handed thread is a left-hand die. See *screw-thread.* Also called *outside die.*

pipe-driver (pīp'drī″vėr), *n.* An apparatus for forcing into the ground pipes for driven wells.

pipe-fish (pīp'fish), *n.* One of the several lophobranchiate fishes which have a long tubular snout like a pipe, as any member of the *Syngnathidæ* or *Hippocampidæ.* The members of the latter family are more commonly called *sea-horses,* the pipe-fishes proper having the body as well as the jaws slender. One of the best-known pipe-fishes is *Siphostoma* or *Syngnathus acus,* common in Brit-

Great Pipe-fish (*Siphostoma acus*).

Massachusetts Pipe-fish (*Siphostoma fusca*).

ish waters. The best-known American species is *Siphostoma fusca* or *Syngnathus peckianus.*

pipe-foot (pīp'fůt), *n.* In *organ-building,* the lower part of a flue-pipe. Its lower point is called a *toe.* See *pipe*[1], 2.

pipe-grab (pīp'grab), *n.* A clutching tool which is lowered into or upon a well-pipe to lift it to the surface.

pipe-joint (pīp'joint), *n.* A pipe-coupling. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-key (pīp'kē), *n.* Same as *piped key* (which see, under *piped*).

pipe-layer (pīp'lā″ėr), *n.* 1. A workman who lays gas-, water-, or drainage-pipes.—2. A political intriguer (see the quotation); hence, any schemer. [U. S.]

Among the Glentworth papers was a letter in which he said that the men sent from Philadelphia were to be employed in laying the pipes for the introduction of Croton water. The Whig leaders were immediately stigmatized as *pipe layers,* a term persistently applied to them for several years. *Thurlow Weed,* Autobiog., p. 493.

pipe-laying (pīp'lā″ing), *n.* 1. The act of laying down pipes for gas, water, and other purposes.—2. A laying of plans for the promotion or accomplishment of some scheme or purpose, especially a political one; scheming or intriguing. See the quotation under *pipe-layer,* 2.

pipe-lee (pīp'lē), *n.* Tobacco half-smoked to ashes in a pipe. *G. A. Sala.*

pipe-line (pīp'līn), *n.* A conduit of iron pipe, chiefly laid under ground, through which oil is forced by pumping to transport it from an oil-region to storage-tanks at a general market or refinery. The method has been put in operation in the United States on a vast scale, as a substitute for other means of transportation, and carried out with all the refinements of modern pumping-machinery, the result being an enormous reduction in the cost of transportation and in the cost of petroleum products to consumers. The conduits are constructed of lap-welded iron pipes, with pumping-stations at intervals of varying lengths, according as the grade is ascending or descending, the average being about 30 miles. The diameters of the pipes are adapted to the needs of the various lines, 6 inches being the size used on most trunk-lines, and two or more pipes being employed when greater capacity is required. The longest existing trunk-line is that connecting the Pennsylvania oil-region in opposite directions with New York and Chicago. This and other trunk-lines, and lines leading from wells to pumping-stations, etc., make up an aggregate extent of many thousand miles. The pipes are liable to obstruction from deposits of paraffin and foreign matters. Such accumulations are removed by driving a sort of piston (called by the workmen a "go-devil") through the pipes, from station to station, by the pressure of the liquid column behind it.

pipe-loop (pīp'löp), *n.* In *harness-manuf.,* a long, narrow loop for holding the end of a buckled strap. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-metal (pīp'met″al), *n.* See *organ-metal,* under *metal.*

pipemouth (pīp'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Fistulariidæ:* so called from the pipe-like or tubular snout.

pipe-mouthed (pīp'moutht), *a.* Having a piped, fistulous, or tubular mouth, as a fish: specifically noting fishes of the families *Fistulariidæ* and *Centriscidæ.*

pipe-office (pīp'of″is), *n.* An office, abolished in 1834, in the English court of exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe made out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc.

pipe-organ (pīp'ôr″gan), *n.* The organ proper, the largest of musical instruments. See *organ*[1].

pipe-oven (pīp'uv″n), *n.* A hot-blast oven in which the air passes through pipes exposed to the heat of the furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

pipe-privet† (pīp'priv″et), *n.* A former name of the lilac.

pipe-prover (pīp'prö″vėr), *n.* An apparatus for testing the strength and soundness of steam- and water-pipes by hydraulic pressure.

piper[1] (pī'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *piper, pyper, pipere,* < AS. *pipere* = D. *pijper* = MLG. *piper* = OHG. *phifâri,* MHG. *phîfære, pfîfer,* G. *pfeifer* = Icel. *pipari* = Sw. *pipare* = Dan. *piber;* as *pipe*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *fifer.*] 1. One who or that which pipes; one who plays on a pipe. In the following quotation from Chaucer the word is used to personify the box-tree, as furnishing the material from which pipes or musical instruments were made.

The box tre *pipere,* holm to whippis lasch.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 178.

The *piper* loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

"Please your honours," said he, "I'm able,
By means of a secret charm, to draw
All creatures living beneath the sun . . .
After me so as you never saw, . . .
And people call me the Pied *Piper.*"
Browning, Pied Piper, vi.

Specifically—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A sandpiper or sandpeep; a bird of the genus *Tringa* or some related genus, as *Ereunetes.* See cuts under *Ereunetes, sandpiper,* and *stint.* (*b*) A young squab; a newly hatched pigeon.

Pigeon, . . . literally a nestling bird that pipes or cries out, a "*Piper*"—the very name now in use among Pigeon-fanciers. *A. Newton,* Encyc. Brit., XIX. 84.

3. In *ichth.*: (*a*) The most general English name of the lyre-gurnard, *Trigla lyra.* (*b*) An exocœtoid fish, *Hemirhamphus intermedius,* with an elongate body and ensiform lower jaw, common in New Zealand, and esteemed for its flesh as well as for the sport it gives. Also called *gar-fish, ihi,* and *halfbeak.*

I look on the *Piper* as *the* float fish of New Zealand.
The Field (London), Nov. 25, 1871.

4. A kind of caddis-worm. See the quotation.

You are also to know that there be divers kinds of cadis or case-worms, that are to bee found in this nation in several distinct countles, . . . as namely one cadis, called a *Piper,* whose husk or case is a piece of reed about an inch long or longer, and as big about as the compass of a two pence. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, i. 17.

5. The piper-urchin.—6. In *apiculture,* an after-swarm having a virgin queen. *Phin,* Dict. Apiculture, p. 53.—7. See the quotation.

A clever arrangement of screens over which a bushy-tailed dog not unlike a fox—the *piper,* as it is called—is taught to leap at the word of command.
Athenæum, No. 3009, p. 231.

Drunk as a piper, very drunk. [Colloq.]

Jerry thought proper to mount the table, and harangue in praise of temperance; and in short proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as *drunk as a piper.*
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, x. 29. (*Davies.*)

To pay the piper. See *pay*[1].

Piper[2] (pī'pėr), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *piper,* pepper: see *pepper.*] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Piperaceæ* and tribe *Pipereæ,* characterized by the two to six stamens with distinct anther-cells, and an obtuse or slightly beaked ovary crowned with from two to five stigmas, becoming in fruit a small berry. There are over 650 species, widely dispersed through the tropics. They are most commonly jointed shrubby climbers, rarely trees or tall herbs, bearing alternate entire leaves with several or many conspicuous nerves, and large and often wing-like stipules. The flowers are densely packed together in cylindrical stalked spikes (or in a few species in racemes)—at first terminal, soon becoming opposite the leaves (as in *Phytolacea*), pendulous and slender, with dioecious or perfect flowers without calyx or corolla, each with a shield-shaped protecting bract. The *Piper Æthiopicum* of the shops is now placed in the genus *Xylopia.* See *pepper, Charica,* and *oil of cubebs* (under *oil*); and for important species, see *betel, coltsfoot* (and *lizard-tail*), *cubeb, kava, kawa-kawa,* and *matico*[1].

Piperaceæ (pip-e-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richard, 1815), < *Piper* + *-aceæ.*] The pepper family, an order of apetalous plants of the series *Micrembryeæ,* distinguished by the syncarpic

ovary with one cell and one ovule, with usually two, three, or four styles or stigmas. They are generally aromatic or pungent herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate entire leaves, commonly with three or more prominent curving nerves, and often pellucid-dotted or fleshy. The minute flowers are usually in unbranched slender stalked spikes. It includes about 1,000 species and 8 genera, of which *Piper* (the type), *Peperomia*, and *Saururus* are the chief. See *pepper*, *cubeb*, and *Peperomia*.

piperaceous (pip-e-rā′shius), *a.* [< *Piperace-æ* + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the *Piperaceæ* or pepper tribe of plants.

pipe-rack (pīp′rak), *n.* In *organ-building*, a wooden shelf placed above the wind-chests, having perforations in which the pipes are held and supported.

Pipereæ (pi-pē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. A. W. Miquel, 1843), < *Piper* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*, known by the ovary with one cell and one ovule, indehiscent fruit, and by the absence of the perianth. It includes 1,000 species in the two leading genera *Piper* and *Peperomia*, and about four in the three others.

pipe-reducer (pīp′rē-dū′sėr), *n.* A pipe-coupling having one end of less diameter than the other, for connecting pipes of different caliber.

piperic (pi-per′ik), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + *-ic*.] Produced from plants of the popper family or from piperine.—**Piperic acid**, $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$, a monobasic acid obtained by boiling piperine with alcoholic potash and acidifying with hydrochloric acid.

piperidge (pip′e-rij), *n.* [Also *pipperage*, *piprage*, and *pepperidge*: said to be a corruption of *berberis*.] 1. The common barberry. Also *piperidge-tree*, *piperidge-bush*. [Eng.]—2. See *pepperidge*.

piperidine (pī-per′i-din), *n.* [< *piperic* + *-id*[2] + *-ine*[2].] A volatile alkaloid ($C_5H_{11}N$) produced by the action of alkalis on piperine.

piperine (pip′e-rin), *n.* [< F. *piperine*, *peperin*, *pépérine*, < It. *peperino*, a cement of volcanic ashes, < L. as if **piperinus*, of pepper, < *piper*, pepper: see *pepper*.] 1. A concretion of volcanic ashes.—2. A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$) extracted from pepper. The crystals of piperine are transparent, colorless, tasteless, inodorous, fusible, not volatile. They are very slightly soluble in water but readily soluble in alcohol, and with oil of vitriol give a red color.

piperitious (pip-e-rish′us), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + E. *-itious*.] Having a hot, biting, or pungent taste, like that of pepper; peppery.

piperivorous (pip-e-riv′ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *piper*, pepper, + *rorare*, devour.] Eating or feeding upon pepper, as a bird: as, the *piperivorous* toucan, *Pteroglossus piperivorus*.

piperlyt (pi′pėr-li), *a.* [< *piper*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Of or resembling a piper.

> Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] . . . *piperly* extemporizing and Tarletonizing, his apish counterfeiting of every ridiculous and absurd toy?
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, ii.

pipe-roll (pīp′rōl), *n.* The account kept in the English exchequer containing the summaries and authoritative details of the national treasury: also called the *Great Roll*. It was so named from its shape in the middle ages.

> The *Pipe-Rolls* are complete from the second year of Henry II., and the Chancellor's rolls nearly so.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 126.

piper-urchin (pī′pėr-ėr′chin), *n.* A sea-urchin, *Cidaris papillata*, the form of which, with its club-shaped spines, is likened to a bagpipe. [Local, British.]

pipe-staple (pīp′stā′pl), *n.* [OD. *stapel*, a stalk.] 1. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe; also, a stalk of grass; a windle-straw. *Scott*, Black Dwarf, ix. [Scotch.]—2. In *bot.*, the grass *Cynosurus cristatus*, whose stiff stalks are used to clean pipes. [Scotch.]

pipe-stay (pīp′stā), *n.* Any device for holding a pipe in place, or for hanging a pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

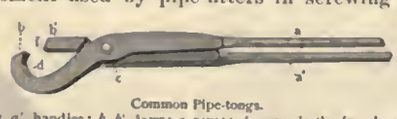
pipe-stem (pīp′stem), *n.* The stem of a tobacco-pipe.

pipe-stick (pīp′stik), *n.* A wooden tube used as the stem of a tobacco-pipe. The long German tobacco-pipes have sticks of cherry or birch from which the bark has not been removed.

pipe-stone (pīp′stōn), *n.* Same as *catlinite*.

pipe-stop (pīp′stop), *n.* A spigot in a pipe. *E. H. Knight*.

pipe-tongs (pip′tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An implement used by pipe-fitters in screwing together lengths of pipe, or in unscrewing lengths previously screwed together or united by screw-threaded pipe-fittings.

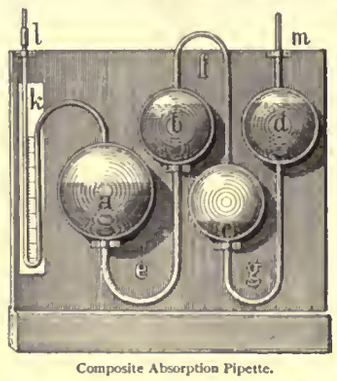


Common Pipe-tongs.

a, *a′*, handles; *b*, *b′*, jaws; *c*, pivot; *d*, curve in the jaw *b*, which supports the pipe to antagonize it against the sharp angle *f*, which bites into the surface of the pipe and thus engages it firmly.

pipe-tree (pīp′trē), *n.* The lilac-tree, *Syringa vulgaris*.—**Pudding pipe-tree**, the purging cassia. See *Cassia*, 1.

pipette (pi-pet′), *n.* [< F. *pipette*, dim. of *pipe*, a pipe: see *pipe*[1].] 1. In porcelain-making, a small can arranged to hold slip, and to allow it to flow through a pipe at one end. Pipettes are sometimes fitted with adjustable pipes of different diameters. See *slip-decoration*.—2. A small tube used to withdraw and transfer fluids or gases from one vessel to another. The shape differs with the special use to which it is adapted. Some are designed to measure fluids accurately as well as to transfer them.—**Absorption pipette**, an apparatus used for subjecting gases to the action of a reagent. In the figure, *a* and *b* are absorption bulbs connected by the glass tube *e*. *c* and *d* are a second pair of bulbs, with



Composite Absorption Pipette.

their connecting tubes *f*, *g*, and *m*, serving as a water-joint to prevent contact with air or escape of fumes. The reagent is introduced through the tube *k*, and connection made by the rubber tube *l*.

pipette (pi-pet′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pipetted*, ppr. *pipetting*. [< *pipette*, *n.*] To take up or transfer by means of a pipette.

> The solution of arsenic acid was *pipetted* into the bottle.
> *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, IX. 177.

pipe-twister (pīp′twis′tėr), *n.* Same as *pipe-wrench*.

pipe-vein (pīp′vān), *n.* A mode of occurrence of metalliferous ores somewhat common in, but not limited to, the lead-mines of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England. In the so-called "pipes" the ore occupies a more or less nearly cylindrical or pipe-shaped cavity, usually quite irregular in its dimensions, and rarely of any considerable length. Pipe-veins resemble "gash-veins" in some respects; and they also have certain peculiarities in common with the "carbonas" of the Cornish mines. The principal shoot of tin ore in the East Wheal Lovell Mine, Cornwall, was followed from the 40-fathom level down to the 110-fathom as one continuous pipe, in the shape of a long irregular cylindroid with an approximately elliptic section, the dimensions of which were about 14 by 7 feet. *Le Neve Foster*.

pipe-vine (pīp′vīn), *n.* See *Aristolochia*.

pipe-vise (pīp′vīs), *n.* A vise designed for grasping pipes or rods while they are being threaded, etc.; a vise to which is attached a pipe-grip.

pipe-wine (pīp′wīn), *n.* Wine drawn from the cask, as distinguished from bottled wine. When claret was a common drink in English and Scottish taverns, it was customary to keep it on tap.

> I think I shall drink in *pipe-wine* first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2. 90.

pipewood (pīp′wůd), *n.* See *Leucothoë*.

pipework (pīp′wėrk), *n.* 1. See *organ*[1], 6.—2. Same as *piping*, 4.

pipewort (pīp′wėrt), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eriocaulon*, or indeed of the order *Eriocauleæ* or (as formerly written) *Eriocaulonaceæ*.

pipe-wrench (pīp′rench), *n.* A tool having one jaw movable and the other relatively fixed, the two being so shaped as to bite together when placed on a pipe and rotated in one direction around it. When turned in the opposite direction, the jaws slip over the pipe without turning it, and are thus brought into position for a new effective stroke.

Pipe-wrench.

a, pipe; *b*, hook-shaped jaw, serrated at *g*, and threaded at *c*; *d*, nut which turns in a recess in the block *e*, pivoted at *f* to the shank *h*; the latter is serrated at *g′*, and is supplied with a wooden handle *s*. The jaws *g* and *g′* are adjusted to or from each other by turning the nut *d*, and then a slight rocking motion on the pivot *f* causes them to grip the pipe.

pipi (pē′pē), *n.* [Native name.] The astringent pods of *Cæsalpinia Pipai*, a Brazilian plant, sometimes imported along with divi-divi for tanning, though very inferior.

Pipidæ (pip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pipa* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossate amphibians, typified by the genus *Pipa*. They have no teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, and coracoids and precoracoids which are strongly divergent. It contains the Surinam toad. They are sometimes called *cell-backed toads*. See cut under *Pipa*.

pipientt (pip′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *pipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *pipire*, pipe, chirp: see *pipe*[1], *v.*] Piping; chirping. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 118.

Pipile (pi-pī′lē), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856).] A genus of guans, of the family *Cracidæ* and

Piping-guan (*Pipile jacutinga*).

subfamily *Penelopinæ*, including the piping-guans of South America, as *P. jacutinga* and *P. cujubi*.

Pipilo (pip′i-lō), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), also *Pipillo*.] 1. A genus of American fringilline birds, of comparatively large size, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, and large strong feet; the towhee-buntings. The species are numerous, and found everywhere in the United States

Chewink or Towhee-bunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).

and adjoining parts of British America, in Mexico, Central America, and parts of South America. They inhabit shrubbery, and keep much on the ground. The common towhee, chewink, or marsh-robin is *P. erythrophthalmus*, about 8 inches long, the male boldly colored with black, white, and chestnut, and with red eyes. The female is plain brown and white. Similar species or varieties inhabit all the western parts of the United States. In the southwest, and thence into Mexico, is another set of species, of plain grayish coloration in both sexes, as the brown towhee, *P. fuscus*, or Abert's towhee, *P. aberti*. Some greenish forms also occur, as Blanding's finch, *P. chlorurus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

piping (pī′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pipe*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who pipes.

> As Poetrie and *Piping* are Cosen germans: so *piping* and playing are of great affinity.
> *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

2. The sound of playing on a pipe or as on a pipe; the music of pipes.—3. Weeping; crying.

> He got the first brash at Whitsunday put ower wi' fair word and *piping*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

4. A system of pipes; pipes, as for gas, water, oil, etc., collectively.—5. Fluting.—6. A kind of covered cord used for trimming dresses, especially along seams.—7. In harness, leather guards or shields encompassing a trace-chain.—8. A cord-like ornament of icing or frosting on the top of a cake.—9. In *jewelry*, a support, usually of a baser metal, attached behind a surface of precious metal which is too thin to preserve its shape unsupported.

> Another smaller diadem found in another tomb may be noted. It is of gold plate, so thick as to require no *piping* at the back to sustain it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 676.

10. In *hort.*, a mode of propagating herbaceous plants having jointed stems, such as pinks, by

taking slips or cuttings consisting of two joints, and planting them in moist sand under glass; also, one of these cuttings.

No botaniat am I, nor wished to learn from you all the Muses that *piping* has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten reed than a carnation one, yet setting layers I own is preferable to reading newspapers, one of the chronical maladies of this age.
Walpole, Letters (1788), iv. 440.

11. A way of dressing the hair by curling it around little pins of wood or baked clay called *bilboquets*.—12. In *metal*. See *pipe*[1], 20.

piping (pī′ping), *p. a.* 1. Playing on a pipe.

Lowing herds, and *piping* swains. *Swift.*

2. Having a shrill, whistling sound.

The mother looked wistfully seaward at the changes of the keen *piping* moorland winds.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

3. In *zoöl.*, having or habitually uttering a shrill, whistling cry: said especially of birds.—4. Accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe, rather than that of the martial trump or fife.

Why, I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 24.

5. Simmering; boiling.—6. The noise made by bees preparatory to swarming.—**Piping hot**, so hot as to hiss or simmer, as a boiling fluid.

Wafres *pipyng hoot*, out of the gleede.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 193.

A nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping-hot* and dressed with a little of my own sauce.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxv.

piping-crow (pī′ping-krō), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Gymnorhina*, of which there are several Australian species. The best-known is *G. tibicen*, of a black and white color, with great powers of mimicry. It is often domesticated, and can be taught to speak words. See cut under *Gymnorhina*.

piping-guan (pī′ping-gwan), *n.* A bird of the genus *Pipile*.

piping-hare (pī′ping-hār), *n.* A pika or calling-hare.

piping-iron (pī′ping-ī″ėrn), *n.* A flnting-iron; an Italian iron.

piping-plover (pī′ping-pluv″ėr), *n.* A small ring-necked plover of North America, *Ægialites melodus*, so called from its piping notes. It is of a pale-gray color above and white below, with a narrow

Piping-plover (*Ægialites melodus*).

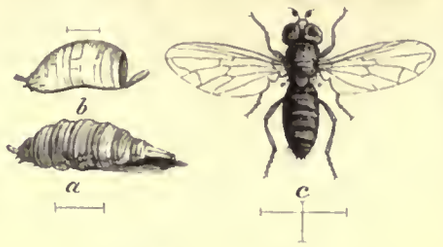
black frontlet and necklace, and the bill black, orange at the base. It is a near relative of the semipalmated plover, but is rather smaller and lighter-colored, and lacks the semipalmation of the toes.

pipistrel, pipistrelle (pip-is-trel′), *n.* [< F. *pipistrelle*, < It. *pipistrello, vispistrello, vespistrello*, a var. or dim. of *vespertillo, vespertilio*, < L. *vespertilio*, a bat: see *Vespertilio*.] A small European bat, *Vesperugo pipistrellus*, one of the most abundant species, of a reddish-brown color, paler and grayer below.

pipit (pip′it), *n.* [Prob. imitative of its cry.] Any bird of the genus *Anthus* or subfamily *Anthinæ*, of which there are many species, of most parts of the world. The commonest pipit of North America is *A. ludovicianus* or *pennsylvanicus*, usually called *titlark*. Sprague's pipit, also called the *Missouri skylark*, is *A. (Neocorys) spragueï*. Common British pipits are *A. pratensis*, the meadow-pipit; *A. arboreus* or *trivialis*, the tree-pipit; and *A. obscurus*, the rock-pipit. Others of occasional occurrence in Great Britain are *A. spipoletta*, the European water-pipit; *A. campestris*, the European tawny pipit; and *A. richardi*. The red-throated pipit, *A. cervinus*, of wide distribution in Europe and Asia, has also been found in Alaska and California. See cut under *Anthus*.

pipit-lark (pip′it-lärk), *n.* A pipit.

Pipiza (pi-pī′zä), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1816), < Gr. *πιπίζειν*, pipe, chirp.] A genus of syrphid flies, whose larvæ are useful in destroying plant-lice. Thus, the grub of *P. femoralis* (Loew) or *radicum* (Riley) preys upon the root-louse of the apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*) and upon the vine-pest (*Phylloxera vastatrix*). Of the many species of this wide-spread genus, about 14 are North American. The flies are of small or moderate size, and dark metallic-green or black color. They are thinly



Root-louse Fly (*Pipiza radicum*).
a, larva; *b*, puparium; *c*, fly. (Lines show natural sizes.)

pilose, have the scutellum without points, and have the third longitudinal wing-vein with no projecting stump in the first posterior cell.

pipkin (pip′kin), *n.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-kin*.] 1. A small earthen pot, with or without a cover and with a horizontal handle.—2. A small wooden tub the handle of which is formed by the vertical prolongation of one of the staves.

The beechen platter sprouted wild,
The *pipkin* wore its old-time green.
Whittier, Flowers in Winter.

pipkinet (pip′kin-et), *n.* [< *pipkin* + *-et*.] A little pipkin.

God! to my little meale and oyle
Add but a bit of flesh to boyle,
And Thou my *pipkinnet* ahalt see
Give a wave-off'ring unto Thee.
Herrick, To God.

pipowder†, *n.* An obsolete form of *piepowder*.

pipperage, *n.* See *piperidge*.

Pippian (pip′i-an), *n.* [So called because denoted by *P.*] In *math.*, same as *Cayleyan*.

pippin[1]† (pip′in), *n.* [< ME. *pepin, popyn*, < OF. *pepin*, F. *pépin*, the seed of a fruit, as of the apple, pear, melon, etc.; cf. Sp. *pépita* (with diff. dim. suffix), the seed of a fruit, a grain of gold or other metal; *pipa*, a kernel; orig. applied, it seems, to the conspicuous seeds of the melon and cucumber (cf. Sp. Pg. *pepino*, a cucumber); with dim. suffix (F. *-in*, Sp. *-ino*), < L. *pepo* (*pepon-*), < Gr. *πέπων*, a melon: see *pepo*, and cf. *pompion, pumpion*, now *pumpkin*, from the same source. Hence, by abbr., *pip*[2].] The seed of a fruit, as an apple, pear, melon, etc. Now abbreviated *pip*. *Colgrave*.

What thing may be of vyn, of grape dried vnto the *popyn*, thei shulen not eete [later version: "Thei schulen not ete what euer thing may be of the vyner, fro a grape dried til to the draf";" tr. L. *ab uva passa usque ad acinum*]. *Wyclif*, Num. vi. 4.

Alle maner *pepins*, cornellis and greynes must be set in yᵉ erth in depnes of lilj. or v. fingers brede, so that eche be from odur half a fote, alwey keping this speciali rule that yᵉ ende or greyne of the *pepin* that stode next the roote be northest in the settinge and that other ende vpward toward heuyn. . . . In vere is most convenable tyme for seedis greynes and *pepins* and in autumpne of springis and plantes. *Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 168.

pippin[2] (pip′in), *n.* [Formerly also *pippine*; < OF. *pepin*, F. dial. (Norm.) *pepin*, a young apple-tree raised from the seed (> *pepinerie*, F. *pépinière*, a seed-plot, a nursery of trees: see *pepinneric*); < *pepin*, the seed of fruit, as the apple, etc.: see *pippin*[1]. The MD. *pipping, pupping* (Kilian), later *pippinck, puppinck*, D. *pippeling*, Dan. *pipling*, Sw *pippin*, pippin, are from E.] One of numerous varieties of the apple, as the golden pippin, the lemon pippin, the Newtown pippin, etc.

You shall see my orchard, where in an arbour we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own grafting.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 2.

pippin-face (pip′in-fās), *n.* A round smooth face, suggesting a resemblance to a pippin.

The hard-headed man with the *pippin-face*.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

pippin-faced (pip′in-fāst), *a.* Having a round rosy face, suggestive of a pippin.

A little hard-headed, Ribstone-*pippin-faced* man.
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

pippin-hearted (pip′in-här″ted), *a.* Chicken-hearted.

The inhabitants were obliged to turn out twice a year, with such military equipments as it pleased God; and were put under the command of tailors and man-milliners, who, though on ordinary occasions they might have been the meekest, most *pippin-hearted* little men in the world, were very devils at parade. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 301.

pippit, *n.* Same as *pitpit*.

Pipra (pip′rä), *n.* [NL.; of S. Amer. origin (?).] 1. A Linnean genus of birds, formerly including many heterogeneous species, now restricted to certain manikins, and made type of the family *Pipridæ*. They are confined to tropical America. *P. filicauda* has the tail-feathers prolonged in stiff filaments. *P. suavissima* is a beautiful species, velvety-black, varied with bright blue, orange, and white.
2. [*l. c.*] A species of this or some related genus; a manikin. See cut under *Manacus*.

piprage† (pip′rāj), *n.* Same as *piperidge, pepperidge*.

Pipridæ (pip′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pipra* + *-idæ*.] A neotropical family of songless passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pipra*; the pipras or manikins. They are mesomyodian *Passeres*, with bronchotracheal syrinx, heteromerous disposition of the main artery of the leg, exaspidean tarsi, and somewhat syndactylous feet, the outer and middle toes being united to some extent. They are mostly small, of stout thick-set form, with a short stout bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked at the tip; the coloration is highly varied, often gorgeous or exquisite in the males, the females being usually plain. Black is the prevailing color of the males, relieved by brilliant blues, reds, and yellows, the females being dull-greenish. Their habits are said to resemble those of titmice. The genera and species are numerous, and almost entirely confined to South America.

piprine (pip′rin), *n.* [< *Pipra* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging or related to the genus *Pipra* or family *Pipridæ*.

pipsissewa (pip-sis′e-wä), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The small evergreen, *Chimaphila umbellata*, the prince's-pine.

Flowering Plant of Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*).
1, a branch; 2, the stem with the fruits. *a*, a flower; *b*, a stamen, exterior face; *c*, one of the petals.

Piptadenia (pip-ta-dē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1852), so called in allusion to the deciduous glands crowning the anthers; < Gr. *πίπτειν*, fall, + *ἀδήν*, a gland.] A genus of leguminous trees, type of the tribe *Piptadenieæ*, characterized by the globose heads or cylindrical spikes, and flat two-valved pod with the valves entire and continuous within. There are about 30 species, all tropical—2 African, the others American. They are shrubs or trees, with or without thorns, with bipinnate leaves, small and very numerous leaflets, and small white or greenish flowers. The best-known species is the niopo-tree. Another South American species, *P. rigida*, is the source of valuable timber, and of angico-gum, similar to gum arabic.

Piptadenieæ (pip″ta-dē-nī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Piptadenia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Mimoseæ*, consisting of the genera *Entada, Plathymenia*, and *Piptadenia*, trees or shrubs of tropical America and Africa, with sessile flowers in dense spikes or heads, having valvate sepals, ten stamens, and anthers crowned with deciduous glands.

Piptanthus (pip-tan′thus), *n.* [NL. (D. Don, 1823), so called in allusion to the sides of the banner-petal, reflexed as if fallen back on each other; < Gr. *πίπτειν*, fall, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*, characterized by the membranous leaflets, united stipules opposite the leaves, and united keel-petals. The only species, *P. Nepalensis*, a native of the Himalayas, is a shrub with alternate leaves of three radiating leaflets, and large yellow flowers in short racemes terminating the branches. It is cultivated for ornament under the name *Nepal laburnum*. See *laburnum*, 2.

pipul, pipul-tree (pip′ul, -trē), *n.* [Also *pipal, pippul-tree, peepul-tree;* < Hind. *pīpal*, the sacred fig-tree (see *pepper*), + E. *tree*.] The sacred fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*. See *bo-tree*.

Pipunculidæ (pip-ung-kū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1834), < *Pipunculus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of dichætous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Pipunculus*. They are thinly pilose or nearly naked, with large subspherical head composed chiefly of the great eyes, which are contiguous in the male.

Several genera are recognized in Europe, but only *Pipunculus* to America.

Pipunculus (pī-pung′kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of flies, typical of the family *Pipunculidæ*, having a seta on the third antennal joint and the head globose. About 40 species are known, 10 of them North American. These flies live on flowers, and the larvæ are parasites of other insects, as the European *P. fuscipes* of tiger-beetles.

pipy (pī′pi), *a.* [< *pipe*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a pipe; formed like a tube; tubular; hollow-stemmed. [Rare.]

In desolate places, where dank moisture breeds
The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth.
Keats, Endymion, i.

piquancy (pē′kan-si), *n.* [< *piquan(t)* + *-cy*.] Piquant quality. (*a*) Agreeable pungency or sharpness, as of flavor or taste. (*b*) Pleasing cleverness or raciness, as of manner, style, etc.

A mind that tasted no *piquancy* in evil-speaking.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

"How disturbed?" inquired Holgrave. "By things without, or by thoughts within?" "I cannot see his thoughts! How should I?" replied Phœbe, with simple *piquancy*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

Our American life is dreadfully barren of those elements of the social picturesque which give *piquancy* to anecdote. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 91.

(*c*) Keenness; sharpness; tartness; severity, as of remark or utterance.

Commonly also satyrical taunts do owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xiv.

piquant (pē′kant), *a.* [Formerly also *picquant*; < F. *piquant* (= Sp. Pg. *picante* = It. *piccante*), stinging, pungent, piercing, keen, sharp, ppr. of *piquer*, prick, pierce, sting: see *pike*[1], *v.*, and cf. *pique*[2].] 1. Of an agreeable pungency or sharpness of taste or flavor; sharp; stinging; biting: as, sauce *piquant*.

He can marinate Fish, make Gellies; he is excellent for a *picquant* sauce. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.

There are . . . vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

2. Of a smart, lively, racy, or sparkling nature; keenly interesting, or fitted to produce a sudden or keen interest; "taking": as, a *piquant* anecdote; a *piquant* manner; a *piquant* style of female beauty; a *piquant* hat.

The most *piquant* passages in the lives of Miss Kennedy, Miss Davis, and Nancy Parsons.
Croik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 305.

3. That pierces or wounds, or is fitted to pierce or wound; stinging; sharp or cutting to the feelings; biting; keen; pungent; severe.

Some . . . think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick.
Bacon, Of Discourse.

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue*.

"You can manifestly see their untruths in naming it a *piquant* letter," said Elizabeth, "for it has no sour or sharp word therein." *Motley*, United Netherlands, II. 240.

=Syn. 3. *Poignant*, etc. See *pungent*.

piquantly (pē′kant-li), *adv.* In a piquant manner; with sharpness or pungency; tartly; smartly; livelily.

Piquantly though wittily taunted. *Locke*.

pique[1] (pēk), *n.* [< F. *pique*, a point, pike: see *pike*[1].] 1. A point or peak. [Rare.]

I turned in my saddle and made its girths tight,
Then shortened each stirrup, and set the *pique* right.
Browning, From Ghent to Aix.

2†. A point of conduct; punctilio.

Add long prescriptions of established laws
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 401.

The ambassador appeared before the Council early in the following month, and demanded, of his own motion, that her [Mary's] officers should be released, and her privilege of worship restored until the Emperor were certified of the position of things. He was told that he spoke without warrant, and could have no answer from the King, and was warned not to move those *piques* without commission.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

3. (*a*) A blind tick, *Argas nigra*, capable of causing painful sores on cattle and men. See *Argas*. (*b*) The jigger, chigoe, or chique. See *Sarcopsylla*.—4. In the game of piquet, the winning of thirty points before one's opponent scores at all in the same deal, entitling the winner to add thirty more to his score.

pique[1] (pēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piqued*, ppr. *piquing*. [Formerly also *picque*; < *pique*[1], *n.*, 4.] To win a pique from. See *pique*[1], *n.*, 4.

If I go to picquet, though it be but with a novice in't, he will *picque*, and repicque, and capot me twenty times together. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-All, i.

pique[2] (pēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *piqued*, ppr. *piquing*. [< F. *piquer*, prick, sting, nettle, gall, pique: see *pick*[1], *pike*[1], *v.* Cf. *pique*[1].] 1. To sting, in a figurative sense; nettle; irritate; offend; fret; excite a degree of anger in.

I must first have a value for the thing I lose, before it *piques* me. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv.

2. To stimulate or excite to action by arousing envy, jealousy, or other passion in a somewhat slight degree.

Picqu'd by Protogenes's fame,
From Cos to Rhodes Apelles came.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles.

I'm afraid to afront People, though I don't like their Faces; or to ruin their Reputations, thou' they *pique* me to it, by taking ever so much pains to preserve 'em.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, Confederacy, i.

The mystery . . . had not only *piqued* his curiosity, but ruffled his temper. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 45.

How the imagination is *piqued* by anecdotes of some great man passing incognito! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. Reflexively, to pride or value (one's self).

Men *pique themselves* on their skill in them [the learned languages]. *Locke*, Education, § 168.

We *pique ourselves* upon nothing but simplicity, and have no carvings, gildings, paintings, inlayings, or tawdry businesses. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 340.

=Syn. 1. To displease, vex, provoke. See *pique*[2], *n.*

pique[2] (pēk), *n.* [Formerly also *pike*; < OF. *pique*, F. *pique* (= It. *pica*, *picca*), grudge, pique, < *piquer*, prick, sting, nettle, gall: see *pique*[2], *v.*] 1†. A quarrel; dispute; strife.

Consisting of manifold dispositions there was dayly wauering, sometimes *pikes* amongst themselues.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 151.

It is not only the case of Heresie which renders them obnoxious to the Popes censures, but particular *piques* and quarrels. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

This dog and man at first were friends:
But, when a *pique* began,
The dog, to gain some private ends,
Went mad, and bit the man.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

2. A feeling of anger, irritation, displeasure, or resentment arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love; wounded pride; slight umbrage or offense taken.

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Out of personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker on when the government is attacked. *Addison*.

He had been crossed in love, and had offered his hand from *pique* to a lady who accepted it from interest.
Peacock, Nightmare Abbey, i.

=Syn. 2. *Pique* and *umbrage* differ from the words compared under *animosity* (which see) in that they are not necessarily or generally attended by a desire to injure the person toward whom the feeling is entertained. They are both purely personal. *Pique* is more likely to be a matter of injured self-respect or self-conceit; it is a quick feeling, and is more fugitive in character. *Umbrage* is founded upon the idea of being thrown into the shade or overshadowed; hence, it has the sense of offense at being slighted or not sufficiently recognized; it is indefinite as to the strength or the permanence of the feeling.

piqué (pē-kā′), *a.* [F., prop. pp. of *piquer*, pierce, sting: see *pique*[2], *v.*, and cf. *piquant*.] Slightly soured; beginning to have an acid taste: said of wine which has been exposed to heat, or left insufficiently corked. Also *pricked*.

piqué (pē-kā′), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *piqué*, pp. of *piquer*, prick, pierce: see *pique*[2], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. A cotton material so woven as to have a small pattern in relief, usually rather thick and stiff, used for waistcoats, children's clothing, etc.

Alpacas, Printed Muslins, or *Piqués* may also be cleaned.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 148.

His silver-buttoned vest of white *piqué* reached low down. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, xii.

2. (*a*) The pattern produced by quilting with the needle, consisting of slightly raised parts between the depressions caused by the rows of stitches. Also called *French quilting*. (*b*) A similar pattern in slight relief obtained in weaving, as in the material called piqué (see def. 1).—3. Same as *piqué-work*.

Bonbonniere of tortoise shell, inlaid with scrolls of gold *piqué*. *Hamilton Sale Cat.*, 1882, No. 1986.

II. *a.* In *music*, same as *picchettato*.

piquedevant†, *n.* Same as *pike-devant*.

piqueer†, **piqueerer**†. See *pickeer*, *pickeerer*.

piquet (pē-ket′), *n.* [Also *picket*, and formerly *picquet*; < F. *piquet*, a picket, a game at cards: see *picket*[1].] 1. *Milit.* See *picket*[1].—2. A game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes being set aside: players score for *carte blanche*, or a hand of only plain cards, *point*, or a hand with the strongest suit, *sequence*, *quatorze*, *trio*, and *pique* and *repique*.

For all Historians say,
She [Chloe] commonly went up at Ten,
Unless *Piquet* was in the Way.
Prior, The Dove, st. 11.

piquette (pē-ket′), *n.* [F., < *piquer*, sting: see *pique*[2], *v.*] A drink made by steeping in water the skins, etc., of grapes that have already been pressed for wine-making; hence, thin, small, and sour wine.

piquet-work, *n.* Same as *piqué-work*.

piqué-work (pē-kā′wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of small points, sometimes pricked or impressed, and then generally forming patterns, sometimes inlaid in other materials flush with the surface or in slight relief.

piquia-oil (pē′ki-ą-oil), *n.* [< S. Amer. *piquia* + E. *oil*.] A sweet eonerete food-oil derived from the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.

piquillin (pi-kwil′in), *n.* [S. Amer.] A bush, *Condalia microphylla*, of the *Rhamneæ*, found in Chili and the Argentine Republic. It bears an edible sweet and succulent drupaceous fruit.

piracy (pī′rą-si), *n.* [< ML. *piratia*, for L. *piratica*, piracy, fem. of *piraticus*, piratic: see *piratic*.] 1. Robbery upon the sea; robbery by pirates; the practice of robbing on the high seas. Specifically, in the *law of nations*, the crime of depredations or wilful and aggressive destruction of life or property committed on the seas by persons having no commission or authority from any established state. As commonly used it implies something more than a simple theft with violence at sea, and includes something of the idea of general hostility to law. According to the opinion of some, it implies only unlawful interference with a vessel; according to others, it includes also depredations on the coast by a force landing from the sea. The slave-trade was declared piracy by statute in the United States May 15, 1820, by Great Britain in 1824, and since the treaty of 1841 by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

The travel thither [to Japan] both for civil discord and great *piracie*, and often shipwracks, is very dangerous.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 80.

Piracy is robbery on the sea, or by descent from the sea upon the coast, committed by persons not holding a commission from, or at the time pertaining to, any established state. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 137.

2. Literary theft; any unauthorized appropriation of the mental or artistic conceptions or productions of another; specifically, an infringement of the law of copyright.

piragua (pi-rä′gwä), *n.* Same as *periagua*.

pirai (pi-rī′), *n.* Same as *piraya*.

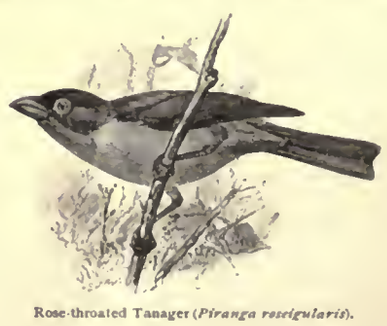
pirameter (pī-ram′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πειρᾶν, try, test, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument or apparatus for testing the relative resistance of roads to the draft of vehicles. The original instrument was a rude form of dynamometer dragged on the ground, and indicating resistance by a finger on a dial. Draft-springs with graduated scales, resembling the ordinary spring-scales for weighing, are now used, the draft-power being applied directly to the springs. Also spelled *peirameter*.

piramidig (pi-ram′i-dig), *n.* [So called, it is said, from its note.] Same as *night-hawk*, 1.

piramist, *n.* See *pyramis*.

piramuta (pir-ą-mö′tä), *n.* [Braz.] A silu-roid fish, *Piramutana piramuta*, of the common South American catfish type, but with teeth on the palate and with granulated head. It occurs in the Rio Negro and Rio Madeira.

Piranga (pī-rang′gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1807), also *Pyranga* (Vieillot, 1816).] A genus of *Tanagridæ*, having the beak dentate near the middle of the tomia. It is the only genus which is extensively represented in North America. There are several species, extending from Canada to Chili. The common scarlet tanager or black-winged redbird of the United States is *P. rubra*, the male of which is scarlet, with black wings and tail, and the female greenish and yellowish. The summer redbird is *P. æstiva*; the male is entirely rose-red. The Louisiana tanager, *P. ludoviciana*, extensively distributed in the western parts of the United States, is bright-yellow with a black back and wings and scarlet head. The rose-throated tanager, *P. rosicularis*, is a rare and beautiful species found in tropical America. The genus is also called *Phœnicosoma*. See also cut under *tanager*.



Rose-throated Tanager (*Piranga rosicularis*).

pirate (pī′rāt), *n.* [Formerly also *pirat*, *pyrate*, *pyrat*; = D. *piraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *pirat*; < OF. *pirate*, F. *pirate* = Sp. Pg. It. *pirata*, < L. *pirata*, a pirate, < Gr. πειρατής, a pirate, lit. one who at-

tacks or attempts, < *πειρᾶν*, attempt, try, attack, < *πεῖρα*, an attempt, trial, attack, assault, akin to *πορᾶν*, pass over or through, pass, < *πόρος*, passage, etc., and to E. *fare:* see *fare*[1]. Cf. *empiric*, etc.] 1. One who without authority and by violence seizes or interferes with the ship or property of another on the sea; specifically, one who is habitually engaged in such robbery, or sails the seas for the robbery and plunder of merchant vessels; a freebooter or corsair; a sea-robber. See *piracy*.

There be land-rats and water-rats, water-thieves and land-thieves, I mean *pirates*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 25.

Nor swelling Seas, nor threatening Skies,
Prevent the *Pirate*'s Course.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

2. An armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. —3. A publisher, compiler, or bookseller who appropriates the literary or artistic labors of an author without compensation or permission; specifically, one who infringes on the copyright of another.

Morea refers to them [Shakspere's "Sonnets"] in 1598 in a manner which implies that though unpublished they were well known among the poet's private friends, . . . and in 1599 two of them were printed by the *pirate* Jaggard. *Shakespeariana*, VI. 106.

4. Any pirate-perch. =Syn. 1. *Thief*, *Brigand*, etc. (see *robber*), corsair, bucaneer.

pirate (pī′rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pirated*, ppr. *pirating*. [< *pirate*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play the pirate; rob on the high seas.

They robbed by land, and *pirated* by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To appropriate and reproduce the literary or artistic work of another without right or permission; specifically, to infringe on the copyright of another.

I am told that, if a book is anything useful, the printers have a way of *pirating* on one another, and printing other persons' copies; which is very barbarous.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter vii.

We are doing all the *pirating* in these days; the English used to be in the business, but they dropped out of it long ago. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

II. *trans.* 1. To commit piracy upon; play the pirate toward.

In the yeere 698, a puissant Pirat named Abenchapeta, passed from Asia into Africa, leading with him 70 Galleyes, and 100 other vessels furnished for his exploite, with which he pilled and *pirated* such as he met with all by Seas. *Guevara*, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 320.

2. To appropriate and publish without permission or legal right, as books, writings, etc.; use or reproduce illegally.

They advertised they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

It [Galignani's edition of Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats] was a *pirated* book, and I trust I may be pardoned for the delight I had in it. *Lowell*, Coleridge.

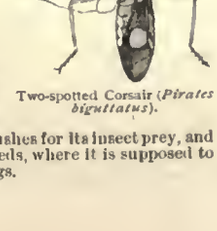
pirate-fish (pī′rāt-fish), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. [Local, Eng.]

pirate-perch (pī′rāt-pėrch), *n.* A fish of the family *Aphredoderidæ*, *Aphredoderus sayanus*, of the United States: so named from its voracity.

Pirate-perch (*Aphredoderus sayanus*).

This fish is of a dark-olive color profusely dotted with black, and has two dark bars at the base of the caudal fin. It is notable for the peculiar fins and the position of the anus, which in the adult is under the throat. It occurs in sluggish streams and bayous coastwise from New York to Louisiana and westward to Illinois. It reaches a length of about 5 inches. See *Aphredoderus*.

Pirates (pī-rā′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835), < Gr. *πειρατής*, a pirate: see *pirate*.] A genus of reduvioid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Piratinæ*, having the third joint of the hind tarsi as long as the first and second joints together, and that part of the head which bears the ocelli slightly elevated. They are predaceous, and inhabit both North and South America. *P. biguttatus*, sometimes called the *two-spotted corsair*, occurs from Virginia and Florida to California. It lurks in the branches of trees and bushes for its insect prey, and has been found in houses in beds, where it is supposed to have come in search of bedbugs.



Two-spotted Corsair (*Pirates biguttatus*).

piratic (pī-rat′ik), *a.* [= F. *piratique* = Sp. *piratico* = Pg. It. *piratico*, < L. *piraticus*, < Gr. *πειρατικός*, of or belonging to a pirate, < *πειρατής*, a pirate: see *pirate*.] Same as *piratical*.

piratical (pī-rat′i-kal), *a.* [< *piratic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pirate or piracy; of the nature of piracy: as, *piratical* acts.

All naval war, not only during the middle ages but down to the seventeenth century, was more or less *piratical*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 190.

2. Engaged in piracy, or robbery on the high seas: as, a *piratical* ship or commander.—3. Pertaining to or practising literary piracy: as, *piratical* publishers.

The errors of the press were . . . multiplied . . . by the avarice and negligence of *piratical* printers.
Pope, Letters, Pref.

piratically (pī-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

piratously† (pī′rā-tus-li), *adv.* [< **piratous* (< *pirate* + *-ous*) + *-ly*[2].] Piratically.

Divers merchants . . . have had their gooda *piratously* robbed and taken. *State Trials*, Lord Seymour, an. 1549.

piraya (pi-rä′yä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A voracious characinoid fish, *Serrasalmo piraya*, of tropical America. It has a deep compressed body with a keeled serrated belly. The mouth is moderate, but its jaws are armed with lancet-shaped teeth as sharp as those of the shark. Cattle when fording rivers are sometimes badly bitten by it. The natives of Guiana sharpen their tiny arrows for the blow-gun by drawing them between two of the teeth, which shave them to a point with their sharp edges. The fish sometimes becomes 3 or 4 feet in length. Also called *caribe* and *pirai*. See cut under *Serrasalmo*.

pire[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *peer*[1].

pire[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

pire[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pier*.

piriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pear*[1].

piriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pirum*, a pear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pear; pear-shaped.

piri-jiri (pē′ri-jē′ri), *n.* [Tasmanian.] A wiry branching herb, *Holoragis micrantha* (*Gonocarpus citriodora*), found from the mountains of India to Japan and southeastward to Australia and Tasmania. Its leaves are said to be scented.

piriwhit†, *n.* Same as *perry*[1].

pirk† (pėrk), *v.* Same as *perk*[2].

pirl (pėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *purl*[1].

pirlie-pig (pėr′li-pig), *n.* A tirelire or money-box. [Scotch.]

pirn (pėrn), *n.* [< ME. *pyrne;* origin obscure; cf. *pirl*, *purl*[1]. It is glossed by ML. *panus*.] Anything that revolves or twists. (*a*) A shuttle.

Pyrne of a webstarya lome, panus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 462.

(*b*) The reel attached to a fishing-rod for winding up the line. (*c*) A roll of any sort. (*d*) A stick for twisting on the nose of refractory horses. *Wright.* (*e*) A bobbin; a spool; a reel. [Scotch.] (*f*) The amount of thread or line wound at one time upon a shuttle or reel.

pirnie (pir′ni), *n.* A striped woolen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, Scotland. *Simmonds.* [Scotch.]

Pirogoff's operation. See *operation*.

pirogue (pi-rōg′), *n.* [Also *perogue;* =G. *pirogue* = Dan. *piroge* = Sw. *pirog*, *pirok* = It. Pg. *piroga;* < F. *pirogue*, < Sp. *piragua*, a canoe, dugout (see *periagua*); orig. W. Ind.] 1. A canoe made from the trunk of a tree hollowed out. Pirogues are sometimes large, decked, rigged with sails, and furnished with outriggers. In Louisiana the terms *pirogue* and *canoe* are used indifferently. See *periagua*, 2.

A number of officers, with three hundred and twenty soldiers, twenty women, and seventeen children, left New Orleans on the 27th of February, under the command of an officer named Loftus, in ten boats and two *pirogues*.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, II. 102.

The earliest improvement upon the canoe was the *Pirogue*, an invention of the whites. Like the canoe, this is hewed out of the solid log; the difference is that the *pirogue* has greater width and capacity, and is composed of several pieces of timber—as if the canoe was sawed in two equal sections and a broad flat piece of timber inserted in the middle, so as to give greater breadth of beam to the vessel. This was probably the identical process by which Europeans, unable to procure planks to build boats, began in the first instance to enlarge canoes to suit their purposes.
James Hall, Notes on the Western States (1838), p. 218.

On rounding a point a *pirogue*, skilfully paddled by a youth, shot out.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, App. A, p. 597.

The white and the red man were on most friendly terms, and the birch canoe and *pirogue* were seen carrying, in mixed company, both races.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 39.

2. Same as *periagua*, 3.

Pirogue.—In modern usage in America, a narrow ferry-boat, carrying two masts and a leeboard. *Webster*, 1828.

She is what they call a *pirogue* here [West Indies], but not at all what is called a pirogue in the United States: she has a long narrow hull, two masts, no deck: she has usually a crew of five, and can carry thirty barrels of tafia.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 851.

pirogue-rig (pi-rōg′rig), *n.* A boat's rig consisting of two leg-of-mutton sails. See *bateau*. [Florida.]

pirol (pir′ol), *n.* [= Dan. *pirol*, < G. *pirol*, *pirolt*, < ML. *pirulus*, *pyrrhula*, an oriole, < Gr. *πυρροῦλας*, some red or yellow bird, cf. *πύρρα*, some red or yellow bird, < *πυρρός*, flame-colored, red or yellow, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *fire*.] The European oriole, *Oriolus galbula*. See first cut under *oriole*.

pirouette (pir-ǒ-et′), *n.* [Formerly also *piroet;* < F. *pirouette*, a whirligig, a whirling about, a pirouette in dancing; OF. also *pirouet*, m.; also *pirerollet*, a whirligig (Cotgrave); dim. of F. dial. *piroue*, a whirligig, a little wheel; cf. *pirr*, *pirry*.] 1. In *dancing*, a rapid whirling on one leg or on the points of the toes, as performed by ballet-dancers.—2. In the *manège*, a quick, short turn or whirl of a horse.

pirouette (pir-ǒ-et′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pirouetted*, ppr. *pirouetting*. [< F. *pirouetter*, perform a pirouette, < *pirouette*, a pirouette: see *pirouette*, *n.*] To perform a pirouette; turn or whirl on one leg, or on the toes, as in dancing; advance or move along in a series of pirouettes, or short graceful turns, as a horse.

The mountain stirr'd its bushy crown,
And, as tradition teaches,
Young ashes *pirouetted* down,
Coquetting with young beeches.
Tennyson, Amphion.

pirr (pėr), *n.* [Cf. *birr*[1] and *pirry*.] A gentle wind. [Scotch.]

pirrey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *perry*[1].

pirry† (pir′i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pirrie*, *perry*, *perrie*, *pyrry*, *pyrie;* < ME. *pirie*, *pyrie*, *perrie*, *pyry*, also *berry*, *berrie*, < Gael. *piorradh* = Ir. *piorra*, a squall, blast. Cf. *pirr* and *birr*[1].] A storm of wind; a squall or gust. *Palsgrave.*

For sodainly there rose a straunge storme and a quicke *pirie*, so mischevous and so pernicious that nothinge more execrable, or more to be abhorred, could happen in any Christian region. *Hall*, Henry VI., f. 55. (*Halliwell.*)

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Mir. for Mags., p. 502. (*Nares.*)

Nat men and children only, but also . . . horses . . shulde [by learning to swim] more aptely and boldly passe ouer great riuers, . . . and nat be aferde of *pirries* or great stormes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

Pisan[1] (pē′zan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pisa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the city of Pisa in northern Italy, or its inhabitants, or its characteristic school of art; of or relating to the province of Pisa.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Pisa.

pisan[2]†, *n.* [Also *pysane*, *pizain*, *pizaine*, *pusane;* origin obscure.] A part of the armor of the breast and neck; a gorgeret or plastron. Also *pizan-collar*.

pisanite (pi-zä′nīt), *n.* [Named after M. *Pisani*, a French mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, allied to the iron sulphate melanterite.

pisasphalt, *n.* See *pissasphalt*.

piscary (pis′ka-ri), *n.* [< L. *piscarius*, belonging to fish, < *piscis*, fish, = E. *fish:* see *fish*[1].] In *law*, the right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters.—**Common of piscary.** See *common*, 4.

piscation† (pis-kā′shon), *n.* [= It. *pescagione*, < LL. *piscatio(n-)*, a fishing, < L. *piscatus*, pp. of *piscari*, fish, < *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] The art or practice of fishing.

There are extant of his [Oppian's] in Greek . . . five [books] of Halientics or *piscation*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

piscatology (pis-ka-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [Improp. < L. *piscari*, pp. *piscatus*, fish, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] The scientific study of fishes; ichthyology. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 217.

piscator (pis-kā′tor), *n.* [L., a fisherman, < *piscari*, pp. *piscatus*, fish: see *piscation*.] An angler; a fisherman. *I. Walton.*

Piscatores (pis-ka-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *piscator*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a group of totipalmate birds corresponding to the *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmatæ* of most authors; the fishers.

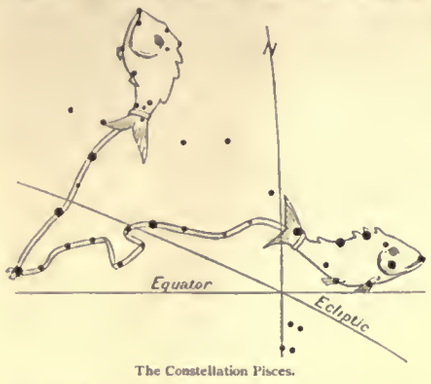
piscatorial (pis-ka-tō′ri-al), *a.* [= F. *piscatorial;* as *piscatory* + *-al*.] Same as *piscatory*.

piscatory (pis′kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *piscatorio*, < L. *piscatorius*, belonging to fishermen, < *piscator*, a fisherman: see *piscator*.] Pertaining to fishing or to fishermen; connected with angling; given or devoted to fishing.

On the face of this monument . . . is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the Satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.

piscatrix (pis-kā′triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *piscator*, a fisherman.] 1. The feminine of *piscator*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gannets of the family *Sulidæ*, the type of which is *Sula piscator*. See *Sula*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

Pisces (pis′ēz), *n. pl.* [L., the Fishes, a constellation; pl. of *piscis*, a fish: see *fish*[1].] 1. A constellation and sign of the zodiac; the Fishes. The figure represents two fishes united by a



The Constellation Pisces.

ribbon attached to their tails. One of the fishes is east, the other south, of the square of Pegasus.

2. In *zoöl.*, a class of vertebrates, the fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. See *fish*[1].

piscicapture (pis′i-kap-tūr), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + *captura*, taking: see *capture*.] The taking of fish by any means, as angling or netting. [Rare.]

Snatching is a form of illicit *piscicapture*.
Standard, Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

piscicolous (pi-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + *colere*, inhabit.] Parasitic upon or infesting fishes, as fish-lice.

piscicultural (pis-i-kul′tūr-ral), *a.* [< *pisciculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining in any way to pisciculture; fish-cultural.

pisciculture (pis′i-kul′tūr), *n.* [= F. *pisciculture* = It. *piscicultura*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *cultura*, cultivation: see *culture*.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish-culture. Pisciculture has been practised from very early ages. It appears to have been in use in ancient Egypt, and was followed in China in early times on a very large scale. It was introduced in Great Britain by Mr. Shaw of Drumlanrig, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1837. An important branch of modern pisciculture is the propagation and rearing of young fish in artificial ponds, with the view of introducing fish previously not found in the locality, or of increasing the supply of desirable food-fishes. Salmon- and trout-ova sent from Great Britain have been successfully propagated in Australia and New Zealand. Of late years America has taken the lead in fish-culture, under the administration of the United States Fish Commission, and millions of ova and fry have been planted in various rivers.

pisciculturist (pis′i-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* [< *pisciculture* + *-ist*.] One who practises pisciculture, or is devoted to the breeding and rearing of fishes; a fish-culturist.

Piscidia (pi-sid′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *piscis*, fish, + *cædere*, kill.] A genus of plants of the order *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Dalbergieæ*, and subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*, characterized by wing-petals adherent to the keel, and long thick pods longitudinally four-winged. The only species, *P. Erythrina*, a native of the West Indies, is a tree with alternate pinnate leaves, white and red flowers in short lateral panicles, and many-seeded indehiscent linear pods. It is known as *Jamaica* or *white dogwood*, reaches a height of about 35 feet, extends into Florida and Mexico, and produces a valuable, very hard, close-grained wood, yellowish-brown in color and taking a high polish, used in its native region for boat-building, firewood, and charcoal. (For the use of its powdered leaves and twigs to stupefy fish, see *fish-poison*.) Its gray or brown acrid bark is imported into the United States for its narcotic properties.

piscifactory (pis′i-fak-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + E. *factory*.] A place where pisciculture is carried on. [Rare.]

The establishment in 1850 at Huningue (Hüningen) in Alsace by the French Government of the first fish-breeding station, or *piscifactory*, as it was named by Professor Coste, is of great significance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 128.

piscifauna (pis′i-fâ-nä), *n.* [< L. *piscis*, fish, + NL. *fauna*: see *fauna*.] The fauna of any region or country, in so far as it is composed of fishes: correlated with *avifauna*. See *fauna*.

pisciform (pis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *pisciforme*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fish; like a fish in shape; technically, fish-like in structure or affinities; ichthyopsidan; ichthyomorphic.

piscina (pi-sī′nä), *n.*; pl. *piscinæ* (-nē). [L.: see *piscine*[1].] 1. A basin or tank, usually ornamental, as for a fountain or a bath; sometimes, a large shallow vase for ornamental fishes or aquatic plants; also, any tank or cistern of moderate size.

In the garden of the *piscina* [at Fontainebleau] is an Hercules of white marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 7, 1644.

2. *Eccles.*, a stone basin, in old churches generally established within a canopied niche placed close to the altar, used to receive the water in

Piscina in Morning Chapel, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

which the priest washes his hands before the celebration of the eucharist, and washes the chalice after the celebration. Now rarely used in the sanctuary, but often in sacristies.

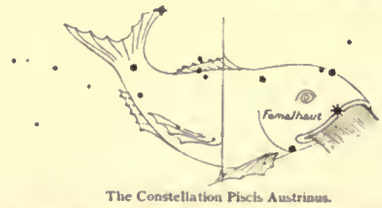
piscinal (pis′i-nal), *a.* [< ML. **piscinalis* (LL. *piscinalis*, pertaining to a bath), < L. *piscina*, a fish-pond: see *piscina*.] Of or pertaining to a piscina.

piscine[1] (pis′in), *n.* [< ME. *pyscyne*, < OF. (and F.) *piscine* = Sp. Pg. It. *piscina*, < L. *piscina*, a fish-pond, a pool, cistern, basin, < *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] A fish-pond.

And fyll all the *pyscynes*, whiche are in grett nowmber, and myche watir renneth now to waste.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

piscine[2] (pis′in), *a.* [< NL. *piscinus*, < L. *piscis*, fish: see *fish*[1].] Pertaining in any way to fish or fishes; ichthyic: as, *piscine* remains; *piscine* affinities.

Piscis Austrinus (pis′is âs-trī′nus). [NL.: L. *piscis*, fish; *australis*, southern: see *austrine*.] An ancient southern constellation, the Southern Fish. It contains the 1.3 magnitude star Fomalhaut, which is 30 degrees south of the equator, and is in opposition on the 3d of September. The figure represents a fish which swallows the water poured out of the vase by Aquarius.



The Constellation Piscis Australis.

Piscis Volans (pis′is vō′lanz). [NL.: L. *piscis*, fish; *volans*, flying: see *volant*.] The Flying-Fish, one of the southern constellations introduced by Theodori, or Keyser, at the end of the sixteenth century. It is situated west of the star β Argus, and contains two stars of the fourth magnitude. Also called *Volans*.

piscivorous (pi-siv′ō-rus), *a.* [= F. *piscivore* = Pg. It. *piscivoro*, < L. *piscis*, fish, + *vorare*, devour.] Fish-eating, as a bird; habitually eating or feeding upon fishes; ichthyophagous.

The meat is swallowed into the crop, or into a kind of anteatomach observed in *piscivorous* birds.
Ray, Works of Creation.

pisé (pē-zā′), *n.* [F., < *piser*, build in pisé, < L. *pisare*, *pinsere*, beat, pound, bray, crush.] In *arch.*, stiff earth or clay, as used to form walls or floors, being rammed down until it becomes firm. This method is as old as the days of Pliny, and is still employed in France and in some parts of England.

pisgy (piz′gi), *n.* A dialectal form of *pixy*.

pish (pish), *interj.* [Imitative of a sound made to show contempt.] An exclamation of contempt.

It is not words that shake me thus. *Pish!* Noses, ears, and lips.—Is 't possible? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 42.

pish (pish), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* To express contempt by or as by the exclamation "Pish!"

Our very smiles are subject to constructions;
Nay, sir, it 's come to this, we cannot *pish*
But 'tis a favour for some fool or other.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iii. 1.

Bob. This is a Toledo! Pish!
Step. Why do you *pish*, captain?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To say "Pish!" to.

Hor. Pish; ha, ha!
Lup. Dost thou *pish* me? Give me my long sword.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

pishamin (pish′a-miu), *n.* Same as *persimmon*.—**Sweet and sour pishamin**, in Sierra Leone, two climbing shrubs, *Carpodinus dulcis* and *C. acida*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, bearing edible fruits resembling the persimmon: so called by colonists from the southern United States.

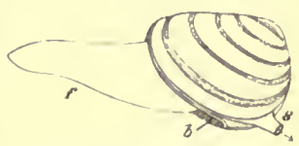
pishaug (pi-shâg′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The female or young of the surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*. [Massachusetts.]

pish-pash (pish′pash), *n.* [E. Ind.] A broth of rice mixed with small bits of meat, much used as food for Anglo-Indian children.

It [a child] surfeits itself to an apoplectic point with *pish-pash*; it burns its mouth with hot curry, and bawls.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 341.

pishymew (pish′i-mū), *n.* A small white gull. [New Eng.]

Pisidiidæ (pis-i-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pisidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Pisidium*. They have the branchial and pedal orifices confluent, the anal siphonate, the foot large, the shell equivalve and oval or cuneiform, with the area in front of the umbones larger than that behind, the hinge with two divergent cardinal teeth in each valve and four lateral teeth in the right and two in the left valve, and an external ligament. These small bivalves inhabit fresh water, and are remarkable for the posterior position of the umbones.

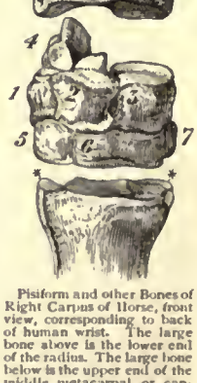


Pisidium amnicum.
b, branchial and pedal orifice; *f*, extended foot; *s*, anal siphon.

Pisidium (pī-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Pfeiffer, 1821), dim. of *Pisum*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pisidiidæ*, containing such forms as *P. amnicum*.

pisiform (pī′si-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pisiformis*, < L. *pisum*, a pea (see *pease*[1], *Pisum*), + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a pea, as an ossification in tendons at joints; having a structure resembling peas. A variety of iron ore is called *pisiform*, from its being made up of small rounded masses about the size of a pea.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a sesamoid bone, of about the size and shape of a pea, developed in the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle of man and some other animals. It is generally reckoned as one of the carpal bones, making eight in all, in man, but is not morphologically an element of the carpus. It is often of irregular shape, and sometimes one of the largest bones in the carpus, as in the horse. See also cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *solidungulate*, and *hand*.



Pisiform and other Bones of Right Carpus of Horse, front view, corresponding to back of human wrist. The large bone above is the lower end of the radius. The large bone below is the upper end of the middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone, showing also the ends of the lateral metacarpals, or splint-bones, **. Between these are the carpal bones—1, cuneiform; 2, lunar; 3, scaphoid; 4, pisiform; 5, unciform; 6, magnum; 7, trapezoid.

pisiforme (pī-si-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *pisiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL., neut. of *pisiformis*: see *pisiform*.] The pisiform bone: more fully called *os pisiforme*.

pisk (pisk), *n.* Same as *night-hawk*, 1.

piskashish (pis′ka-shish), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *Hutchins's goose* (which see, under *goose*).

pislet, *n.* An obsolete form of *pizzle*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

pismire (pis′mīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pismyre*, *pysmyre*; < ME. *pismire*, *pissemyre*, *pys-*

mere, *pismoure*, *pyssmoure* (= MD. *pismiere*), an ant; < *piss* (with ref. to the strong urinous smell of an ant-hill) + *mire*[2], an ant: see *mire*[2]. Cf. MD. *pisimme*, *pisemme*, an ant, < *pissen*, piss, + **emme*, *emte*, ant: see *ant*[1].] An ant or emmet.

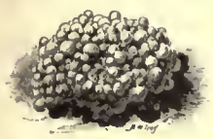
> He is as angry as a *pissemyre*,
> Though that he have al that he kan desire.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 117.
>
> Nettled and stung with *pismires*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 240.

pismire-hill† (pis'mīr-hil), *n.* [< ME. *pismoure hylle* (also *pysmerys hylle*); < *pismire* + *hill*[1].] An ant-hill. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 281.

pisnet†, *n.* Same as *pinsnet*[2].

pisohamatus (pī″sō-hā-mā'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίσος*, a pea, + L. *hamatus*, furnished with a hook, hooked.] Same as *piso-uncinatus*.

pisolite (pī'sō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *πίσος*, a pea, + *λίθος*, stone.] Limestone having an oölitic structure, in which the individual grains or globules are as large as peas. This mode of occurrence is very characteristic of certain parts of the Oölitic or Jurassic series in England. (See *pea-grit*.) The name "Coral-Rag and *Pisolite*" was given by W. Smith, in 1815, to what are now generally called the "Corallian beds," a member of the Middle Oölitic series in England. Also *peastone*.



Pisolitic Structure.

pisolitic (pī-sō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *pisolite* + *-ic*.] Having the structure indicated by the term pisolite: as, *pisolitic* iron ore, etc. See *pisolite*.—**Pisolitic limestone**, a division of the Cretaceous, of some importance in the north of France, where it lies unconformably in patches on the top of the white chalk.

Pisonia (pī-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Dr. *Piso*, a traveler in Brazil.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Nyctagineæ*, type of the tribe *Pisonieæ*, characterized by the terminal stigma and six to ten exserted stamens. There are about 60 species, mainly of tropical America. They bear opposite or scattered oblong-ovate or lanceolate leaves, small dioecious rose, yellow, or greenish funnel-shaped flowers in panicled cymes, and a rigid or stony, rarely fleshy, elongated fruit (an anthocarp), often with rough and glutinous angles. Several species are trees cultivated for ornament. *P. Brunoniana* is the New Zealand para-para tree, a hardy evergreen; others are greenhouse shrubs with green flowers, as the fingrigo or cockspur, a rambling prickly bush of the West Indies with glutinous bur-like fruit, forming thickets. See *beefwood*, 2, *corkwood*, and *loblolly-tree*.

Pisonieæ (pis-ō-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Pisonia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the apetalous order *Nyctagineæ*, characterized by the straight embryo and the elongated utriele included within the enlarged and closed calyx-tube. It includes about 100 species, of 4 genera, *Pisonia* being the type.

pisophalt† (pis'ō-falt), *n.* A corrupt form of *pissasphalt*.

piso-uncinatus (pī-so-un-si-nā'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίσος*, a pea, + L. *uncinatus*, furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed.] A muscle, of rare occurrence, replacing the ligamentum pisohamatum, the short ligament passing from the pisiform to the uncinate bone.

piss (pis), *v.* [< ME. *pissen*, *pyssen*, *pischen* = OFries. *pissia* = D. MLG. LG. *pissen* = G. *pissen* = Icel. Sw. *pissa* = Dan. *pisse*. < F. *pisser* = Pr. *pissar* = It. *pisciare*, piss; supposed to be of imitative origin, perhaps orig. suggested by L. *pitissare*, *pytissare*, < Gr. *πυτίζειν*, spurt out water, spit frequently, freq. of *πτύειν*, = L. *spuere*, spew, spit: see *spew*.] **I.** *intrans.* To discharge the fluid secreted by the kidneys and detained in the urinary bladder; urinate.

> The moste Synne that ony man may do is to *pissen* in hire Houses that thei dwellen in.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

II. *trans.* To eject as urine. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 16.

piss (pis), *n.* [< ME. *pysse* = D. *pis* = MLG. *pisse* = G. *pisse* = Icel. Sw. *piss* = Dan. *pis*; from the verb.] Urine.

piss-a-bed (pis'ą-bed), *n.* [= D. *pissebed*; tr. F. *pissenlit*, dandelion; so called with ref. to the diuretic properties of the expressed juice of the root.] The dandelion. [Vulgar.]

pissasphalt (pis'as-falt), *n.* [= F. *pissasphalte* = Sp. *pisasfalto* = Pg. *pissasphalto* = It. *pissasfalto*, < L. *pissasphaltus*, < Gr. *πισσάσφαλτος*, a compound of asphalt and pitch, < *πίσσα*, pitch, + *ἄσφαλτος*, asphalt.] A variety of bitumen. The word is only used as the equivalent in English of the corresponding Greek and Latin words cited in the etymology. As used by ancient writers, *pissasphalt* seems to have been an occasional designation of the semi-fluid variety of bitumen now called *maltha*. Also *pisasphalt*.

pissasphaltum (pis-as-fal'tum), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *pissasphaltus*, m.: see *pissasphalt*.] Same as *pissasphalt*.

piss-bowl†, *n.* A chamber-pot. [Low.]

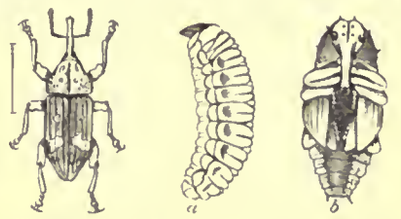
> She, beyng moche the more incensed by reason of her housbandes quietnesse and stilnesse, powred doune a *pissebolle* upon hym out of a windore.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 25. (*Davies*.)

piss-burnt (pis'bėrnt), *a.* Stained brown, as if scorched with urine: said of clothes. *Johnson*. [Low.]

piss-clam (pis'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*: so called from its squirting. [Local, U. S.]

pissing-while† (pis'ing-hwīl), *a.* A very short time. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 7. [Low.]

Pissodes (pi-sō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πισσώδης*, like pitch, < *πίσσα*, pitch, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of weevils of the family *Curculionidæ*. *P. strobi* is a species whose larva injures pines.



a

White-pine Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa. (Line shows natural size.)

piss-pot (pis'pot), *n.* [= D. *pispot* = MLG. *pissepot* = G. *pisspot* = Sw. *pisspotta* = Dan. *pissepotte*; as *piss* + *pot*.] A chamber-pot. [Low.]

pist[1], **piste** (pist), *n.* [< F. *piste* = Sp. Pg. *pista* = It. *pesta*, a track, < L. *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere*, *pisere*, beat, pound.] The track or footprint of a horseman on the ground he goes over. *Imp. Dict.*

pist[2] (pist), *interj.* [A sibilant syllable like *hist*, *whist*, *'st*.] Same as *hist*.

> *Pist!* where are you?
> *Middleton*, Changeling, v. 1.

pistacet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pistachio*.

pistache (pis-tash'), *n.* [< ME. *pistace*, < OF. and F. *pistache*: see *pistachio*.] Same as *pistachio*.

pistachio (pis-tā'shiō), *n.* [Formerly *pistacho*; < Sp. *pistacho* = F. *pistache* = Pg. *pistacha*, *pistacia* = It. *pistacchio*, *pistacio* = D. *pistasje* = G. *pistazie* = Sw. Dan. *pistacie*, < L. *pistacium*, *pistaceum*, the pistachio-nut, *pistacia*, the pistachio-tree, < Gr. *πιστάκιον*, in pl. *πιστάκια*, also *βιστάκια*, *φιττάκια*, *ψιττάκια*, the fruit of the pistachio-tree, itself called *πιστάκη*, = Ar. *fistaq*, *fustuq* = Hind. *pistah*, < Pers. *pistā*, the pistachio-nut.] Same as *pistachio-nut*.

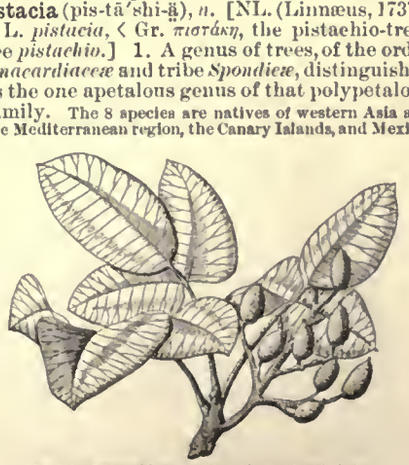
> *Pistachoes*, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, . . . are an excellent nourisher.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 50.
>
> They [the Italians] call it *Pistachi*, a fruit much used in their dainty banquets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 184.

pistachio-green (pis-tā'shiō-grēn), *n.* A bright green much used in Eastern decoration.

pistachio-nut (pis-tā'shiō-nut), *n.* The nut of the *Pistacia vera*. It contains a greenish-colored kernel of a pleasant almond-like taste, which is extensively used by the Turks, Greeks, etc., as a dessert-nut or in confections, and is also exported. It yields a wholesome food-oil, which, however, soon becomes rancid. Sometimes called *bladder-nut*. Also *pistachio*, *pistacia-nut*. See *Pistacia*.

pistachio-tree (pis-tā'shiō-trē), *n.* See *Pistacia*.

Pistacia (pis-tā'shi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *pistacia*, < Gr. *πιστάκη*, the pistachio-tree: see *pistachio*.] 1. A genus of trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Spondieæ*, distinguished as the one apetalous genus of that polypetalous family. The 8 species are natives of western Asia and the Mediterranean region, the Canary Islands, and Mexico.



Branch of Pistachio-tree (*Pistacia vera*) with fruits.

They are large or small trees, exuding a resin (terebinth or mastic), and bearing alternate evergreen or deciduous leaves, pinnate or of three leaflets, and axillary panicles or racemes of small dioecious flowers. (See *mastic*, *n.*, 1, *mastic-tree*, *lentisk*, *balsam-tree*, *terebinth*, *turpentine-tree*, *Chian turpentine* (under *Chian*), *alk*[2], *alk-gum*, *pistachio-nut*, and *bladder-nut*.) Several species yield useful wood, resins, and galls. The galls of a variety of *P. Khinjuk*, of northwestern India, are sold in the Indian bazaars for tanning, and are there known as *kakra singhi*.

2. [*l. c.*] A tree of this genus.

> *Pistacia* is graffed nowe to growe
> In colde lande, and pynspul seede is sowe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

pistacia-nut (pis-tā'shi-ą-nut), *n.* Same as *pistachio-nut*.

pistacio, *n.* Same as *pistachio*.

pistacite (pis'tą-sīt), *n.* [So called from its color; < *Pistacia* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *epidote*. Also *pistazite*.

pistacite-rock (pis'tą-sit-rok), *n.* Same as *epidosite*.

pistareen (pis-ta-rēn'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In the West Indies, the peseta.

piste, *n.* See *pist*[1].

pistelt, *n.* See *pistle*.

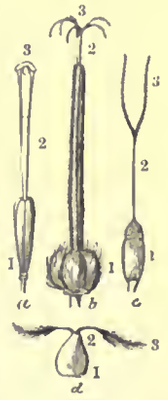
pistellert, *n.* [ME., by apheresis from *epistler*.] Same as *epistler*.

Pistia (pis'ti-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *πιστός*, liquid, < *πίνειν*, drink.] A genus of monocotyledonous floating water-plants of the order *Araceæ*, constituting the tribe *Pistioideæ*. It is characterized by the absence of perianth, and the position of the solitary or few staminate flowers on the short free apex of a spadix which is adnate below to the small white spathe, and bears at the base a single obliquely globose one-celled ovary with thick style and cup-like stigma. The only species, *P. Stratiotes*, is common throughout the tropics excepting Australia and the Pacific Islands. It consists of a rosette of pale pea-green rounded and downy leaves. It floats unattached, its tufts of long feathery roots often not reaching the bottom, and increases by runners, often soon covering ponds and tanks, keeping the water fresh and cool. It bears the name of *tropical duckweed*, and in the West Indies of *water-lettuce*.

pistic (pis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πιστικός*, in the N. T., qualifying *νάρδος*, nard; taken to mean 'liquid,' < *πιστός*, liquid (< *πίνειν*, drink). By some identified with *πιστικός*, faithful, genuine, < *πιστός*, faithful, < *πείθειν*, *πιθεῖν*, persuade, *πείθεσθαι*, *πιθέσθαι*, believe.] An epithet of nard: as, *pistic* nard.

> An alabaster box of nard *pistic* was sent as a present from Cambyses to the king of Ethiopia.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 245.

pistil (pis'til), *n.* [= F. *pistil* = Sp. *pistilo* = Pg. It. *pistillo* = G. Sw. *pistill* = Dan. *pistil*, < NL. *pistillum*, a pistil, so called from the resemblance in shape to the pestle of a mortar; < L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: see *pestle*.] In *bot.*, the female or seed-bearing organ of a flower. A complete pistil consists of three parts, *ovary*, *style*, and *stigma*. The ovary is the hollow part at the base which contains the ovules, or bodies destined to become seeds. The style is simply a prolongation of the ovary, and may sometimes be entirely wanting. The stigma is a part of the surface of the pistil denuded of epidermis, upon which the pollen for fertilizing the ovules is received, and through which it acts upon them. The form of the stigma is very various in different plants, being sometimes a mere knob or point at the apex of the style, a line, or double line, or of various shapes. There are usually several pistils, or at least more than one pistil, in each flower; collectively they are termed the *gynœcium*. See also cuts under *anticous*, *Lemna*, *lily*, *madder*, *Oxalis*, and *pitcher-plant*.—**Compound pistil**. See *compound*[1].



Pistils.

a, *Lilium bulbiferum*; *b*, *Geranium sanguineum*; *c*, *Eleocharis palustris*; *d*, *Oryza sativa*. 1, ovary; 2, style; 3, stigma.

pistillaceous (pis-ti-lā'shius), *a.* [< *pistil* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the pistil.

pistillary (pis'ti-lą-ri), *a.* [= F. *pistillaire* = Pg. *pistillar*, < NL. **pistillaris*, < *pistillum*, pistil: see *pistil*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the pistil.—**Pistillary cord**, a channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

pistillate (pis'ti-lāt), *a.* [= F. *pistillé*, < NL. *pistillatus*, < *pistillum*, pistil: see *pistil*.] In *bot.*, having a pistil: noting a plant or flower provided with a pistil, and most properly said of one having pistils only. See cuts under *Abietineæ*, *breadfruit*, and *croton*.

pistillation† (pis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **pistillatio(n-)*, < *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle: see *pestle*.] The act of pounding with a pestle in a mortar.

> The best [diamonds] . . . are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

pistillidium (pis-ti-lid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pistillidia* (-ä). [NL., < *pistillum*, a pistil, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In cryptogams, same as *archegonium*.

pistilliferous (pis-ti-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pistillifère* = Pg. *pistillifero*, < NL. *pistillum*, a pistil, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *pistillate*.

pistilline (pis′ti-lin), *a.* [< *pistil* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the pistil.

The *pistilline* whorl is very liable to changes.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 128.

pistillody (pis′ti-lō-di), *n.* [< NL. *pistillum*, pistil, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, the metamorphosis or transformation of other organs into pistils or carpels. Pistillody may affect the perianth, the sepals, very frequently the stamens, and rarely the ovule. See *metamorphosis*.

Pistioideæ (pis-ti-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Pistia* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, consisting of the genus *Pistia*, and distinguished by the unappendaged spadix united to the back of the longer spathe, the two connate stamens, the numerous orthotropous ovules, and the single soft berry which constitutes the fruit.

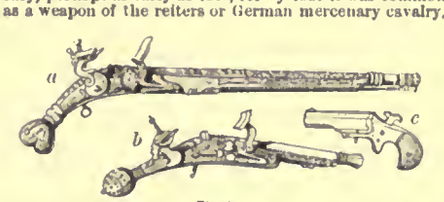
pistle†, **pistel**†, *n.* [ME. *pistel*, *pystyl*, < AS. *pistol*, with apheresis of initial vowel < L. *epistola*, *epistula*, epistle: see *epistle*. For the apheresis, cf. *postle*, ult. < LL. *apostolus*, and *bishop*, ult. < LL. *episcopus*.] An epistle; a communication.

Tho rowned she a *pistel* in his ere.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 165.

As Paul in a *pistele* of hym bereth witnesse.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 289.

pistle-cloth†, *n.* A covering or wrapper for the books of the epistles.

pistol (pis′tol), *n.* [Formerly also *pistoll*; = D. *pistool* = G. *pistole* = Sw. Dan. *pistol*, < OF. *pistole* = Sp. Pg. *pistola*, < It. *pistola*, "a dag or pistoll" (Florio); cf. *pistolese*, "a great dagger, a wood-knife" (Florio), OF. *pistoyer*, a dagger; said to have been orig. made at Pistoria, < *Pistola*, now *Pistoia*, a town near Florence, < L. *Pistorium*, a city in Etruria, now *Pistoia*. The name appears to have been transferred from a dagger (a small sword) to a pistol (a small gun). Cf. *pistole*, and *pistolet*[1], *pistolet*[2].] A firearm intended to be held in one hand when aimed and fired. It came into use early in the sixteenth century, perhaps as early as 1500, for by 1520 it was common as a weapon of the reiters or German mercenary cavalry,



Pistols.
a, Highland pistol for horseman, 17th century; *b*, Highland pistol for the belt, 16th century; *c*, derringer.

who were called *pistoleers* from its use. The early pistol was fitted with the wheel-lock, which was superseded by the flint-lock, and the latter by the percussion-lock. Pistols with more than one barrel have been in use from the introduction of the weapon, those with two having the barrels sometimes side by side, sometimes one over the other. The stock of the pistol has been made of many forms, the old cavalry pistol having it only slightly curved, so that it was held, when pointed at an object, by the right hand, with the lock uppermost, the barrel to the left, the trigger to the right. When accurate aiming was required, as in dueling-pistols, the handle was made much more curved. See *revolver*.—**Volta's pistol**, a metallic vessel, closed by a cork, containing an explosive mixture of gases which may be ignited by an electric spark.

pistol (pis′tol), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pistoled* or *pistolled*, ppr. *pistoling* or *pistolling*. [= F. *pistoler*; from the noun.] To shoot with a pistol.

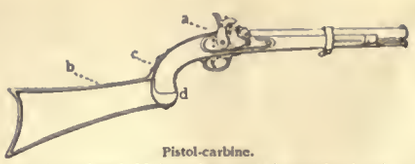
I do not like this humour in thee in *pistoling* men in this sort; it is a most dangerous and stigmatical humour.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

This varlet afterwards threatened to *pistol* me.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1644.

pistolade† (pis-tō-lād′), *n.* [< F. *pistolade*, < *pistoler*, discharge a pistol: see *pistol*, *v.*] The discharge of a pistol; a pistol-shot.

pistol-cane (pis′tol-kān), *n.* A pistol having the form of a cane, the barrel constituting the staff and the lock being concealed; also, a cane which in any form conceals or is combined with a pistol. It is classed in the legal category of concealed weapons (which see, under *weapon*).

pistol-carbine (pis′tol-kär′bīn), *n.* A long pistol having its stock so arranged that a shoulder-piece or butt-piece can be adjusted to it, fitting it for firing from the shoulder. See cut in next column.



Pistol-carbine.
a, lock; *b*, detachable butt-piece; *c*, spring-catch; *d*, socket fitting butt of pistol-stock.

pistole (pis-tōl′), *n.* [= G. *pistole* = Pg. *pistola*, < F. *pistole*, a pistole, a coin appar. so called as being smaller than the crown, < OF. *pistole*, a pistol (a small gun): see *pistol*. The name was afterward applied to the gold coins of other countries, especially of Spain.] A gold coin of Spain, worth at the beginning of the nineteenth century nearly $4 United States money. The name was also applied to the French louis d'or of gold

Obverse. Reverse.
Pistole of Charles IV. of Spain, 1790.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

issued by Louis XIII. in 1640, and to gold coins of various European countries, worth either more or less than the Spanish pistole. About 1835, the Swiss pistole was worth nearly $4.75; the Italian, from $3.45 to $5.55; the German, about $4.—**Double pistole.** See *double*.

pistoleer (pis-tō-lēr′), *n.* [Also *pistolier* = G. *pistolier*; < OF. *pistolier* (= Pg. *pistolero* = It. *pistoliere*), < *pistole*, a pistol: see *pistol*.] One who fires or uses a pistol; a soldier armed with a pistol, especially a German reiter.

Is the Chalk-Farm *pistoleer* inspired with any reasonable belief and determination; or is he hounded on by haggard indefinable fear? *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 94. (*Davies.*)

pistolet[1]† (pis′tō-let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pestilett*, *pestelet* (also *pistoletto*, < It.); = D. *pistolet*, < OF. (and F.) *pistolet* = Sp. Pg. *pistolete*, < It. *pistoletto* (ML. *pistolettus*), a little pistol, dim. of *pistola*, a pistol: see *pistol*.] A small pistol.

Pistolets and short swords under their robes.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, v. 3.

We had *pestelets* enew [that is, in plenty],
And shot among them as we might.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 136).

Fetch me my *pestilett*,
And charge me my gonne.
Captain Car (Child's Ballads, VI. 151).

pistolet[2]† (pis′tō-let), *n.* [OF. *pistolet*, dim. of *pistole*, a pistole: see *pistole*.] A pistole.

The *pistolet* and roials of plate are most currant there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 176.

Give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a Mass.
Beau. and Fl., Spanish Curate, i. 1.

pistolettot (pis-tō-let′ō), *n.* [It.: see *pistolet*[1].] Same as *pistolet*[1].

Give us leave to talk Squibs and *Pistoletto's* charged with nothing but powder of Love and shot of Reason.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 88.

pistol-grip (pis′tol-grip), *n.* A handle, shaped like the butt of a pistol, attached to the under side of the small of the stock of fowling-pieces and rifles. It affords a better hold for the hand than the ordinary form of stock. Also *pistol-hand*. See cut under *gun*.

pistolier, *n.* See *pistoleer*.

pistol-pipe (pis′tol-pīp), *n.* In *metal-working*, the twyer of a hot-blast furnace. *E. H. Knight.*

pistol-router (pis′tol-rou″tėr), *n.* A form of carpenters' plane; a router having a handle shaped like a pistol-butt.

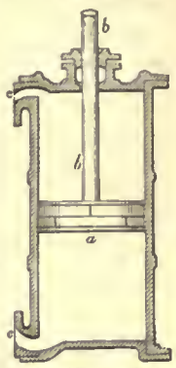
pistol-shaped (pis′tol-shāpt), *a.* Having the general form of a pistol—that is, partly straight, with a curved addition or extension like the stock of a pistol.

pistol-shot (pis′tol-shot), *n.* 1. The shot from a pistol, or the report from the firing of a pistol.—2. As an estimate of distance, the range, or the approximate range, of a pistol-ball.—3. One who shoots with a pistol; a marksman with the pistol: as, a good *pistol-shot*.

pistol-splint (pis′tol-splint), *n.* In *surg.*, a splint shaped like a pistol, employed especially in fractures of the lower end of the radius.

pistomesite (pis-tō-mē′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πιστός*, true, + E. *mes(it)ite*.] A carbonate of iron and magnesium like mesitite, intermediate between magnesite and siderite, but more closely related to the latter.

piston (pis′tọn), *n.* [< F. *piston*, a piston, formerly also a pestle, = Sp. *piston*, a piston, < It. *pistone*, a piston, var. of *pestone*, a large pestle, < *pestare*, pound, < ML. *pistare*, *pestare*, pound, freq. of L. *pinsere*, *pisere*, pp. *pistus*, beat, pound: see *pestle*, *pistil*.] 1. In *mach.*, a movable piece, generally of a cylindrical form, so fitted as to fill the sectional area of a tube, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions by pressure on one or the other of its sides. One of its sides is fitted to a rod, called the *piston-rod*, to which it imparts reciprocatory motion, as in the steam-engine, where the motion given to the piston-rod is communicated to the machinery, or by which, on the other hand, it is itself made to move, as in the pump. Two sorts of pistons are used in pumps—one hollow with a valve, used in the suction-pump, and the other solid, which is employed in the force-pump. The latter is also called a *plunger*.



Section of Steam-cylinder and Piston.
a, piston; *b b*, piston-rod; *c c*, steam-ports.

2. In musical wind-instruments of the trumpet family, one of the forms of valve whereby a crook is temporarily added to the tube and the pitch of the tones altered. It is operated by depressing a finger-knob, and thus pushing a plunger into a cylinder. The plunger has channels for changing the direction of the air-column. Pistons have been applied to various instruments, but especially to the cornet, which is therefore called the *cornet-à-pistons*.

3. In *organ-building*, a thumb-knob which may be pushed in like a piston, whereby some change in registration is pneumatically effected; a pneumatic coupler or combination knob.—4. The central retractile part of the acetabulum or sucker of a cephalopod, whose action in producing a vacuum resembles that of the piston of an air-pump.—**Differential piston.** See *differential*.—**Double-piston locomotive.** See *locomotive*.—**Oscillating piston**, an engine-piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.—**Piston blowing-machine.** See *blowing-machine*.

piston-head (pis′tọn-hed), *n.* The disk which is fitted closely to the interior of the cylinder, and is the direct receiver or transmitter of the power developed: distinguished from the *piston-rod*.

piston-knob (pis′tọn-nob), *n.* Same as *piston*, 3.

piston-packing (pis′tọn-pak″ing), *n.* 1. Any material used to pack or make tight the space between the perimeter of a piston-head and the interior of the cylinder or -barrel in which it moves. Many different materials have been used for piston-packings, among which are hemp (usually in the form of a braided gasket), either by itself or saturated with tallow or mixtures of various oily or fatty materials, india-rubber or compositions of which india-rubber is a principal ingredient, leather, metallic alloys, etc. Piston-packings are usually inserted in a groove or depression in the perimeter of the piston-head, and expanded by mechanical compression to make a steam-tight, air-tight, water-tight, or gas-tight joint.

2. A mechanical device for packing pistons, in which the operation depends more upon the construction than upon the fibrous, plastic, or compressible properties of the packing-material.—**Piston-packing expander**, a steel spring in a piston-head serving to expand the packing against the interior of the cylinder; a piston-spring. *E. H. Knight.*

piston-pump (pis′tọn-pump), *n.* A pump consisting of a pump-cylinder or -barrel in which a reciprocating piston works. It is provided with appliances for moving the piston, as a piston-rod or pump-rod, and a hand-lever actuating the pump-rod, or the cross-head of an engine attached to it; an induction-port or -ports covered with valves which permit a fluid to enter the pump-barrel, but prevent its return; and an eduction-port or -ports provided with valves which permit efflux of the fluid from the pump-barrel, but prevent its return. These are the essential features of piston-pumps. They usually also have induction- or suction-pipes, and frequently eduction- or discharge-pipes. See *pump*[1], *lift-pump*, *force-pump*, *plunger-pump*, and *suction-pump*.

piston-rod (pis′tọn-rod), *n.* See *piston*, 1.—**Piston-rod packing.** (*a*) A material placed in the stuffing-box of a cylinder to make a steam-tight joint about the piston. (*b*) The stuffing-box of a piston.

piston-sleeve (pis′tọn-slēv), *n.* The piston of a trunk-engine, with which the connecting-rod or pitman is directly connected by a pivot. Such a piston has a hollow cylinder (sleeve) cast upon it in order to give it sufficient bearing-length to enable it in itself to perform also the function of a cross-head, the walls of the cylinder then performing the function of the cross-head slides, the pin which directly connects the pitman with the piston taking the place of the ordinary

cross-head pin, and no piston-rod being used. This construction enables the engine to be much shortened in the line of its stroke. See *trunk-engine*.

piston-spring (pis'ton-spring), *n.* A coil around or inside a piston which, by its tension, acts automatically as packing.

piston-valve (pis'ton-valv), *n.* A reciprocating valve resembling a working piston, moved in a tubular passage to open or close a port or ports for alternately admitting steam to or exhausting it from the cylinder of an engine.

piston-wheel (pis'ton-hwēl), *n.* 1. In a rotary engine or pump, a disk or wheel carrying at its outer margin one or more pistons.—2. In a chain-pump, a wheel carrying an endless chain to which are attached pistons working in a tube or barrel. See *rotary engine* (under *rotary*), and *chain-pump*.

piston-whistle (pis'ton-hwis'l), *n.* A whistle in which, by shortening or lengthening the vibrating air-column through the movement of a piston sliding in the tube (or *bell*, as it is called in steam-whistles), a sound of varying pitch is emitted. See *Modoc whistle*, under *whistle*.

Pisum (pī'sum), *n.* [NL., < L.: see *pease*[1], *pea*[1].] 1. A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Vicieæ*, distinguished from the large related genus *Lathyrus* by the dilated summit of the style, which is inflexed and hardened, with reflexed margins above, and bearded on the inner face. There are 2 species, one native of the Taurus in Asia Minor, the other, *P. sativum*, the common garden- and field-pea. *Rivinus*, 1691. See *pea*[1].

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of bivalves. *Megerle*, 1811.

pit[1] (pit), *n.* [< ME. *pit*, *put*, *pyt*, *pette*, *putte*, *pytte*, < AS. *pyt*, *pytt*, a pit, hole, = OFries. *pet* = D. *put* = OLG. *putte*, MLG. LG. *putte* = OHG. *puzzi*, *phuzzi*, *pfuzi*, also *puzza*, *putza*, *buzza*, etc., MHG. *butze*, *bütze*, *pfütze*, G. *pfütze* = Icel. *pyttr* = Sw. *puss* = Dan. *pyt* = F. *puits* = Wall. *putz* = Pr. *potz*, *poutz* = Sp. *poza* = Pg. *poço* = It. *pozzo*, a well, < L. *puteus*, a well, a pit; perhaps orig. a spring of pure water, < √ *pu* in *purus*, pure: see *pure*.] 1. A hole or cavity in the ground, whether natural or made by digging.

And faste by it is a lityle *pytt* in the Erthe, where the foot of the Pileer is zit entered. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

And as the child gan forby for to pace,
This cursed Jew him hent and held him faste,
And kitte his throte, and in a *pit* him caste.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) An excavation or hole in the ground, covered or otherwise concealed, for snaring wild beasts; a pitfall. (*b*) A hole dug in the soil of a potato- or turnip-field, for storing potatoes, etc., during the winter. The vegetables stored are usually piled up to some height and covered with earth to keep out the frost. [Great Britain.] (*c*) In *hort.*, an excavation in the soil, generally covered by a glazed frame, for protecting tender plants, or for propagation. (*d*) In *founding*, a cavity scooped in the floor to receive cast-metal. (*e*) The shaft of a coal-mine, or the mine itself. (*f*) A vat, such as is used in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, etc.

2. A cavity or depression in the body: as, the *pit* of the stomach; the armpits.

For person and complexion, they haue broad and flat visages, . . . thin haired vpon the vpper lip and *pit* of the chin, light and nimble-bodied with short legges.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

I found him lying on his bed with his clothes on, his shoes merely slipped off, and his hat held securely over the *pit* of his stomach. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 415.

3. A very small depression or dent, such as that left on the flesh by a pustule of the smallpox; a dimple.

Look what a pretty *pit* there 's in her chin!
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

The sandstone surface is distinctly marked by raindrop *pits* and by ripple or wave marks. *Science*, IV. 273.

4. In *bot.*, one of the pores or thin places in the more or less lignified cell-walls of many plants. The bordered pits, which are especially characteristic of the wood of the *Coniferæ*, are composed of two concentric circles, which represent thin spots or pores in the walls of the tracheids. They are very regularly arranged.

5. A hollow or cup.

Flowers on their stalks set
Like vestal primroses, but dark velvet
Edges them round, and they have golden *pits*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

6. A deep place; a gulf; an abyss. Specifically—(*a*) The grave.

Frendes, I am poor and old,
And almost, God wot, on my *pittes* brynke.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 157.

Thou hast brought up my soul from the grave; thou hast kept me alive, that I should not go down to the *pit*.
Ps. xxx. 3.

(*b*) The abode of evil spirits; hell.

We also saw there the Hobgoblins, Satyrs, and Dragons of the *pit*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 131.

Each one reels
Under the load towards the *pit* of death.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

7. An inclosed place or area for the exhibition of combats of dogs or cocks, or where dogs are trained or exhibited in killing rats: as, a dog-*pit*; a cock*pit*.

Sir Thomas Jermin, meaning to make himself merry, and gull all the cockers, sent his man to the *pit* in Shoe-lane with an hundred pounds and a dunghill cock, neatly cut and trimmed for the battle.
Harl. MS., No. 6395, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

What though her chamber be the very *pit*
Where fight the prime cocks of the game for wit.
B. Jonson, An Epigram on the Court Pucell.

8. That part of a theater which is on the floor of the house, somewhat below the level of the stage, and behind the usual station of the musicians. In the United Kingdom the name is now often given to the inferior seats behind the stalls. In the United States it has been superseded by *orchestra* or *parquet*.

I and my wife sat in the *pitt*, and saw "The Bondman" done to admiration. *Pepys*, Diary, March 26, 1661.

But we, the Actors, humbly will submit,
Now, and at any time, to a full *Pit*.
Wycherley, Country Wife, Prol.

All bad Poets we are sure are Foes,
And how their Number 's swell'd the Town well knows;
In shoals I've mark'd 'em judging in the *Pit*.
Congreve, Way of the World, Epil.

The *Pit* is an Amphitheater, fill'd with Benches without Back boards, and adorn'd and cover'd with green Cloth.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 6.

9. Those who occupy the pit in a theater; the people in the pit.

Now, sir, your soliloquy—but speak more to the *pit*, if you please—the soliloquy always to the *pit*—that 's a rule.
Sheridan, The Critic, iii. 1.

He [King George IV.] was received with immense acclamations, the whole *pit* standing up, hurrahing and waving their hands. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 7, 1821.

10. That part of the floor of an exchange where a special kind of business is carried on: as, a grain-*pit*; a provision-*pit*. [U. S.]—11. The cockpit of a ship.—12. The framework in a belfry which supports the pivoted yoke of a swinging bell. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 359. [Now little used.]—**Gjers soaking-pit**, a cavity lined with refractory material, used in metal-working to inclose large ingots, in order to preserve them at a high temperature, and thus avoid the necessity of reheating.—**Olfactory pits**, certain hollows of the embryonic skull which will become nasal passages.—**Pine-pit**, in *hort.*, a pit adapted for raising young plants to replenish pineries.—**Pit and gallows**, in feudal times, the privilege granted by the crown to barons of executing persons convicted of theft by hanging the men on a gallows and drowning the women in a pit. Also *pot and gallows*.—**The bottomless pit**, hell.

And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of *the bottomless pit* and a great chain in his hand.
Rev. xx. 1.

Your deep-conceited cutpurse, who by the dexterity of his knife will draw out the money and make a flame-coloured purse show like *the bottomless pit*, but with never a soul in 't. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

To shoot or fly the pit, to turn tail and try to escape, like a craven cock in a pit.

The whole nation . . . expressing utmost detestation and abhorrence of the Whig principles, which made the whole party *shoot the pit* and retire.
Roger North, Examen, p. 327. (*Davies.*)

We were all to blame to make madam here *fly the pit* as she did. *Richardson*, Pamela, ii. 308. (*Davies.*)

pit[1] (pit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitted*, ppr. *pitting*. [< *pit*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To eatch, lay, or bury in a pit.

They lived like beasts and were *pitted* like beasts.
Granger, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 213. (*Latham.*)

2. To form a little pit or hollow in; mark with little dents, as by the pustules of the smallpox.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterized by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time.
Sharpe.

The red acid acts too powerfully and *pits* the copper.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 172.

3. To impress with rounded cup-like hollows, as the mold for a metal casting which is to have rounded bosses on it.—4. To put or set in the pit or area for fighting; match as contestants or opponents, one against another, as dogs or cocks: used figuratively of any competitors: generally followed by *against*.

The *pitting* of them [cocks], as they call it, for the diversion and entertainment of man, . . . was, as I take it, a Grecian contrivance. *Archæologia*, III. 133.

Socrates is *pitted against* the famous atheist from Ionia, and has just brought him to a contradiction in terms.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To become marked or spotted with pits or depressions; retain the mark of pressure by or as by the fingers: as, in dropsy the skin *pits* on pressure.

The Carriage Monthly tells its readers how to remove varnish from a panel after it has *pitted*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 270.

pit[2] (pit), *n.* [A var. of *pip*[2], by confusion with *pit*[1].] The stone of a fruit, as of a cherry or plum. [U. S.]

pit[3] (pit), *v. t.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *put*[1].

pita (pē'tä), *n.* [Sp., < Mex. *pita*.] 1. The maguey, *Agave Americana*, and other species of the genus.—2. The fiber derived from *Agave* leaves. It is of great strength, utilized for cordage, etc., and likely to be of commercial importance. Sometimes called *pita-flax*, *pita-hemp*, or *pita-thread*. The name is applied less properly to the istle-fiber (see *istle*) and to that of *Furcræa* (*Fourcroya*) *gigantea*.

pita-fiber (pē'tä-fī'bėr), *n.* Same as *pita*, 2.

pitahaya (pē-tä-hä'yä), *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any tall columnar cactus bearing edible fruit, as *Cereus giganteus*, the giant cactus, and *C. Thurberi*. Also *pitajaya*. [Southwestern U. S.]

Cereus Thurberi is commonly called *pitahaya* by the Mexicans, and this is the name by which it was known to the Aztecs. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXI. 359.

Pitahaya-woodpecker, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker, which abounds in southern Arizona, and usually nests in the giant cactus. Also called *saguaro woodpecker*.

Pitahaya-woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*).

pitalet, petailet, *n.* [ME., also *pitaill*, *pitall*, *pettaill*; < OF. *pitaille*, *pietaille*, *pedaile*, foot-soldiers, infantry, the populace, < *piet*, *pied*, foot, < L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *foot*. Cf. *peon*.] Foot-soldiers; infantry; rabble.

Than Orlenx chese oute of peple as many as hym liked, that were wele xl^mi with-outen the *petaile* that after hem folowed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 253.

Pitaka (pit'a-kä), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'basket.'] A collection of Buddhist scriptures, as made in Tibet.

The great Tibetan teacher . . . had no access to the Pāli *Pitakas*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 230.

pitance†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pittance*.

pitangua (pi-tang'gwä), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian tyrant-flycatcher with an enormous bill, *Megarhynchus pitangua*. See cut under *Megarhynchus*.

Pitangus (pi-tang'gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Braz. *pitangua*.] A genus of elamatorial passerine birds of the family *Tyrannidæ*, or tyrant-flycatchers; the Derbian flycatchers, not including the pitangua. They have a long and straight stout bill hooked at the end, rounded wings longer than the nearly square tail, the plumage brown above and yellow below, the head marked with black, white, and orange, the wings and tail extensively rufous. There are several species, inhabiting the warmer parts of America, as *P. sulphuratus*. One is found in Mexico and Texas, *P. derbianus*, about 10½ inches long. Also called *Saurophagus* and *Apolites*.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *adv.* [Also *pitpat*, *pitypat*, *pittypat*; a varied reduplication of *pat*[1].] With a quick succession of beats; in a flutter; with palpitation.

Y. Arch. Lord, how my heart leaps!
Pet. 'Twill go *pit-a-pat* shortly.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 2.

His heart kep' goin' *pity-pat*,
But hern went pity Zekle.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *a.* [< *pitapat*, *adv.*] Fluttering.

She immediately stepped out of her pew and fell into the finest *pitty-pat* air. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 503.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *n.* [< *pitapat*, *adv.*] A light quick step; a succession of light beats or taps.

Now again I hear the *pit-a-pat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, iii. 2.

pitapat (pit'a-pat), *v. i.* [< *pitapat, adv.*] To step or tread quickly.

Run bow'd with burthens to the fragrant Fat,
Tumble them in, and after *pit-a-pat*
Up to the Waste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

pita-wood (pē'tä-wu̇d), *n.* The pith-like wood of *Furcræa* (*Fourcroya*) *gigantea*, used sometimes in Rio Janeiro as a slow-match, and sometimes to line drawers for holding insects.

Pitaya bark. See *bark*[2] and *Cinchona*.

pit-bottom (pit'bot'um), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the entrance to a mine and the underground roads in the immediate vicinity, whether at the bottom of the pit or at any point in it beneath the surface at which the cages are loaded. Also *pit-eye*. [Eng.]

Pitcairnia (pit-kãr'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1786); named after Archibald *Pitcairne* (1652–1713), professor of medicine at Edinburgh.] A genus of monocotyledonous herbs, of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, type of the tribe *Pitcairnieæ*, characterized by the terminal raceme with filiform styles and septicidally three-valved capsules. There are about 70 species, natives of tropical America. They bear close-clustered linear short or elongated rigid leaves, generally with spiny margins, and many showy narrow flowers of scarlet, yellow, or other colors, often with large colored bracts. They are considered handsome greenhouse-plants. See *Bromeliaceæ*.

Pitcairnieæ (pit-kãr-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Pitcairnia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ* and the pineapple family, characterized by the superior ovary, and seeds with linear entire or wing-like appendage. It includes 6 genera, all of tropical America, of which *Pitcairnia* is the type and *Puya* an important genus.

pitch[1] (pich), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitched*, formerly *pight*, ppr. *pitching*. [< ME. *picchen, pycchen* (pret. *pighte, pigte*, pp. *pight, pigt, pyzt*), pitch, fix, piek, etc.; assibilated form of *picken, pikken*, piek: see *pick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pierce with a sharp point; divide with something sharp and pointed; transfix.

Christus, thi sone, that in this world alighte
Upon the cross to suffre his passioun,
And eek suffred that Longius his herte *pighte*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 163.

2. To thrust into the ground, as a stake or pointed peg; hence, to plant or fix; set up; place: as, to *pitch* a tent or a camp; to *pitch* the wickets in cricket.

Ther thei *pight* the kynges teynte, by the feirest welle and the moste clere that thei hadde seen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

Sharp stakes . . .
They *pitched* in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 118.

Where he spied a parrot or a monkey, there he was *pitched*; . . . no getting him away.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The Southern lords did *pitch* their camp
Just at the bridge of Dee.
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII. 231).

After their thorrow view of ye place, they began to *pitch* them selves upon their land & near their house.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 340.

Wickets were *pitched* at the orthodox hour of eleven a. m.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 84.

3. To fix or set in order; array; arrange; set.

A hundrith shippes full shene with sharp men of armys,
Pight full of pepull & mony prise knight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4056.

There was no need that the book [the Book of Common Prayer] should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 31.

Having thus *pitched* the fields, from either part went a Messenger with these conditions.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 135.

4. To fix, as a rate, value, or price; rate; class;

Whose vulture thought doth *pitch* the price so high.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 551.

They *pitched* their commodities at what rate they pleased.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 103.

5. To fling or throw; hurl; toss: as, to *pitch* a pike or a dart; to *pitch* a ball or a penny.

He [his horse] *pighte* him on the pomel of his heed.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1831.

Now, if thou strik'st her but one blow,
I'll *pitch* thee from the cliff as far
As ever peasant *pitched* a bar!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 23.

As for his cousin Ringwood Twysden, Phil had often entertained a strong desire to wring his neck and *pitch* him down stairs.
Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

6. Specifically, in *base-ball*, to serve (the ball) to the batter. See *base-ball*.—7. In *music*, to determine or set the key (tonality) or key-note of; fix the relative shrillness or height of; start or set (a piece) by sounding the key-note or first tone: as, to *pitch* a tune high.—8. To pave roughly; face with stones.

A plaine *pitched* walke subdio, that is vnder the open ayre.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

9. In certain card-games, to lead one of (a certain suit), thereby selecting it as trump.—**Pitched battle.** See *battle*[1].—**Pitched work**, in *masonry*, work in rough stones which are neither thrown down indiscriminately nor laid in regular courses, but let fall into place with approximate regularity, so as to bind one another. It is used in hydraulic engineering for the facing of breakwaters, the upper parts of jetties, etc.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fix a tent or temporary habitation; encamp.

Laban with his brethren *pitched* in the mount of Gilead.
Gen. xxxi. 25.

2†. To come to rest; settle down; sit down; alight.

There *pitching* down, once more adieu, said she,
Dull home, which no such seat couldst spread for me.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 19.

Take a branch of the tree whereon they [the bees] *pitch*, and wipe the hive.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

A bud which . . . flowers beneath his sight;
And, in the middle, there is softly *pight*
A golden butterfly.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

3. To fix or decide: with *on* or *upon*.

He 's the man I've *pitched on*
My housband for to be.
Margaret of Craignargat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the most easy.
Tillotson.

Having *pitched upon* a time for his voyage, when the skies appeared propitious he exhorted all his crews to take a good night's rest.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 108.

4. To plunge or fall headlong.

Thereupon Zed *pitched* headforemost upon him across the streaming pile, and the couple rolled and pounded and kicked and crushed as before.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 210.

5. *Naut.*, to plunge with alternate fall and rise of bow and stern, as a ship passing over waves. The motion is most marked when running into a head sea.—6. To throw, toss, or hurl a missile or other object; throw a ball; specifically, in games of ball, to fill the position of pitcher; serve the ball to the batsman.—7. To buck; jump from the ground with the legs bunched together, as a mustang or mule. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.* See cut under *buck*[2].—**Pitch and pay**†, pay down at once; pay ready money.

Let senses rule; the word is "*Pitch and pay*";
Trust none.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3. 51.

To pitch in, to begin; set to work with promptness or energy. [Colloq.]—**To pitch into**, to attack; assault. [Colloq.]

pitch[1] (pich), *n.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.* In def. 14 an assibilated form of *pick*[1], *n.*, of same ult. origin.] 1. The highest point or reach; height; acme.

Boniface the Third, in whom was the *pitch* of pride, and height of aspiring haughtiness.
Fuller.

2. Height (or depth) in general; point or degree of elevation (or of depth); degree; point.

If a man begin too high a *pitch* in his favours, it doth commonly end in unkindness and unthankfulness.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 312.

To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fallen.
Milton, S. A., l. 169.

The chief actor in the poem falls from some eminent *pitch* of honour and prosperity into misery and disgrace.
Addison, Spectator, No. 297.

To such an absurd *pitch* do the Moosulmas carry their feeling of the sacredness of women that entrance into the tombs of some females is denied to men.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 224.

3. In *acoustics* and *music*: (*a*) That characteristic of a sound or a tone which depends upon the relative rapidity of the vibrations by which it is produced, a relatively acute or high pitch resulting from rapid vibrations, and a relatively grave or low pitch from slow vibrations. Pitch is therefore coördinate with force, timbre, and duration. It is estimated and stated in terms of the vibration per second of the sounding body. It is experimentally determined either by direct comparison with a standard tuning-fork or by such instruments as the siren. (*b*) A particular tonal standard or example with which given tones may be compared in respect to their relative height: as, concert *pitch*; French *pitch*. Various standards have from time to time been used or promulgated—as, for example, *classical pitch*, during the last half of the eighteenth century, for the A next above middle C about 415 to 430 vibrations per second; *concert pitch* (commonly called *high pitch*), used in concert and operatic music during the middle of the nineteenth century, varying for the same A from about 440 to 455 vibrations; *French pitch* (commonly called *low pitch*), the diapason normal adopted by the French Academy in 1859, for the same A 435 vibrations; *philosophical pitch*, an arbitrary pitch for middle C, obtained by taking the nearest power of 2, that is, 256 vibrations, or for the next A above about 427 vibrations; *Scheibler's pitch*, adopted by the Stuttgart Congress of Physicists in 1834, for the same A 440 vibrations.

Specifically—4. The height to which a hawk rises in the air when waiting for game to be flushed, or before stooping on its prey.

The greatness of thy mind does soar a *pitch*
Their dim eyes, darken'd by their narrow souls,
Cannot arrive at.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

5†. Stature; height.

So like in person, garb, and *pitch*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 73.

6. Inclination; angle to the horizon.—7. In *mech.*: (*a*) The distance between the centers of two adjacent teeth in a cog-wheel, measured on the pitch-line, which is concentric with the axis of revolution, and at such a distance from the base of the teeth as to have an equal rate of motion with a similar line in the cog-wheel with which it engages. (*b*) The distance between the medial lines of any two successive convolutions or threads of a screw, measured in a direction parallel to the axis: the pitch of a propeller-screw is the length measured along the axis of a completo turn. (*c*) The distance between the paddles of a steamship, measured on the circle which passes through their centers. (*d*) The distance between the stays of marine and other steam-boilers. (*e*) The distance from center to center of rivets. (*f*) The rake of saw-teeth (see *rake*).—8. A throw; a toss; the act by which something is thrown or hurled from one or at something. Specifically, in *base-ball*: (*a*) A throw or serve of the ball to the batter. (*b*) The right or turn to pitch the ball.

9. A place on which to pitch or set up a booth or stand for the sale or exhibition of something; a stand. [Eng.]

In consequence of a New Police regulation, "standa" or "*pitches*" have been forbidden, and each costor, on a market night, is now obliged, under pain of the lock-up house, to carry his tray, or keep moving with his barrow.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 12.

10. In *card-playing*, the game all-fours or seven-up played without begging, and with the trump made by leading (pitching) one of a selected suit, instead of being turned up after dealing.—11. In *mining*, a certain length on the course of the lode, taken by a tributor, or to work on tribute. Also called *tribute-pitch*. [Cornwall, Eng., chiefly.]—12. In *floor-cloth printing*, one of the guide-pins used as registering-marks, corresponding to the register-points in lithographic printing.—13. In *naval arch.*, downward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel, measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation: a correlative of *second* (which see).—14. An iron crowbar with a thick square point, for making holes in the ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Auction-pitch**, a game of pitch in which the player entitled to pitch the trump may sell the privilege to the highest bidder, adding the points bid to his score before play, or may reject all bids and himself lead the play, failure to make as many points as the highest bid reducing the pitcher's score correspondingly.—**Gaining pitch**, in a screw propeller, a pitch which increases from the leading edge of the wings to the following edge. *E. H. Knight.*—**Head of the pitches**, in *angling*. See *head*.—**Natural pitch.** See *natural*.—**Pitch and hustle.** See *hustle*.—**Pitch and toss.** See *pitch-and-toss*.—**Pitch hyperbola.** See *hyperbola*.—**Pitch of an arch**, the rise or height of an arch.—**Pitch of a plane**, the angle at which the iron is set in the stock. *Common pitch*, of 45° from the horizontal line, is used in bench-planes adapted for soft woods; *half pitch*, or 60°, is used in molding-planes for mahogany and other woods difficult to work; *middle pitch*, or 55°, is used in molding-planes for deal and smoothing-planes for mahogany and woods of like character; *York pitch*, or 50° from the horizon, is used in bench-planes for mahogany and other hard or stringy woods, and for wainscoting. The pitch of metal-planes and scraping-planes is 80°.—**Pitch of a roof**, the inclination of a roof. It is expressed in angular measurement, in parts of the span, or in the proportion which the rafters bear to the span. The *common pitch* has a rafter three quarters the length of the span; the *Gothic* has a rafter of the full length of the span; the *Elizabethan*, a rafter longer than the span; the *Greek*, an angle of from 12° to 16°; and the *Roman*, an angle of from 23° to 24°.—**Pitch of a saw**, the inclination of the face of the teeth.

pitch[2] (pich), *n.* [< ME. *pich, pych, pyche, pycche*, assibilated forms of *pik, pyk, pikke, pykke* (> Se. *pick*), < AS. *pic* = OS. OFries. *pik* = MD. *pik*, D. *pek* = MLG. *pik, pek* = OHG. *peh, pech, bch*, MHG. *pech, bech*, G. *pech* = Icel. *bik* = Sw. *beck* = Dan. *beg* = Gael. *pic* = W. *pyg* = OF. *peiz, pois* (> ME. *peys, pays, pais*), F. *poix* = Sp. Pg. *pez* = It. *pece*, < L. *pix* (*pic-*), piteh. = Gr. *πίσσα*, Attic *πίττα* (for **πίκγα*), pitch, turpentine, also the fir-tree, = Lith. *pikkis*, pitch; prob. akin to Gr. *πίτυς*, the pine-tree, L. *pinus* (for **picnus*), the pine-tree: see *pine*[1].] 1. A thick

tenacious resinous substance, hard when cold, the residuum of tar after its volatile elements have been expelled: obtained also from the residues of distilled turpentine. It is manufactured mostly in tar-producing countries, especially Russia. It is largely used to cover the seams of vessels after calking, and to protect wood from the effects of moisture; also medicinally in ointments, etc.

The liquid *pitch* or tarre throughout all Europe is boiled out of the torch tree; and this kind of *pitch* serveth to calke ships withall, and for many other uses.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 11.

2. The sap or crude turpentine which exudes from the bark of pines. [An improper use.]—3. Bitumen: a word of indefinite meaning used to designate any kind of bituminous material, but more especially the less fluid varieties (maltha and asphaltum).

And the streams thereof shall be turned into *pitch*, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning *pitch*. Isa. xxxiv. 9.

Burgundy or **white pitch**, the yellowish, hard and brittle, strongly adhesive aromatic resin derived by incision from the Norway spruce, *Picea excelsa*, and probably other conifers: obtained in various parts of Europe, perhaps formerly in Burgundy. It is used as a mild rubefacient, and for non-medicinal purposes. It is often replaced by inferior artificial substitutes.—**Canada pitch**, a resin exuding from the bark of the hemlock-spruce, *Tsuga* (*Abies*) *Canadensis*, in North America. It is used in medicine like Burgundy pitch. Also called *hemlock-pitch* and (improperly) *hemlock-gum*.—**Elastic mineral pitch.** See *elastic*.—**Jew's pitch**, mineral pitch; bitumen.—**Mineral pitch.** See *mineral*.

pitch[2] (pich), *v. t.* [< ME. *pitchen* (= Sw. *becka* = Dan. *bege*); from the noun.] 1. To smear or cover over with pitch: as, to *pitch* the seams of a ship.

Then into a *pitched* potte he wol hem gleue [collect], Or sait water oon day and nyght hem ieue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Great and well *pitched* Cables were twined about the masts of their shippes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

Pitch it [the ark] within and without with pitch.
Gen. vi. 14.

2. To make pitch-dark; darken. [Rare.]

The welkin *pitched* with sudden cloud. *Addison.*

3. In *brewing*, to add to (wort) the yeast for the purpose of setting up fermentation.—**Pitched paper.** See *paper*.

pitch[3] (pich), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *pick*[4], var. of *peak*[2].] To lose flesh in sickness; fall away; decline. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pitch-and-toss (pich'and-tos'), *n.* A game in which the players pitch coins at a mark, that one whose coin lies nearest to the mark having the privilege of tossing up all the coins together and retaining all the coins that come down "head" up. The next nearest player tosses those that are left, and retains all that come down "head" up, and so on until the coins are all gone.

Two or three chimney sweeps, two or three clowns Playing at *pitch and toss*, sport their "Browns."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 109.

pitch-back wheel. See *breast-wheel*.

pitch-black (pich'blak), *a.* Black as pitch.

pitch-blende (pich'blend), *n.* An oxid of uranium, usually occurring in pitchy black masses, rarely in octahedrons. Also *pechblend*, *pech-blende*, *pechuranc*, *uraninite*.

pitch-block (pich'blok), *n.* In *metal-working*, a bed for supporting the object to be worked in such a manner that it can be turned at any pitch or angle. The bottom of the block is hemispherical, and is supported in a corresponding hollow of a bed or foundation-block. For certain work a pad of leather is interposed between this and the pitch-block. It is used especially to support sheet-metal ware during the operation of chasing.

pitch-board (pich'bōrd), *n.* A guide used by stair-builders in their work, to regulate the angle of inclination. It consists of a piece of thin board cut to the form of a right-angled triangle, of which the base is the exact width of the tread of the steps, and the perpendicular the height of the riser.

pitch-boat (pich'bōt), *n.* A boat in which pitch is melted for paying seams, as a precaution against danger of fire from melting it on board ship.

pitch-chain (pich'chān), *n.* A chain composed of metallic plates bolted or riveted together, to work in the teeth of wheels.

pitch-circle (pich'sėr'kl), *n.* In toothed wheels, the circle which would bisect all the teeth. When two wheels are in gear, they are so arranged that their pitch-circles touch one another. Also called *pitch-line*.

pitch-coal (pich'kōl), *n.* 1. A kind of bituminous coal.—2. Same as *jet*[2]. *Brande and Cox.*

pitch-dark (pich'därk), *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.

There was no moon; the night was *pitch dark*.
Thackeray, Bluebeard's Ghost.

pitched (picht), *p. a.* 1. Fully prepared for beforehand, and deliberately entered upon by both sides with formal array: used specifically of a battle.

In the mean-time, two Armies flye in, represented with foure swords and bucklers, and then what harde heart will not receiue it for a *pitched* fielde?
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetric.

In five *pitched* fields he well maintained
The honoured place his worth obtained.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 16.

The event of a *pitched* battle won gave the rebellion and the Confederate government a standing and a sudden respectability before foreign powers it had hardly dared hope for. *The Century*, XXXVI. 288.

2. Sloped; sloping: as, a high-*pitched* roof.

Wall fixtures . . . are equally serviceable where roofs are *pitched* as when they are flat.
T. D. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 157.

pitchelongest†, *adv.* [ME.; < *pitch*[1] + *-long* + adv. gen. *-es*.] Headlong.

Hede it that the holes of hem alle
Into sum greet diche *pitchelonges* falle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

pitcher[1] (pich'ėr), *n.* [< *pitch*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who pitches. (*a*) In ball-games, the player who serves the ball to the batsman. See *base-ball*. (*b*) The person who pitches reaped grain or hay upon the wagon.

2. In *coal-mining*, one who attends to loading at the shaft or other place of loading. [North. Eng.]—**Pitcher's box**, in *base-ball*, the station of the pitcher.

pitcher[2] (pich'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *picher*, *pycher*, *pychere*, *pychar*, *pycharc*, *pecher*, < OF. *picher*, *pichier*, *pechier*, F. *picher* (obs.), *pichet*, a small jug, = Sp. *pichel*, mug, = Pg. *picheira*, a pitcher, *pichel*, tankard, = It. *pecchero*, *biechiere*, a goblet (= OHG. *pechāri*, G. *becher*), < ML. *picarium*, *bicarium*, a goblet, < Gr. *βίκος*, an earthen wine-cup, wine-jar: see *beaker*.] 1. A vessel with an open spout and generally with a handle, used for holding water, milk, or other liquid.

And . . . behold, Rebekah came forth with her *pitcher* on her shoulder; and she went down unto the well, and drew water. Gen. xxiv. 45.

I'll take a *pitcher* in lika hand,
And do me to the well.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 239).

Dipping deep smooth *pitchers* of pure brass
Under the bubbled wells.
A. C. Swinburne, At Eleusis.

2. In *bot.*, a specially adapted tubular or cup-shaped modification of the leaf of certain plants, particularly of the genera *Nepenthes* and *Sarracenia*; an ascidium. See *ascidium*, *pitcher-plant*, *Nepenthes*, and *Sarracenia*.—**Pitchers have ears**, there may be listeners overhearing us: a punning proverb. In the form *little pitchers have long ears* it applies to children.

Not in my house, Lucentio, for, you know,
Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 52.

pitcher-man† (pich'ėr-man), *n.* A hard drinker.

For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true *pitcher-men*.
Poor Robin (1738). (*Nares.*)

pitcher-mold (pich'ėr-mōld), *n.* A terra-cotta mold in which large pieces of stoneware and other pottery were formerly made. See *pitcher-molding*.

pitcher-molding (pich'ėr-mōl'ding), *n.* In *ceram.*, the operation of casting in a pitcher-mold. The mold is filled with the clay in a very diluted form; this being poured out, a little remains adhering to the mold; as soon as this is dry, the operation is repeated, and so on until the requisite thickness is obtained. The vessel so cast is separated from the mold by drying at a low heat; and the handles, spout, etc., are attached afterward.

pitcher-nose (pich'ėr-nōz), *n.* A form of faucet with a bent-down lip.

pitcher-plant (pich'ėr-plant), *n.* A plant whose leaves are so modified as to form a pitcher or ascidium. See cut under *ascidium*. The pitcher commonly contains a liquid, and is adapted to the capture and assimilation of insects. The common North American pitcher-plant is *Sarracenia purpurea* (see cut in next column), and the parrot-beaked pitcher-plant of Georgia and Florida is *S. psittacina*. (See *Sarracenia*.) The Californian pitcher-plant, sometimes called *calf's-head*, forms the allied genus *Darlingtonia*. *Heliamphora nutans*, of the *Sarraceniaceæ*, is a pitcher-plant of the mountains of Venezuela. A large and quite different group, the East Indian pitcher-plants, is formed by the genus *Nepenthes*. For the Australian pitcher-plant, see *Cephalotus*.

pitcher-shaped (pich'ėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, having the shape of a pitcher. See *ascidium*, 2.

pitcher-vase (pich'ėr-vās), *n.* A vase having the form of an aiguière with spout and handle on opposite sides: distinguished from a pitcher in that it is merely decorative.

pitch-faced (pich'fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, having the arris cut true, but the face beyond the arris-edge left projecting and comparatively rough, being simply dressed with a pitching-chisel: said of a block or of a whole piece of masonry.

Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

a, a flower, showing the calyx, one of the stamens, and the style with its umbrella and hook-like stigmas, the petals removed: *b*, longitudinal section of the whole pistil: *c*, the umbrella of the style, seen from above.

pitch-farthing (pich'fär'тнing), *n.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *chuck-farthing*.

pitch-field† (pich'fēld), *n.* A pitched battle.

There has been a *pitch-field*, my child, between the naughty Spaniels and the Englishmen.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.

pitchfork (pich'fôrk), *n.* 1. A fork for lifting and pitching hay or the like. (*a*) A fork with a long handle and usually two prongs or tines, used for moving hay, sheaves of grain, straw, etc. (*b*) A fork with a short handle and three or four prongs, used for lifting manure, etc.; a dung-fork.

2. A tuning-fork.

pitchfork (pich'fôrk), *v. t.* [< *pitchfork*, *n.*] 1. To lift or throw with a pitchfork. Hence—2. To put, throw, or thrust suddenly or abruptly into any position.

Your young city curate *pitchforked* into a rural benefice, when all his sympathies and habits and training are of the streets streety, is the most forlorn, melancholy, and dazed of all human creatures.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 277.

pitchiness (pich'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pitchy; hence, blackness; darkness.

pitching (pich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pitch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of throwing or hurling.—2. A facing of dry stone laid upon a bank as a protection against the wash of waves or current; a lining or sheathing of masonry.

Timber laden steamers of nearly, if not quite, 1000 tons burthen run up to Wisbech, some twelve miles up the Nene, the banks of which, moreover, are steep, being held up by faggotting and stone *pitching*.
The Engineer, LXVII. 139.

The channel is to be made of clay with rubble stone *pitching*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 140.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, same as *bloom*[1], 6 (*d*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 384.—4. In *brewing*, the admixture of yeast with the wort to initiate fermentation. Also called *setting the wort*.

pitching (pich'ing), *p. a.* [< *pitch*[1], *v.*] In *gun.*, noting the fire of cannon at full charge against an object covered in front by a work or a natural obstacle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 531.

pitching-machine (pich'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used by brewers for coating the interiors of barrels or casks with pitch.

pitching-pence (pich'ing-pens), *n.* Money paid for the privilege of pitching or setting down merchandise in a fair or market, generally one penny per sack or pack. [Great Britain.]

pitching-piece (pich'ing-pēs), *n.* In *joinery*, same as *apron-piece*.

pitching-stable (pich'ing-stā'bl), *n.* A variety of Cornish granite used for paving.

pitching-temperature (pich'ing-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* In *brewing*, the temperature of the wort at the time the yeast is added to it. This temperature has an important influence on the activity of the fermentation. The English practice is to cool the wort to from 51° to 64° F. The Bavarian brewers cool the wort to from 45° to 50° F. Between these extremes the temperature is regulated according to the temperature of the tun-room or fermenting-room and the strength of the wort, which is pitched at a lower temperature in summer than in winter, and at a lower temperature with light beers intended for immediate use than for strong stock-ales or porter. Wort for pale ales is also pitched at a low temperature.

pitching-tool (pich'ing-tōl), *n.* 1. A kind of stone-chisel or knapping-tool, made of antler or other hard substance, and anciently used with a hammer for flaking off stone in making arrow-heads, etc.—2. In *watch-making*, a tool for placing the wheels of watches in position between the plates.

pitching-yeast (pich'ing-yēst), *n.* In *brewing:* (*a*) Yeast obtained from fermentation of beer, and intended for use in pitching worts. (*b*) Yeast which has been prepared for pitching worts by washing it with pure cold water in the stuff-vat, and allowing it to stand covered in the vat in a cool place for a day or longer.

pitch-kettle (pich'ket″l), *n.* Same as *pitch-pot*.

pitchkettled (pich'ket″ld), *a.* [< *pitch-kettle* + *-ed*².] Covered as if with a pitch-kettle, and thus cast into helpless darkness; puzzled. [Rare.]

> Thus, the preliminaries settled,
> I fairly find myself *pitchkettled*,
> And cannot see, though few see better,
> How I shall hammer out a letter.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to Robert Lloyd, l. 32. (*Davies.*)

pitch-ladle (pich'lā″dl), *n.* See *ladle*.

pitch-line (pich'līn), *n.* Same as *pitch-circle*.

pitch-mineral (pich'min″ē-ral), *n.* Same as *bitumen* and *asphaltum*.

pitch-opal (pich'ō″pal), *n.* An inferior kind of opal.

pitch-ore (pich'ōr), *n.* Pitch-blende; uraninite.

pitch-pine, *n.* See *pine*¹.

pitch-pipe (pich'pīp), *n.* A small musical pipe of wood or metal to be sounded with the breath, by which the proper pitch of a piece of music may be given, or an instrument tuned. It is either a flue- or a reed-pipe, and may give either a fixed tone, as A or C, or one of several tones. In the latter case the variation is produced either by a movable plug or stopper altering the length of the air-column, or by a spring that alters the free length of the tongue of the reed.

> He had an ingenious servant, by name Licinius, always attending him with a *pitch-pipe*, or instrument to regulate the voice. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 228.

pitch-plaster (pich'plas″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

pitch-point (pich'point), *n.* The point of contact on the pitch-line common to two engaged wheels.

> The *pitch-point*, where its teeth are driven by those of the cogged ring, may be in the same vertical plane, parallel to the axis. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 153.

pitch-polisher (pich'pol″ish-ėr), *n.* An instrument of metal for polishing curved surfaces of glass, as lenses, specula, etc. It varies in form according to the nature of the work. Its surface is ruled accurately into squares by incised lines, and in use is coated with a prepared pitch. *Byrne*, Artisan's Hand-book.

pitch-pot (pich'pot), *n.* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch for paying the seams of wooden ships after calking.

pitchstone (pich'stōn), *n.* An old volcanic rock, resembling hardened pitch in appearance. It is a natural glass resulting from the rapid cooling of those ancient lavas of which common feldspar (orthoclase) forms a considerable part. Some pitchstones have a spherulitic structure. See cut under *fluidal*.

pitch-tankard (pich'tang″kärd), *n.* A tankard covered inside with pitch. The pitch gives a flavor and perhaps a medicinal value to the beverage which the tankard contains. Pitch-tankards are still used in Germany with certain kinds of beer, such as the Lichtenhainer. The modern German pitch-tankards are made of wooden staves held together by wooden hoops, and the ancient English pitch-tankards were made in the same way.

pitch-tree (pich'trē), *n.* The kauri-pine or the Amboyna pine, as the sources of dammar-resins; also, the Norway spruce, as yielding Burgundy pitch.

Pichurim bean. See *Pichurim bean*.

pitch-wheel (pich'hwēl), *n.* One of two toothed wheels which work together.

pitch-work (pich'wėrk), *n.* Work done in a mine under an arrangement that the workmen shall receive a certain proportion of the output.

pitchy (pich'i), *a.* [< *pitch*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of, or of the nature of, or resembling pitch; like pitch.

> Native petroleum found floating upon some springs is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water. *Woodward*, On Fossils.
>
> The *pitchy* taint of general vice is such
> As daubs the fancy, and you dread the touch.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 100.

2. Smeared with pitch.

> The sides convulsive shook on groaning beams,
> And, rent with labour, yawn'd their *pitchy* seams.
> *Falconer*, Shipwreck, ii.

3. Black; dark; dismal.

> When saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
> Defiles the *pitchy* night. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 4. 24.
>
> The *pitchy* blazes of impiety. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.
>
> *Pitchy* and dark the Night sometimes appears,
> Friend to our Woe, and Parent of our Fears.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

4. In *zoöl.*, dark-brown inclining toward black; piceous.

pit-coal (pit'kōl), *n.* Mineral coal, or coal obtained from mines or pits: distinguished from *charcoal*. [Great Britain.]

> Divers . . . of the prime Lords of the Court have got the sole Patent of making all Sorts of Glass with *Pit-coal*. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

pit-cock (pit'kok), *n.* Same as *pet-cock*. *E. H. Knight.*

pit-crater (pit'krā″tėr), *n.* A volcanic crater at the bottom of a pit or gulf.

> The old cone had, like Mt. Loa or the Maui volcano, a great *pit-crater* at top. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 251.

pitet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pity*.

piteous (pit'ē-us), *a.* [< ME. *piteous, pytyous, peteos, pitivous, pytevous, petevous, pitous, pitos,* < OF. *pitos, piteus*, F. *piteux* = Pr. *piatos, pietos, pitos, pidos* = Sp. *piadoso* = Pg. *piadoso, piedoso* = It. *piatoso, pietoso,* < ML. *pietosus*, pitiful, < L. *pieta(t-)s*, piety, ML. pity: see *pity*.] 1. Full of pity or compassion; compassionate; affected by pity.

> A more suetter, humble, and amyable,
> Gentile, debonair, sage, wise, and connyng,
> Curtois, *piteous*, and charitable,
> Sche vnto the pore ful gret good doing.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6247.
>
> But of his *peteose* tender moder, alasse!
> I am verray sure,
> The wo and payn passis alle othere.
> *MS. Bodl. Mus.*, 160. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> She gave him (*piteous* of his case,
> Yet smiling at his rueful length of face)
> A shaggy tapestry. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 141.

2. Such as to excite pity or move to compassion; affecting; lamentable; sorrowful; mournful; sad: as, a *piteous* look; a *piteous* case.

> And than he scide a *pitouse* worde: "Ha! Cleodalis," quod he, "I crye the mercy of the trespace that I haue don a-gein the, ffor I se well I am come to myn ende."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.
>
> The most *piteous* tale of Lear. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 214.

3†. Pitiful; paltry; poor: as, *piteous* amends. *Milton.* =Syn. 2. Doleful, woful, rueful, wretched, distressing.

piteously (pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *petevously, pitously;* < *piteous* + *-ly*².] In a piteous manner; pleadingly; as if for pity or mercy; mournfully; sadly; dreadfully.

> Forsoth to hym spake full *petevously*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3578.
>
> Word it, prithee, *piteously*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13. 9.

piteousness (pit'ē-us-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being piteous or pitiful.

pit-eye (pit'ī), *n.* Same as *pit-bottom*.— **Pit-eye pillar,** a mass of coal left around the bottom of the shaft to support the ground.

pitfall (pit'fâl), *n.* [< ME. *pitfalle, putfalle, pytfalle;* < *pit*¹ + *fall*¹. Cf. *pitfold*.] 1. A pit into which an animal may fall unawares, the opening being so covered as to escape observation. Pitfalls are much used for the capture of large animals in Africa and India and elsewhere, and are sometimes fitted with stout sharp-pointed upright stakes intended to transfix the animal which falls upon them.

> Poor bird! thou'ldst never fear the net nor lime,
> The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2. 35.
>
> Now, poor and hasely
> Thou sett'at toils to betray me; and, like the peasant
> That dares not meet the lion in the face,
> Digg'st crafty *pit-falls*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.
>
> All around
> Are dim uncertain shapes that cheat the sight,
> And *pitfalls* lurk in shade along the ground.
> *Bryant*, Journey of Life.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any concealed danger or source of disaster.

pitfall† (pit'fâl), *v. t.* [< *pitfall, n.*] To lead into a pitfall; insnare. [Rare.]

> Able to shew us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of cranks and contradictions and *pitfalling* dispenses. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

pit-fish (pit'fish), *n.* A small fish of the Indian ocean, about the size of a smelt, colored green and yellow. It has the power of protruding and retracting its eyes at pleasure.

pitfold† (pit'fōld), *n.* [< *pit*¹ + *fold*²; appar. an accom. form of *pitfall*.] A pitfall; a trap or snare.

> In her cheek's pit thou didst thy *pitfold* set.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 508).

pit-frame (pit'frām), *n.* The framework of a coal-pit.

pit-game (pit'gām), *n.* See *game*¹.

pit-guide (pit'gīd), *n.* In a mining-shaft, a bar which serves as a guide for the cage.

pith (pith), *n.* [< ME. *pith, pithe, pythe,* < AS. *pitha*, pith. = MD. *pitte*, D. *pit*, marrow, kernel, = MLG. *pitte, pit*, LG. *pitte, pit*, also *peddik, piek*, pith; root unknown.] 1. In *bot.*, the medulla, or central cylinder, composed of typical parenchymatous tissue, which occupies the center of the stems of dicotyledonous plants. By Gris the cells of pith have been divided into (*a*) *active cells*, which have the office of storing starch and other assimilated products for a time; (*b*) *crystal-cells*, in which crystals are formed; and (*c*) *inactive cells*, which are empty and have lost the power of receiving starch or other products. See *medulla*, 2, *parenchymatous*, and cuts under *alburnum* and *exogen*.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*†) The spinal cord or marrow; the medulla spinalis.

> The . . . vertebres . . . [are] all perforated in the middle with a large hole for tha spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 283.

(*b*) The central or medullary core of a hair.

> In the Peccari the *pith* of the coarse body-hair is crossed by condensed cells, like beams, strengthening the cortex. *Owen*, Anat., III. 621.

3. Strength; vigor; force.

> But age, alas! that al wol envenyme,
> Hath me biraft my beautee and my *pith*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 475.
>
> The paume is the *pith* of the honde, and profreth forth the fyngres,
> To mynystre and to make that myght of hond knoweth.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 116.
>
> I shall do what I can for that young man—he 's got some *pith* in him. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

4. Energy; concentrated force; closeness and vigor of thought and style.

> And hee alone in the *pith* and weight of his Sentences may be compared to Plato or Seneca. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.
>
> Others, that thiuk whatever I have writ
> Wants *pith* and matter to eternize it.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

5. Condensed substance or matter; quintessence.

> Perhaps you mark'd not what 's the *pith* of all.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 171.
>
> He [Shakspere] could take Ulysses away from Homer, and expand the shrewd and crafty islander into a statesman whose words are the *pith* of history.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 226.

6. Weight; moment; importance.

> Enterprises of great *pith* and moment.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Knight), iii. 1. 86.

Discoid pith. See *discoid*.

pith (pith), *v. t.* [< *pith, n.*] To introduce an instrument into the cranial or spinal cavity of (an animal, as a frog), and destroy the cerebrospinal axis or a part of it.

> A spear from above intended to fall upon the head or to *pith* the animal, etc. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 521.

pith-ball (pith'bâl), *n.* A small ball or pellet of pith. Such balls suspended by a silk thread are used in an electroscope. See *electroscope*.

pit-head (pit'hed), *n.* The head or mouth of a mining-shaft or -pit, or the ground surrounding it.— **Pit-head gear,** in *coal-mining*, same as *head-gear*, 3. [Eng.]

pit-headed (pit'hed″ed), *a.* [< *pit*¹ + *head* + *-ed*².] Having a pit on the head. It is applied specifically (*a*) to tapeworms, as *Bothriocephalus latus* (*T. S. Cobbald*), and (*b*) to venomous serpents of the family *Crotalidæ*, known as *pit-headed vipers* (see *Bothrophera*, and cut under *pit-viper*).

pithecanthrope (pith-ē-kan'thrōp), *n.* [< NL. *pithecanthropus:* see *pithecanthropi*.] One of the supposed pithecanthropi.

> Prehistoric man . . . has even been sometimes called man-monkey, or *pithecanthrope*. *N. Joly*, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 17.

pithecanthropi (pith″ē-kan-thrō'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pithecanthropus*, < Gr. *πίθηκος*, an ape, monkey, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Hypothetical ape-men, pithecanthropes, or *Alali*. See *ape-man, Alalus*.

pithecanthropoid (pith-ē-kan'thrō-poid), *a.* [< *pithecanthrope* + *-oid*.] Relating to the pithecanthropi, or resembling them.

Pithecia (pi-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1804), < Gr. *πίθηκος*, an ape: see *Pithecus*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, containing such species as *P. satanas*, the black couxio. They are known as *sakis* and *fox-tailed monkeys*. See cut on following page.

Pitheciinæ (pi-thē-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pithecia* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of *Cebidæ*, having the cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, the hyoid apparatus moderate, the incisors procliyous, and the tail bushy; the sakis and ouakaris. There are 3 genera, *Pithecia* (the type), *Chiropotes*, and *Brachyurus*.

pitheciine (pi-thē'si-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pitheciinæ*.

pithecoid (pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pithécoïde;* < Gr. *πίθηκος*, an ape, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Resembling or pertaining to the genus

Black Couxio (*Pithecia satanas*).

Pithecus; belonging to the higher as distinguished from the lower apes; simian; anthropoid, as an ape.—2. Loosely, of or pertaining to an ape; related to an ape.

II. *n.* An anthropoid ape; a simian.

Pithecolobium (pi-thē-kō-lō′bi-um), *n.* [NL. (K. F. P. von Martius, 1829), so called from the resemblance of the curved pods to a monkey's ear; < Gr. *πίθηκος*, an ape, + *λοβός*, an ear, lobe, or legume.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of the tribe *Ingeæ*, known by the peculiar rigid pods, which are two-valved and flattened, curved, curled, or twisted, and somewhat fleshy. There are about 110 species, widely dispersed in the tropics, especially of America and Asia. They are either unarmed or thorny with axillary or stipular spines. They bear glandular bipinnate leaves of many small or few larger leaflets, and globose heads of white flowers, with long and very numerous stamens. The most important species, *P. dulce*, a large tree native of Mexico, and there called *guamuchil*, contains in its pods a sweet pulp, for which they are boiled and eaten. Introduced into the Philippine Islands, and thence into India, it is now cultivated there under the name *Manila tamarind*. (Compare *tamarind*.) Several other species produce edible pods, as *P. filifolium*, the wild tamarind-tree of Jamaica, a large tree distinguished by the twice-pinnate leaves from the true tamarind, whose leaves are once-pinnate; and *P. Saman*, the genisaro, also called *saman*, *zamang*, and *rain-tree*. The bark of some species yields a gum, that of others an astringent drug, and that of others, as *P. bigeminum*, the soap-bark tree, and *P. micradenium*, the savonette or shagbark of the West Indies, is a source of soap. Several other species are cultivated as hardy evergreen trees under the name *curl brush-bean*. A smaller species, usually a shrub, is the cat's-claw, also called *nephritic tree* or *black bead-tree*, of Jamaica. See also *algarrobilla*.

Pithecus (pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1812), < L. *pithecus*, < Gr. *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of anthropoid apes: same as *Simia*.

Pithelemur (pith-ē-lē′mėr), *n.* [NL. (Lesson), < *Pithe(cus)* + *Lemur*.] A genus of lemurs: synonymous with *Indris* and *Lichanotus*.

pithful† (pith′fûl), *a.* [< *pith* + *-ful*.] Full of pith; pithy. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

pithily (pith′i-li), *adv.* In a pithy manner; with close application or concentrated force; forcibly; cogently.

pithiness (pith′i-nes), *n.* The character of being pithy; strength; concentrated force: as, the *pithiness* of a reply.

pithless (pith′les), *a.* [< *pith* + *-less*.] 1. Without pith; wanting strength; weak.

> Men who, dry and *pithless*, are debarred
> From man's best joys. *Churchill*, The Times.

2. Lacking cogency or force.

> The *pithless* argumentation which we too often allow to monopolize the character of what is prudent and practical. *Gladstone*, Church and State, ii.

pithole (pit′hōl), *n.* A small hollow or pit; especially, a pit left by a pustule of smallpox.

> I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish! *Beau. and Fl.*, Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 3.

Pithophora (pi-thof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Wittrock, 1877), < Gr. *πίθος*, a large storage-vase (see *pithos*), + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of confervoid algæ first detected in the warm tanks in the Botanic Gardens at Kew, also at Oxford and elsewhere, but since found in tropical America. The thallus is composed of branching filaments of cells resembling *Cladophora*, presenting here and there barrel-shaped cells very rich in chlorophyl. They are further distinguished by the peculiar development of thin rhizoids.

Pithophoraceæ (pith″ō-fō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pithophora* + *-aceæ*.] A doubtfully distinct order of confervoid algæ, containing the single genus *Pithophora*. Reproduction is by means of non-sexual resting spores and prolific cells, no sexual mode of reproduction having as yet been detected.

Greek Pithos, now in the courtyard of Grace Church, New York.

pithos (pith′os), *n.* [< Gr. *πίθος*: see def.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, of very large size and spheroid shape, used for the storage of wine, oil, grain, etc., and sometimes for the burial of dead bodies.

pith-paper (pith′pā″pėr), *n.* A very thin film cut or prepared from the pith of a plant, and used for paper. See *rice-paper*.

pithsome (pith′sum), *a.* [< *pith* + *-some*.] Strong; robust.

> Beside her *pithsome* health and vigor.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Clara Vaughan, lxii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pith-tree (pith′trē), *n.* The ambash.

pith-work (pith′wėrk), *n.* Useful or ornamental articles made of the pith of trees, especially those made in India from that of *Æschynomene aspera*. See *Æschynomene*.

pithy (pith′i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pithie*, *pythy*; < late ME. *pythy*; < *pith* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of or full of pith; containing or abounding with pith: as, a *pithy* stem; a *pithy* substance.—2. Full of pith or force; forcible; containing much in a concentrated or dense form; of style, sententious: as, a *pithy* saying or expression.

> To teach you gamut in a briefer sort,
> More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual
> Than hath been taught by any of my trade.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 1. 68.
>
> Your counsel, good Sir Thomas, is so *pithy*
> That I am won to like it.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 12.
>
> Charles Lamb made the most *pithy* criticism of Spenser when he called him the poets' poet.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 177.

3. Given to the use of pithy or forcible expressions.

> In his speech he was fine, eloquent, and *pithy*.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> In all these Goodman Fact was very short but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison*.
>
> A white-haired man,
> *Pithy* of speech, and merry when he would.
> *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Terse, laconic, concise, pointed, sententious.

pitiable (pit′i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *pitiable*, *pitéable*, F. *pitoyable*; as *pity* + *-able*.] Deserving pity; worthy of or exciting compassion: applied to persons or things.

> In the Gospel, he makes abatement of humane infirmities, temptations, moral necessities, mistakes, errors, for every thing that is *pitiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, i. vii.
>
> The *pitiable* persons relieved are constantly under your eye. *Bp. Atterbury*.
>
> If ye have grieved,
> Ye are too mortal to be *pitiable*,
> The power to die disproves the right to grieve.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

pitiableness (pit′i-a-bl-nes), *n.* A pitiable state or condition.

pitiably (pit′i-a-bli), *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

pitiedly† (pit′id-li), *adv.* In a condition or state to be pitied.

> He is properly and *pittiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 49.

pitier (pit′i-ėr), *n.* [< *pity* + *-er*[1].] One who pities. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 3.

pitiful (pit′i-fûl), *a.* [< *pity* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate; having a feeling of sorrow and sympathy for the distressed.

> Our hearts you see not; they are *pitiful*;
> And pity to the general wrong of Rome . . .
> Hath done this deed on Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 169.

2. Exciting or fitted to excite pity or compassion; miserable; deplorable; sad: as, a *pitiful* condition; a *pitiful* look.

> In faith, 'twas strange, 'twas passing strange,
> 'Twas *pitiful*, 'twas wondrous *pitiful*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 161.
>
> The Pilgrims . . . stood still, and shook their heads, for they knew that the sleepers were in a *pitiful* case.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 336.

3. To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; insignificant; contemptible; despicable.

> That 's villanous, and shows a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 49.
>
> 'Tis *pitiful*
> To court a grin when you should woo a soul.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 466.

pitifully (pit′i-fûl-i), *adv.* In a pitiful manner. (*a*) With compassion.

> *Pitifully* behold the sorrows of our hearts.
> *Book of Common Prayer* (Eng.), Lesser Litany.

(*b*) So as to excite pity; wretchedly.

> Now many Ages since the Greek Tongue is not only impaired, and *pitifully* degenerated in her Purity and Eloquence, but extremely decay'd in her Amplitude and Vulgarness. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 57.

(*c*) Contemptibly.

> Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others may behave the most *pitifully* in their own. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

pitifulness (pit′i-fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pitiful, in any sense.

pitikins†, *interj.* [< *pity* + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *pity*, used interjectionally, generally in conjunction with *od's* for *God's*. See *ods-pitikins*.

pitiless (pit′i-les), *a.* [< *pity* + *-less*.] 1. Without pity; hard-hearted.

> The pelting of the *pitiless* storm. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 29.

2. Exciting no pity; unpitied.

> So do I perish *pitiless*, through fear.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. G. i.

=Syn. 1. Merciless, cruel, ruthless, inexorable, unmerciful, unpitying.

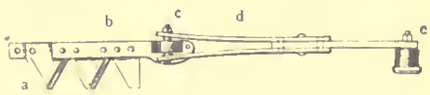
pitilessly (pit′i-les-li), *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

pitilessness (pit′i-les-nes), *n.* The state of being pitiless.

pit-kiln (pit′kil), *n.* An oven for the manufacture of coke from coal.

pitlet†, *n.* Same as *pickle*[3].

pitman (pit′man), *n.*; pl. *pitmen* (-men). 1. One who works in a pit, as in coal-mining, in sawing timber, etc. Specifically—2. The man who looks after the pumping machinery within the shaft of a mine.—3. In *mach.*, the rod which connects a rotary with a reciprocating part, either for imparting motion to the latter or



Harvester Pitman.—*a*, knives; *b*, cutter-bar; *c*, pitman connection; *d*, pitman; *e*, crank-wrist.

taking motion from it, as that which couples a crank with a saw-gate, or a steam-piston with its crank-shaft, etc. Also called *connecting-rod*. See also cut under *stone-breaker*.

pitman-box (pit′man-boks), *n.* The metal strap and brasses which embrace the crank-wrist of the driving or driven wheel of a pitman. Also called, more commonly, *rod-end*.

pitman-coupling (pit′man-kup″ling), *n.* Any means, as a rod-end, for connecting a pitman with the part which drives or is driven by it.

pitman-head (pit′man-hed), *n.* The block or enlargement at the end of a pitman where connection is made with the member to which it imparts motion or with the mechanism from which it receives motion.

pitman-press (pit′man-pres), *n.* A press which is worked by a pitman connection with a shaft, instead of by an eccentric or other device. Such presses are used for drawing, cutting, shearing, stamping, and for packing materials requiring light pressure.

pit-martin (pit′mär″tin), *n.* The bank-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*, which nests in gravel-pits and like places. See cut under *bank-swallow*.

pit-mirk (pit′mėrk), *a.* [A corruption of *pick-mirk*, dial. form of **pitch-murk*: see *pitch*[2] and *murk*.] Pitch-dark; dark as pitch. [Scotch.]

> The night is mirk, and it 's very *pit-mirk*.
> *Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 90).
>
> It 's *pit-mirk*—but there 's no ill turn on the road but twa. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xl.

pitoust†, *a.* A Middle English form of *piteous*.

pitously†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *piteously*.

pitpan (pit′pan), *n.* A very long, narrow, flat-bottomed, trough-like canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends, used in navigating rivers and lagoons in Central America. *Imp. Dict.*

pitpat (pit′pat), *adv.* and *n.* Same as *pitapat*.

pitpit (pit′pit), *n.* [Imitative.] An American honey-creeper of the family *Cœrebidæ*; a guit-guit. Also *pippit*.

pit-saw (pit′sâ), *n.* A saw working in a pit, as a large saw used for cutting timber, operated

by two men, one of whom (called the *pit-sawyer*) stands in the pit below the log that is being sawed, and the other (called the *top-sawyer*) on the log.

pit-sawyer (pit′-sâ′yėr), *n.* See *pit-saw*.

pit-specked (pit′-spekt), *a.* Marred by pits or small depressed spots, as fruit.

Pitta (pit′ä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); from the Telugu name.] 1. The typical genus of *Pittidæ*, including most of the Old World ant-thrushes, as *P. coronata*. Also called *Citta*. See *Brachyurus*, and cut under *Pittidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Any member of this genus.

pittacal (pit′a-kal), *n.* [Also *pittacall*; = F. *pittacale*, < Gr. *πίττα*, *πίσσα*, pitch, + *καλός*, beautiful.] A blue substance used in dyeing, originally produced from the tar of beech-wood.

pittance (pit′ans), *n.* [< ME. *pitance*, *pitaunce*, *pytance*, *pytawnce*, < OF. *pitance*, an allowance of food in a monastery, F. *pitance* = Sp. *pitanza* = Pg. *pitança* = Olt. *pietanza*, *piatanza*, It. *pietanza*, dial. *pitanza*, an allowance, daily subsistence (ML. reflex *pitantia*, *pitancia*, *pictantia*, allowance of food in a monastery); cf. OF. *robe de pitance*, a uniform; *pitance*, *pitence*, an anniversary service; lit. 'a pious office or service,' 'a pious dole,' 'an act of piety or pity,' < ML. *pietantia*, < **pietan(t-)s*, ppr. of **pietare*, an assumed verb (> Sp. *pitar*), dole out allowances of food, orig. of any alms, < L. *picta(t-)s*, piety, pity, mercy: see *picty*, *pity*. Cf. ML. *misericordia*, a monastic repast, lit. 'pity,' 'mercy': see *misericorde*. According to Du Cange, the word (in the assumed orig. form ML. **pictantia*) meant orig. 'an allowance of the value of a picta,' < *picta*, a small coin issued by the Counts of Poitiers, < LL. *Pictavium*, the capital of the Pictavi, < *Pictavi*, for L. *Pictones*, a people in Gaul. This view is accepted by Skeat as possible, but apart from the consideration of the preceding etymology, which is confirmed by the evidence, ML. *pictantia* is not a likely form to be made from *picta* in such a sense, and there is no evidence that *picta* was in such general circulation as to make it a measure of value.] 1. An allowance or dole of food and drink; hence, any very small portion or allowance assigned or given, whether of food or money; allowance; provision; dole.

> He was an esy man to yeve penaunce
> Ther as he wiste han a good *pitaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, tien. Prol. to C. T., l. 224.
>
> Before, Diego,
> And get some pretty *pittance*; my pupil 's hungry.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.
>
> I am sensible that the income of your commission, and what I have hitherto allowed you, is but a small *pittance* for a lad of your spirit. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. An allowance of food or money bestowed in charity; a small charitable gift or payment.

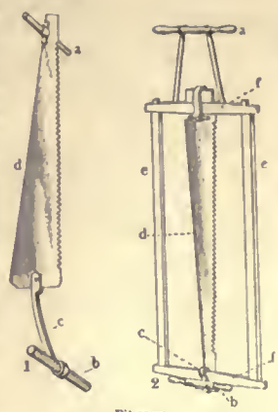
> One half of this *pittance* was even given him in money. *Macaulay*.

3. A small portion or quantity; a morsel.

> Our souls shall no longer remain obnoxious to her treacherous flesh and rebellious passions, nor ratiocinate and grow knowing by little parcels and *pittances*. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 244.
>
> Far above the mine's most precious ore
> The least small *pittance* of bare mold they prize,
> Scooped from the sacred earth where his dear relics lie. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 32.

pittancer (pit′an-sėr), *n.* [< F. *pitancier* (= Sp. *pitancero* = Pg. *pitanceiro*), < *pitance*, pittance: see *pittance*.] The officer in a monastery who distributed the pittance at certain appointed festivals.

pitted (pit′ed), *a.* [< *pit*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Marked thickly with pits or small depressions: as, a face *pitted* by smallpox; specifically, in *bot.*, having pits or punctations, as the walls of many cells; in *zoöl.*, having many punctations, as a surface; foveolate; areolate.—**Pitted teeth**, teeth with pits in the enamel, resulting from defective development.—**Pitted tissue.** See *prosenchyma*.—**Pitted vessel.** See *vessel*.



Pit-saws.

a, *a*, handles for top-sawyer; *b*, *b*, handles for pit-sawyer; *c*, *c*, shanks; *d*, *d*, blades. In No. 1 *c* is prolonged and curved so that the pit-sawyer may stand out of line with the falling sawdust. No. 2 shows a pit frame-saw, in which the saw, stiffened by a frame *e*, *f*, is longer and thinner than in No. 1.

pitter[1]† (pit′ėr), *v. i.* [A dim. var. of *patter*[2].] To murmur; patter.

> When sommera heat hath dried up the springs,
> And when his *pittering* streames are low and thin.
> *Greene* (Park's Heliconia, III. 67).

pitter[2] (pit′ėr), *n.* [< *pit*[1] + *-er*[2].] 1. One who removes pits or stones from fruit.—2. An implement for removing the stones from such fruit as plums and peaches; a fruit-stoner. [U. S.]

pitteraro†, *n.* Same as *pederero* for *paterero*.

> In an original MS. Accompt of Arms delivered up at Inverary in obedience of the Act of Parliament for securing the peace of the Highlands, 1717, mention is made of Two *pitteraroes*, one broken.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 128.

pitticite, *n.* See *pittizite*.

Pittidæ (pit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of mesomyodian or songless passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pitta*; the Old World ant-thrushes. They are of stout form, with very short tail, and long and strong legs; the plumage is brilliant and varied. The leading genera besides *Pitta* are *Eucichla*, *Hydrornis*, and *Melanopitta*. These birds are characteristic of the Oriental and Australian regions, though one (*P. angolensis*) is African; they are specially abundant in the Islands of the Malay archipelago. About 50 species are known.

Old World Ant-thrush (*Pitta cucullata*).

Pittinæ (pi-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitta* + *-inæ*.] The *Pittidæ* regarded as a subfamily of some other family. Before the peculiarities of the Old World ant-thrushes were known, they were wrongly associated with the South American formicarioid birds of somewhat similar superficial aspect, the name *ant-thrush* being given to both. See *ant-thrush*, and compare cuts under *Formicarius* and *Pittidæ*.

pittine (pit′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pittas, or ant-thrushes of the Old World.

pitting (pit′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pit*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or operation of digging or sinking a hole or pit.

> The exact situation of the clay is first determined by systematic *pitting*, to a depth of several fathoms, or occasionally by boring. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 636.

2. The act or operation of placing in a pit or in pits: as, the *pitting* of potatoes; the *pitting* of hides.—3. A pit, mark, or hollow depression on the surface, such as that left on the flesh by a pustule of the smallpox.—4. A number of such pits considered collectively; a collection of pitmarks.—5. In *bot.*, the state or condition of being pitted.

> The peculiar *pitting* of the woody fibre of the fir. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 411.

6. A corrosion of the inner surface of steam-boilers, whereby the metal becomes gradually covered with small cavities.—7. A corrosion of the bottom of iron ships. Blisters, and afterward pits, are formed, apparently by the action of the carbonic acid and oxygen in sea-water producing ferric oxid under the protecting paint.

pittizite, pitticite (pit′i-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. **πιττίζειν*, *πισσίζειν*, be like pitch (< *πίττα*, *πίσσα*, pitch), + *-ite*[2].] An arsenio-sulphate of iron, occurring in reniform masses; pitchy iron ore.

pittle†, *n.* Same as *pickle*[3], *pightle*. *Minsheu*.

pittle-pattle† (pit′l-pat′l), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *patter*[1], *patter*[2]; cf. *pitter*[1], and *prattle*, *tattle*, etc.] To talk unmeaningly or flippantly.

pittock (pit′ok), *n.* The coalfish. [Prov. Eng.]

Pittosporaceæ (pit′ō-spō-rā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), so called from their resinous capsules; < Gr. *πίττα*, *πίσσα*, pitch, + *σπόρος*, seed (see *spore*), + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Pittosporeæ*.

pittosporad (pit′ō-spō-rad), *n.* [< *Pittospor(aceæ)* + *-ad*[1].] A plant of the natural order *Pittosporaceæ*.

Pittosporeæ (pit-ō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Pittosporum* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Polygalinæ*. It is unlike the two other orders in its numerous ovules, and in its regular flowers with five stamens; it is also characterized by its five imbricated sepals, five petals with their narrow bases or claws commonly forming an incomplete tube, versatile anthers, an ovary usually two-celled, a minute embryo in hard albumen, and loculicidal fleshy or papery fruit. There are about 90 species and 10 genera, of which *Pittosporum* (the type), is the only one widely distributed, the others being all Australian. They are shrubs or shrubby twiners, sometimes procumbent, generally smooth, bearing alternate leaves, and white, blue, yellow, or rarely reddish flowers, solitary, nodding, and terminal, or variously clustered.

Pittosporum (pi-tos′pō-rum), *n.* [NL. (Banks, 1788), so called from the viscous pulp commonly enveloping the seeds; < Gr. *πίττα*, Attic for *πίσσα*, pitch, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of plants, type of the order *Pittosporeæ*, characterized by the thick wingless seeds, and thick loculicidal capsule, which is coriaceous or woody, globose, ovate, or obovate, often compressed and with imperfect partitions. There are about 55 species, natives of Africa, warmer parts of Asia, Pacific Islands, Australia, and New Zealand. They are erect shrubs, generally low, sometimes becoming small trees, often with a resinous bark, generally smooth and evergreen. They bear white or yellowish flowers in crowded terminal clusters, or sometimes solitary or few and lateral. Many species have broad shining dark-green leaves, contrasting well with the white fragrant flowers, and are cultivated under the name *hedge-laurel*. Other species are known as *Brisbane laurel*, *Queensland laurel*, and *haekaro*. From the flowers of *P. undulatum*, the Victorian laurel, a highly fragrant volatile oil is distilled. This species and *P. bicolor*, the Victorian cheesewood or whitewood, yield a wood adapted to turners' use, and sometimes substituted for boxwood. A few sometimes reach the height of 90 feet, as *P. rhombifolium*.

pittypat† (pit′i-pat), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *pita-pat*.

pituita (pit-ū-ī′tä), *n.* [L., mucus, phlegm; prob., with loss of initial *s*, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spit out: see *spew*. Cf. *pip*[1].] Phlegm or mucus; especially, the mucous secretion of the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane. Also, rarely, *pituite*.

> As of the *pituita*, or the bile, or the like disorders to which the body is subject.
> *T. Taylor*, tr. of Five Books of Plotinus (1794), p. 102.

pituital (pit-ū-ī′tal), *a.* [< *pituita* + *-al*.] Same as *pituitary*.

pituitary (pit′ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pituitaire* = Pg. It. *pituitario*, < L. *pituitarius*, in fem. *pituitaria* (sc. *herba*), an herb that removes phlegm, < *pituita*, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Mucous; secreting or containing mucus, or supposed to do so; relating to pituita.—**Pituitary body**, a small ovoid pale-reddish body, occupying the sella turcica, and attached to the under surface of the cerebrum by the infundibulum. It consists of two lobes—an anterior, resembling in structure that of a ductless gland, and a posterior, which in the lower vertebrates is composed of nerve-substance, forming an integral part of the brain, and called the infundibular lobe, but in the higher vertebrates showing only slight indications of nervous elements. Also called *pituitary gland*, *hypophysis cerebri*. See cuts under *brain* (cut 2), *Elasmobranchii*, and *encephalon*.—**Pituitary diverticulum**, a flask-like outgrowth of the middle of the upper posterior part of the buccal cavity in the embryo, which takes part in the formation of the pituitary body.—**Pituitary fossa.** See *fossa*[1], and cuts under *parasphenoid*, *Struthionidæ*, *Gallinæ*, *Crocodilia*, and *skull* (cut 3).—**Pituitary gland.** Same as *pituitary body*.—**Pituitary membrane.** See *membrane*.—**Pituitary space**, in *embryol.*, an open space at the base of the skull, just in advance of the end of the notochord, inclosed by the trabeculæ cranii: it subsequently becomes the seat of the pituitary body, and corresponds to what is known in human anatomy as the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. See *hypophysis*, and cuts under *chondrocranium* and *periotic* (adult turtle).—**Pituitary stem**, the hollow neck of the pituitary body, by which that body hangs from the brain; the infundibulum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.

pituite (pit′ū-īt), *n.* [< F. *pituite* = Sp. Pg. It. *pituita*, < L. *pituita*, mucus, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Same as *pituita*. [Rare.]

> Phlegm or *pituite* is a sort of semifluid. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi., prop. 7, § 7.

pituitous (pit-ū-ī′tus), *a.* [= F. *pituiteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pituitoso*, < L. *pituitosus*, full of phlegm, < *pituita*, phlegm: see *pituita*.] Same as *pituitary*.

Pituophis (pi-tū′ō-fis), *n.* See *Pityophis*.

pituri (pi-tū′ri), *n.* A plant. See *Duboisia*.

pit-viper (pit′vī′pėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, as a rattlesnake; a

A Pit-viper, the Moccasin or Cottonmouth (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*), three fourths natural size. *a*, nostril; *b*, pit.

pit-headed viper: so called from the characteristic pit between the eyes and the nose. See *Bothrophera*.

pit-wood (pit'wůd), *n.* Timber used for frames, posts, etc., in mines or pits.

Another consequence of the improvement that has set in with the coal trade is the advance in *pitwood*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 40.

pit-work (pit'wėrk), *n.* The pump and gear connected with it in the engine-shaft of a mine.

pity (pit'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pitty, pitie;* < ME. *pitte, pite, pyte, pete,* < OF. *pite, pitie, pitet,* F. *pitié* = Sp. *piedad* = Pg. *piedade* = It. *pietà,* pity, < L. *pieta(t-)s,* piety, affection, pity: see *piety*. Cf. *pittance*.] 1. Sympathetic sorrow for and suffering with another; a feeling which inspires one to relieve the suffering of another.

And sapheris swete that souȝte all wrongis,
Ypoudride wyth *pete* ther it be ouȝte,
And traylid with trouthe and treste al aboute.
Richard the Redeless, i. 46.

For off the peple haue I gret *pitte*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3194.

I am not prone to weeping, as our sex
Commonly are: the want of which vain dew,
Perchance, shall dry your *pities*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 110.

For *pity* melts the mind to love.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 96.

Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His *pity* gave ere charity began.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 162.

Pity, which, being a sympathetic passion, implies a participation in sorrow, is yet confessedly agreeable.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xliv.

2†. An appeal for pity. [Rare.]

Let 's have no *pity*.
For if you do, here 's that shall cut your whistle.
Beau. and Fl.

3. A cause, matter, or source of regret or grief; a thing to be regretted: as, it is a *pity* you lost it; it is a thousand *pities* that it should be so.

Pendragon was ther deed, and many a-nother godc baron, wher-of was grete *pite* and losse to the cristen partye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 56.

That he is old, the more the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 514.

They make the King believe they mend whats amisse, and for money they make the thing worse than it is. Theres another thing in too, the more is the *pity*.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 46).

He 's a brave fellow; 'tis *pity* he should perish thus.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

'Tis a thousand *pities* (as I told my Lord of Arundel his son) that that jewel should be given away.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 23, 1678.

To have pity upon, to take pity upon, generally, to show one's pity toward by some benevolent act.

He that *hath pity upon* the poor lendeth unto the Lord.
Prov. xix. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Pity, Compassion, Commiseration, Sympathy, Condolence.* *Pity* is the only one of these words that allows even a tinge of contempt; *pity* and *compassion* come from one who is felt to be so far superior. *Sympathy*, on the other hand, puts the sufferer and the one sympathizing with him upon an equality by their fellow-feeling. *Compassion* does not keep so near its derivation; it is deep tenderness of feeling for one who is suffering. *Sympathy* is equal to *compassion* in its expression of tenderness. *Commiseration* is, by derivation, sharing another's misery; *condolence* is sharing another's grief. *Commiseration* may and *condolence* must stand for the communication to another of one's feelings of sorrow for his case. It is some comfort to receive *commiseration* or *condolence;* it gives one strength to receive *sympathy* from a loving heart; it is irksome to need *compassion;* it galls us to be *pitied*. *Sympathy* does not necessarily imply more than kinship of feeling. See also the quotations under *condolence*.

The Maker saw, took *pity*, and bestowed
Woman. *Pope*, January and May, l. 63.

In his face
Divine *compassion* visibly appear'd,
Love without end. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 141.

Losses . . .
Enow to press a royal merchant down
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms, and rough hearts of flint.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 30.

With that *sympathy* which links our fate with that of all past and future generations.
Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

To Thebes the neighb'ring princes all repair,
And with *condolence* the misfortune share.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

pity (pit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pitied*, ppr. *pitying*. [< *pity*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To excite pity in; fill with pity or compassion: used impersonally.

It would *pity* a man's heart to hear that that I hear of the state of Cambridge.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

It *pitied* me to see this gentle fashion
Of her sincere but unsuccessful Passion.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 86.

The poor man would stand shaking and shrinking; I dare say it would have *pitied* one's heart to have seen him; nor would he go back again.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

2. To feel pity or compassion for; compassionate; commiserate: as, to *pity* the blind or their misfortune; to *pity* the oppressed.

Like as a father *pitieth* his children, so the Lord *pitieth* them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

He *pities* them whose fortunes are embark'd
In his unlucky quarrel.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

A weak man, put to the test by rough and angry times, as Walter was, may be *pitied*, but meanness is nothing but contemptible under any circumstances.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 19.

=Syn. 2. To sympathize with, feel for. See *pity, n.*

II. *intrans.* To be compassionate; exercise pity.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy. Jer. xiii. 14.

pityingly (pit'i-ing-li), *adv.* So as to show pity; compassionately.

Pitylinæ (pit-i-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pitylus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, typified by the genus *Pitylus;* the fringilline tanagers, having for the most part a conical or turgid bill, like a bullfinch's or a grosbeak's. The group is sometimes relegated to the *Fringillidæ*.

pityline (pit'i-lin), *a.* [< *Pitylus* + *-ine*¹.] Sharing the characters of grosbeaks and tanagers; of or pertaining to the *Pitylinæ*.

Pitylus (pit'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πιτυς*, pine.] The typical genus of pitylino *Tanagridæ* or grosbeak-tanagers, having a tumid bill, as *P. grossus*.

Pityophis (pi-ti'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hallowell, 1852; orig. *Pituophis*, Holbrook, 1842), < Gr. *πιτυς*, pine, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of North American *Colubridæ*, having carinate scales,

Pine-snake (a species of *Pityophis*).

loral and anteorbital plates present, labials entering into the orbit, posterior gastrostege entire, and all the urosteges bifid. There are several species, growing to a large size, but harmless, as *P. bellona* and *P. melanoleucus*, known as *pine-snakes* and *bull-snakes*.

pityriasis (pit-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *πιτυρίασις*, a bran-like eruption, < Gr. *πίτυρον*, bran; cf. *πτίσσειν*, winnow.] 1. In *pathol.*, a condition of the skin or some portion of it in which it sheds more or less fine bran-like scales.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of piping-crows of the family *Corvidæ*, founded by Lesson in 1837. The only species, *P. gymnocephalus*, inhabits Borneo and Sumatra.—**Pityriasis alba.** Same as *pityriasis simplex*.—**Pityriasis capitis,** alopecia pityrodes capillitii. See *alopecia*.—**Pityriasis maculata et circinata.** Same as *pityriasis rosea*.—**Pityriasis pilaris,** hypertrophy of the epidermis about the orifices of the hair-follicles. Also called *keratosis pilaris* and *lichen pilaris*.—**Pityriasis rosea,** an affection of the skin lasting a few weeks and disappearing spontaneously. It presents round red maculæ, level or slightly raised, and covered with scales; it begins on the thorax usually, and may extend over the entire body. Regarded by some as a form of tinea circinata. Also called *pityriasis circinata*, and *pityriasis rubra maculata* and *circinata*.—**Pityriasis rubra.** (*a*) A rare, usually chronic and fatal, affection in which all or nearly all of the skin is a deep red, and covered with scales; itching and burning are slight or absent. Also called *dermatitis exfoliativa* and *pityriasis rubra essentialis*. (*b*) A scaly eczema. Also called *eczema squamosum* and *psoriasis diffusa*.—**Pityriasis simplex,** a simple scurfy condition of the epidermis, independent of other trouble. Also called *pityriasis alba*.—**Pityriasis tabescentium,** scurfiness of the skin seen in certain debilitated states, due to insufficient secretion of the sebaceous glands and sweat-glands.—**Pityriasis versicolor.** Same as *tinea versicolor* (which see, under *tinea*).

pityroid (pit'i-roid), *a.* [< MGr. *πιτυροειδής*, Gr. contr. *πιτυρώδης*, bran-like, < *πίτυρον*, bran, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling bran; brau-like.

più (pū), *adv.* [It., = F. *plus*, < L. *plus*, more: see *plus*.] More: as, *più allegro*, quicker.

pivot (piv'ọt), *n.* [< F. *pivot*, pivot; dim., < It. *piva, pipa*, a pipe, a peg, < ML. *pipa*, a pipe: see *pipe*¹.] 1. A pin on which a wheel or other object turns.—2. *Milit.*, the officer or soldier upon whom a line of troops wheels.—3. Figuratively, that on which some matter or result hinges or depends; a turning-point.

pivot (piv'ọt), *v.* [< *pivot, n.*] I. *trans.* To place on a pivot; furnish with a pivot.

II. *intrans.* To turn or swing on a pivot, or as on a pivot; hinge.

pivotal (piv'ọt-al), *a.* [< F. *pivotal;* as *pivot* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or forming a pivot; belonging to or constituting a pivot, or that upon which something turns or depends: as, a *pivotal* question; a *pivotal* State in an election.

The slavery question, . . . which both accepted at last as the *pivotal* matter of the whole conflict.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 424.

pivotally (piv'ọt-al-i), *adv.* In a pivotal manner; by means of or on a pivot.

pivot-bolt (piv'ọt-bōlt), *n.* The vertical bolt which serves as the axis about which a gun swings horizontally.

pivot-bridge (piv'ọt-brij), *n.* See *bridge*¹.

pivot-broach (piv'ọt-brōch), *n.* In *watch-making*, a fine boring-tool used to open pivot-holes.

pivot-drill (piv'ọt-dril), *n.* In *watch-making*, a bow-drill for making pivot-holes.

pivot-file (piv'ọt-fīl), *n.* In *watch-making*, a fine file for dressing the pivots on watch-arbors. *E. H. Knight.*

pivot-gearing (piv'ọt-gēr'ing), *n.* Any system of gearing so devised as to admit of shifting the axis of the driver, so that the machine can be set in any direction with relation to the power, as in portable drilling-machines, center-grinding attachments, etc.

pivot-gun (piv'ọt-gun), *n.* A gun set upon a frame-carriage which can be turned about so as to point the piece in any direction.

pivoting (piv'ọt-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pivot, v.*] The putting of an artificial crown on the root of a tooth by means of a peg or pivot.

pivot-joint (piv'ọt-joint), *n.* A lateral ginglymus joint. See *cyclarthrosis*.

pivot-lathe (piv'ọt-lāтн), *n.* A small lathe used by watchmakers for turning the pivots on the ends of arbors.

pivot-man (piv'ọt-man), *n.* The man at the flank of a line of soldiers, on whom, as a pivot, the rest of the line wheels.

pivot-pin (piv'ọt-pin), *n.* A pin serving as a pivot; the pin of a hinge.

pivot-polisher (piv'ọt-pol'ish-ėr), *n.* In *watch-making*, an attachment to a bench-lathe for finishing and grinding pivots and other small parts of the mechanism to any desired angle, and for drilling holes at accurately spaced intervals.

pivot-span (piv'ọt-span), *n.* The draw-span of a pivot-bridge.

pivot-tooth (piv'ọt-tōth), *n.* In *dentistry*, an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by means of a dowel-pin. *E. H. Knight.*

piwarrie (pi-wor'i), *n.* [Also *piworric;* S. Amer.] A fermented liquor made in parts of South America from cassava.

pixt. An obsolete form of *pyx*.

pixie, *n.* See *pixy*.

pix-jury (piks'jö'ri), *n.* In England, a jury of members of the goldsmiths' company, formed to test the purity of the coin.

pixy, pixie (pik'si), *n.*; pl. *pixies* (-siz). [Formerly also *pieksy;* dial. *pisky, pisgy:* perhaps for **pucksy*, < *puck*, with dim. formative *-sy*.] A fairy: so called in rural parts of England, and associated with the "fairy rings" of old pastures, in which they are supposed to dance by moonlight.

If thou 'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee;
If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee;
If a *pixie*, seek thy ring. *Scott*, Pirate, xxiii.

Pixy ring, a fairy ring or circle. See *fairy ring*, under *fairy*. *Halliwell.*

pixy-led (pik'si-led), *a.* Led by pixies; hence, bewildered.

pixy-puff (pik'si-puf), *n.* A broad species of fungus. *Halliwell.*

pixy-purse (pik'si-pėrs), *n.* The ovicapsule of a shark, skate, or ray; a sea-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [Local, Eng.]

pixy-seat (pik'si-sēt), *n.* A snarl or entangled spot in a horse's mane. [Prov. Eng.]

pixy-stool (pik'si-stōl), *n.* A toadstool or mushroom: sometimes applied specifically to *Cantharellus cibarius*, or edible chanterelle.

pixy-wheel (pik'si-hwēl), *n.* Same as *whorl*. Compare *fairy millstone*, under *fairy*.

pizain, pizaine, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

pizan-collar, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2]. *Planché.*

pize[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

pize[2] (pīz), *n.* [Also *pise, pies;* origin obscure.] A term used in mild execration, like *pox*.

A *pies* upon you; well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street. (*Nares.*)

Pize on 'em, they never think before hand of any thing.
Congreve, Love for Love, v. 2.

This peevish humour of melancholy sits ill upon you. . . . A *pize* on it, send it off. *Scott,* Kenilworth, i.

pizzicato (pit-si-kä'tō), *a.* [It., twitched, nipped, pp. of *pizzicare,* twitch, nip, pinch: see *pinch*.] In music for stringed instruments of the viol family, noting the manner of playing, or the effect produced, when the strings are plucked or twanged by the finger, as in harp-playing, instead of sounded by means of the bow. The end of a passage to be thus rendered is marked by *col arco,* 'with the bow,' or simply *arco.* Abbreviated *pizz.*

pizzle (piz'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pizzel, pisle;* < LG. *pesel,* a pizzle; dim. of MD. *pese,* D. *pees,* a sinew, string, pizzle, whence also MD. *peserick,* a sinew, string, whip of bull's hide, pizzle, D. *peezerik, peesrik* = MLG. *peserik,* LG. (G. dial.) *peserick,* pizzle. The MHG. *visel,* G. *fisel,* penis, is a diff. word, akin to L. *penis:* see *penis*.] The penis of an animal, as a bull. *Sir T. Browne.*

pk. A common contraction of *park* and *peck*.

pkg. A commercial contraction of *package*.

pl. An abbreviation of *plural*.

placability (plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *placabilite* = Sp. *placabilidad* = Pg. *placabilidade* = It. *placabilità,* < L. *placabilita(t-)s,* < *placabilis,* placable: see *placable*.] The quality of being placable or appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified or placated.

Placability is no lyttell parte of benignitte.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

placable (plā'ka-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *placable* = Sp. *placable* = Pg. *placavel* = It. *placabile,* < L. *placabilis,* easily appeased, < *placare,* appease: see *placate*.] Capable of being placated or pacified; easy to be appeased; willing to forgive.

Methought I saw him *placable* and mild.
Milton, P. L., xi. 151.

So mild and *placable* was Facilidas that he refused to put him [Claudius] to death, but sent him prisoner to the mountain of Wechue.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, III. 444.

placableness (plā'ka-bl-nes), *n.* Placability.

placably (plā'ka-bli), *adv.* In a placable manner; with readiness to forgive.

placard (plak'ärd or plā-kärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *placart* and *plackard;* = MD. *plaekaerd,* < OF. *placard, placart, plaquart,* < F. *placard, plaquard* (= Sp. obs. *placarte*), a placard, a writing pasted on a wall, etc., also rough-cast on walls (OF. also a plate, a part of armor, a piece of money), < *plaquer,* stick or paste on, also rough-cast (< D. *plakken,* glue or fasten up, plaster), < *plaque,* a plate, panel, piece of money, etc.: see *plack, plaque.* Cf. *placcate*.] 1. A written or printed paper displaying some proclamation or announcement, and intended to be posted in a public place to attract public attention; a posting-bill; a poster.—2†. An edict, manifesto, proclamation, or command issued by authority.

And that, vpon the innocencie of my said chancellor declared, it may further please the king's grace to award a *placard* vnto his attorney to confesse the saide enditement to be vntrue. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 741.

All Coins bear his Stamp, all *Placarts* or Edicts are published in his Name. *Howell,* Letters, I. ii. 15.

3†. A public permit, or one given by authority; a license.

Euery licence, *placard,* or graunt made to any person or persons, for the hauinge maintenance or keeping of any bowling alleys, dicing houses, or any other vnlawfull game prohibited by the lawes and statutes of this realme, shal be . . . utterly voyde and of none effect. An. 2 & 3 P. and M. cap. 9. *Rastall,* Statutes, fol. 344.

Others are of the contrary opinion, and that Christianity gives us a *placard* to use these sports. *Fuller.*

4†. In *medieval armor,* same as *placcate*.

Some had the helme, the visere, the two baviers and the two *plackardes* of the same curiously graven and conningly costed. *Hall,* Henry IV., *f.* 12. (*Halliwell.*)

5. A plate or tag on which to place a mark of ownership.

Their Pistolls was the next, which marked Smith upon the *placard.* *Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 17.

6†. Pargeting; parget-work.—7. (*a*) The woodwork or cabinet-work composing the door of a closet, etc., with its framework. Hence—(*b*) A closet formed or built in a wall, so that only the door is visible from the exterior.

placard (plā-kärd' or plak'ärd), *v. t.* [< *placard, n.*] 1. To post placards upon: as, to *placard* the walls of a town.—2. To make known or make public by means of placards: as, to *placard* the failure of a bank.

placate (plā'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *placated,* ppr. *placating.* [< L. *placatus,* pp. of *placare* (> It. *placare* = Sp. Pg. *a-placar*), appease; cf. *placere,* please: see *please*.] To appease or pacify; conciliate.

Therefore is he always propitiated and *placated,* both first and last. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 476.

placation (plā-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *placation* = Sp. *a-placacion* = Pg. *a-placação* = It. *placazione;* < L. as if **placatio(n-),* < *placare,* placate: see *placate*.] 1. The act of placating, appeasing, pacifying, or conciliating; propitiation.

They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation,* with inuocations and worship.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 4.

2. A propitiatory act.

The people were taught and perswaded by such *placations* and worships to receaue any helpe, comfort, or benefite to them selues.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

placatory (plā'kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *placate* + *-ory*.] Conciliatory; intended to placate or appease or propitiate; betokening pacific intentions.

placcate (plak'āt), *n.* [= MD. *plackaet,* D. *plakkaat,* a placard, an altered form of *plackaerd* (see *placard*); appar. < ML. **placcata,* < *placca, placa,* a plate: see *plack,* and cf. *placard*.] In *medieval armor:* (*a*) A plate of steel used as additional defense, and specifically the doubling of the lower part of the breastplate, often made by bolting on an additional solid thickness of iron: a similar placcate was used for the back. (*b*) A plate of hammered iron reinforcing the gambeson or brigandine in the same parts of the body as (*a*). (*c*) A garment of fence worn in the thirteenth century, consisting of a leather jacket or doublet lined with thin strips or splints of steel; a variety of the brigandine. Also *placket, plaquet.*

place (plās), *n.* [< ME. *place* (= MD. *plaetse,* D. *plaats* = MLG. *plas, plātse, plātze* = MHG. *platz, blatz, blaz,* G. *platz* = Icel. (13th century) *plāz* = Sw. *plats* = Dan. *plads*), < OF. *place,* F. *place,* a place, court, = Sp. *plaza* = Pg. *praça* = It. *piazza,* < L. *platēa,* a street, courtyard, area, < Gr. πλατεῖα, a broad way in a city, a street; prop. fem. (sc. ὁδός, way) of πλατύς, flat, wide, broad: see *plat*[3].] 1. A broad way or open space in a city or town; an area or public courtyard devoted to some particular use or having some specific character; a public square or quadrangle. With a proper or other distinctive name prefixed, *place* is often applied to a street or part of a street, or to a square: as, Waverley *Place,* Waterloo *Place,* Temple *Place.*

The other squirrel was stolen from me by the hangman boys in the market-*place.* *Shak.,* T. G. of V., iv. 4. 60.

In the middle is a little *place,* with two or three cafés decorated by wide awnings.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 176.

2. An area or portion of land marked off or regarded as marked off or separated from the rest, as by occupancy, use, or character; region; locality; site; spot.

The *place* whereon thou standest is holy ground.
Ex. iii. 5.

Whilst the mercies of God do promise us heaven, our conceits and opinions exclude us from that *place.*
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 56.

Iron Grates inclose the *Place* called the Choir, so that there 's no Entrance.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 26.

There was no convenient *place* in the town for strangers.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 44.

3. A particular town or village: as, Hampton is a historic *place;* a thriving *place.*

I am a Devonshire man born, and Tavistock the *place* of my once abiding. *R. Peeke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 632).

This inner part of the bay [of Fana] has a fine beech on the west and south sides for boats to come up to, and seems to be the *place* called Nottum by Strabo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

4. A mansion with its adjoining grounds; a residence or dwelling; a manor-house.

The Harringtons had of ancient time a faire manor *place,* within a mile of Horneb Castell. *Leland,* Itinerary, VI. 59.

Yborn he was in fer contree
In Flaundres al biyonde the see,
At Popering in the *place.*
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, i. 9.

5. A building or a part of a building set apart for any purpose; quarters of any kind: as, a *place* of worship; a *place* in the country; a *place* of business.

I do not like the Tower of any place.
Did Julius Cæsar build that *place,* my lord?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 70.

To see Mr. Spong, and found him out by Southampton Market, and there carried my wife, and up to his chamber, a bye *place,* but with a good prospect of the fields.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 65.

6. A fortified post; a stronghold.—7. Room to abide in; abode; lodgment; location.

I know that ye are Abraham's seed; but ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in you. John viii. 37.

Can Discontent find *Place* within that breast?
Congreve, To Cynthia.

8. Room to stand or sit in; a particular location, as a seat, or a space for sitting or standing, as in a coach, car, or public hall.

Our *places* by the coach are taken.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxii.

"No person to be admitted to keep *Places* in the Pit" seems a singular order, were it not explicable by the fact that people used to send their footmen to keep *places* for them until their arrival, and that the manners of these gentry gave great offence to the habitués of the pit.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 13.

9. A particular locality; a particular spot or portion of a surface or in a body: as, a sore *place;* a soft *place.*—10. The proper or appropriate location or position: as, a *place* for everything, and everything in its *place.*

This is no *place* for Ladies; we allow
Her absence. *Heywood,* Royal King.

That it may be possible to put a book in its *place* on a shelf there must be (1) the book, and (2), distinct and apart from it, the *place* on the shelf.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 55.

11. In the abstract, the determinate portion of space occupied by any body.

A mind not to be changed by *place* or time;
The mind is its own *place,* and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 253.

Place . . . stands for that space which any body takes up, and so the universe is in a *place.*
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 10.

12. A portion or passage of a book or writing.

The *place* of the Scripture which he read was this.
Acts viii. 32.

Hosea, in the person of God, saith of the Jews: They have reigned, but not by me: . . . Which *place* proveth plainly that there are governments which God doth not avow.
Bacon, Holy War.

This *place* some of the old doctors understood too literally. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 136.

13. [In this sense a translation of L. *locus,* Gr. τόπος (see *topic*).] In *logic* and *rhet.,* a topic; a class of matters of discourse; an order of considerations comprising all those which have analogous relations to their subjects.

A *place* is the resting corner of an argumente, or els a mark which geveth warning to our memorie what we may speake probably, either in the one parte or the other, upon al causes that fal in question. . . . For these *places* bee nothing elles but covertes or boroughs, wherin, if any one searche diligently, he maye finde game at pleasure.
Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

14. In *falconry,* the greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight.

A falcon, towering in her pride of *place,*
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 12.

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place,* and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity.
Thornton, Sporting Tour.

15. Room; stead: with the sense of substitution: preceded by *in*.

And Joseph said unto them, Fear not; for am I *in* the *place* of God? Gen. l. 19.

Sir Thomas More is chosen
Lord Chancellor *in* your *place.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 394.

In place
Of thanks, devise to extirpe the memory
Of such an act. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, iv. 2.

16. A situation; an appointment; an employment; hence, office: as, a politician striving for *place;* a coachman wanting a *place.*

Though he had offered to lay down his *place,* yet, when he saw they went about it, he grew passionate, and expostulated with them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 394.

For neither pension, post, nor *place*
Am I your humble debtor.
Burns, The Dream.

17. Official or social status or dignity; vocation, station, or condition in life, etc.: as, to make one know his *place.*

When any of great *place* dyeth, they assemble the Astrologers, and tell the houre of his natiuitie, that they may by their Art finde a Planet fitting to the burning of the corpes. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 427.

Their summons call'd
From every hand and squared regiment
By *place* or choice the worthiest.
Milton, P. L., i. 759.

She teaches him his *place* by an incomparable discipline.
The Century, XXXVII. 231.

18. Precedence; priority in rank, dignity, or importance.

Come, do you think I'd walk in any plot
Where Madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come in the rear, or on the by?
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

You do not know
What 'tis to be a lady and take *place*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 2.

19. Point or degree in order of proceeding: as, in the first *place;* in the second *place;* in the last *place*.—**20.** In *gcom.* See *locus*, 3.—**21.** Position; specifically, in *astron.*, the bearing of a heavenly body at any instant: as, the moon's *place* (that is, its right ascension and declination, or direction otherwise specified).—**22.** Ground or occasion; room.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it was the very same. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

23. Position, in general.

By improvement they [of Scio] have all sorts of fruit trees, and the mulberry-tree for their silk has a great *place* among them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 9.

Acronychal, aphetical, common, decimal, eccentric place. See the adjectives.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Body of a place.** See *body*.—**Heliocentric, high, holy, inward place.** See the adjectives.—**In place.** (*a*) In position or adjustment. (*b*) Into occasion, opportunity, or use.

And gladly ther-of wolde thei ben a-venged, yef thei myght come *in place*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 444.

(*c*) In *geol.*, in its original position; not moved, especially by currents of water or by other erosive agencies, from its natural bed, or the place which it occupied when the deposit of which it constitutes a part was formed. (*d*†) In presence; present.

Thy love is present there with thee *in place*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 16.

Jumping-off place. See *jump*[1].—**Law of place,** the law in force within a particular jurisdiction: commonly used with reference to the place where a contract is made or to be performed; the lex loci.—**Mean place.** See *mean*[3].—**Most holy place.** See *holy of holies*, under *holy*.—**Out of place.** (*a*) Not properly placed or adjusted in relation to other things; displaced. Hence—(*b*) Ill-assorted; ill-timed; inappropriate; disturbing: as, conduct or remarks *out of place*.—**Place kick.** See *kick*.—**Place of election,** in *surg.* See *election*.—**Place of worship,** a church, chapel, or meeting-house.—**Places of arms,** in *fort.* See *arm*[2].—**Strong place,** a fortress or a fortified town; a stronghold.

At a few miles' distance was the *strong place* of Ripa Candida. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To give place, to make room or way; yield.

And when a lady's in the case,
You know all other things *give place*.
Gay, Hare and many Friends.

They heard Jonah and *gave place* to his preaching.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Neither *give place* to the devil. Eph. iv. 27.

To have place. (*a*) To have room, seat, or footing: as, such desires can *have* no *place* in a good heart. (*b*) To have actual existence.—**To make place,** to make room; give way.

Make place! bear back there!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

To take place. (*a*) To come to pass; happen; occur. (*b*) To take precedence or priority. See def. 18. (*c*†) To take effect; avail.

But none of these excuses would *take place*. *Spenser.*

The powder in the touch-hole being wet, and the ship having fresh way with wind and tide, the shot *took place* in the shrouds and killed a passenger.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 271.

place (plās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *placed*, ppr. *placing*. [= F. *placer;* from the noun.] **1.** To put or set in a particular place or position.

Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 57.

Hither came Cæsar iorneying night and daye wyth as muche speede as might be, and, taking the towne, *placed* garyson in it. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 30.

The king being dead,
This hand shall *place* the crown on Queen Jane's head.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 8.

This seate is admirably *plac'd* for field sports, hawking, hunting, or racing. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Over all a Counterpane was *plac'd*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. To put or set in position or order; arrange; dispose.

Commend his good choice, and right *placing* of wordes.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 88.

For he obtaineth places of honor which can most fitly *place* his wordes, and most eloquently write of the subiect propounded. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

3. To put in office or a position of authority; appoint; ordain to a charge.

Thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness; and *place* such over them to be rulers of thousands. Ex. xviii. 21.

This gentleman was a Mr. Thompson, the son of a *placed* minister of Melrose.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 80.

4. To find a place, home, situation, etc., for; arrange for the residence, instruction, or employment of.

I am always glad to get a young person well *placed* out. Four nieces of Mrs. Jenkinson are most delightfully situated through my means.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xxix.

5. To put out at interest; invest: as, to *place* money in the funds.—**6.** To arrange or make provision for: as, to *place* a loan.—**7.** To set; base; put; repose: as, to *place* confidence in a friend.

Let them shew where the God of our Fathers imposed any of those heavy burdens which the Scribes and Pharisees *place* so much of their Religion in.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

The Egyptians *place* great faith in dreams.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 339.

=**Syn. 1.** *Set*, *Lay*, etc. (see *put*), station, establish, deposit.

placebo (plā-sē'bō), *n.* [< ME. *placebo*, < OF. *placebo*, < L. *placebo*, I will please; 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of *placere*, please: see *please*.] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vespers of the office for the dead. It was so called from the initial words of the opening antiphon, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum* (I shall be acceptable unto the Lord in the land of the living), taken from Psalm cxiv. 9 of the Vulgate (cxvi. 9 of the authorized version).

2. A medicine adapted rather to pacify than to benefit a patient.

Physicians appeal to the imagination in desperate cases with bread pills and *placebos*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 145.

To sing placebo†, to act with servile complaisance; agree with one in his opinions.

Beth ware, therfore, with lordes how ye pleye,
Syngeth Placebo — and I shal if I kan.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 367.

Of which comedie . . . when some (to *sing placebo*) aduised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine, . . . yet he would haue it allowed.
Sir J. Harrington, Pref. to Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

place-brick (plās'brik), *n.* In *brickmaking*, an inferior kind of brick, which, having been outermost or furthest from the fire in the clamp or kiln, has not received sufficient heat to burn it thoroughly. Place-bricks are consequently soft, and uneven in texture. They are also termed *peckings*, and sometimes *sandel* or *samel bricks*.

place-broker (plās'brō'kėr), *n.* One who disposes of official place for his own profit; one who traffics in public offices, whether for his personal profit or for that of others.

placeful† (plās'fûl), *a.* [< *place* + *-ful*.] Filling a place.

And in their precinct
(Proper and *placefull*) stood the troughs and pailes
In which he milk'd. *Chapman*, Odyssey, ix.

place-hunter (plās'hun''tėr), *n.* One who seeks persistently for public office.

The multiplication of salaried functionaries creates a population of *place-hunters*.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 377, note.

placeless (plās'les), *a.* [< *place* + *-less*.] Having no place or office. *Canning.*

placeman (plās'mąn), *n.*; pl. *placemen* (-men). One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government.

A cabinet which contains not *placemen* alone, but independent and popular noblemen and gentlemen.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

placement (plās'mėnt), *n.* [< *place* + *-ment*.] A putting, placing, or setting. [Rare.]

They are harmful in proportion as the *placement* of the loan disturbs the market value of the commodities.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 415.

placemonger (plās'mung''gėr), *n.* One who traffics in public employments and patronage.

place-name (plās'nām), *n.* The name of a place or locality; such a name as is given to places; a local name: in contradistinction to *personal name*.

placent†, *n.* [< L. *placenta*, a cake, = Gr. *πλακοῦς* (*πλακουντ-*), a flat cake, contr. of *πλακόεις* (*πλακοεντ-*), flat, < *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), anything flat.] A cake.

Afterwards make a confection of it [flower-de-luce] with clarified honey, which must be so hard that you may make small *placents* or troscises of it; dry them in the shadow.
T. Adams, Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 20.

placenta (plā-sen'tą), *n.*; pl. *placentas* or *placentæ* (-tąz, -tē). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *placenta*, < NL. *placenta*, placenta (something having a flattened circular form), lit. 'cake,' a particular use of L. *placenta*, a cake: see *placent*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *med.*: (*a*) The organ of attachment of a vertebrate embryo or fetus to the wall of the uterus or womb of the female. It is a specially modified part of the surface of the chorion or outside one of the fetal envelops, of a flattened circular form, like a plate or saucer, one side of which is closely applied to the wall of the womb, and from the other side of which proceeds the umbilical cord or navel-string. It is highly vascular, and in intimate vital connection with a similarly vascular area of the uterine walls, serving for the interchange of the constituents of the blood between the female and the fetus, and thus acting during intra-uterine life as the organ of circulation, respiration, and nutrition of the fetus. The human placenta is about as large as a soup-plate, and in connection with the navel-string and membranes is commonly known as the *uterine cake*, *afterbirth*, or *secundines*. The presence of a true placenta is necessarily restricted to viviparous vertebrates, and does not occur in all of these (the two lower subclasses of mammals, the marsupials and monotremes, being implacental). Several forms of placenta have been distinguished among placental mammals, and made a basis of classification. See also cuts under *embryo* and *uterus*. Hence—(*b*) Some analogous part or organ in other animals, having a similar function. (1) In ascidians, the organ by which a fetal sexless ascidiozoöid is attached for a time to the wall of the atrial cavity of the parent. See cut under *Salpa*. (2) In infusorians, a name given by Stein to the single mass resulting from the coalescence of the segments of the nuclei of different individuals after the process of conjugation.

Human Placenta (unattached surface), with umbilical cord.

2. In echinoderms, a flat discoidal sea-urchin, as a sand-dollar or cake-urchin: used in a generic sense by Klein, 1734.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks, now called *Placuna*.—**4.** In *bot.*, that part of the ovary of flowering plants which bears the ovules. It is usually the more or less enlarged or modified margins of the carpellary leaves, and is of a soft cellular texture. When the ovary is composed of a single leaf, both margins give rise to ovules, and they are consequently in two rows. In a compound ovary there are various modifications of the placenta. Thus, when the edges of the carpellary leaves all meet in a common axis, the placentas are said to be *axile*. When, by obliteration of the dissepiments, such an ovary becomes one-celled, the axile placentas remain in a column as a *free central placenta*. Or, when the edges of the carpellary leaves barely meet and slightly incurve, the placentas become *parietal*, being borne on the wall. There are all degrees of incurvation, the placentas being located accordingly. In vascular cryptogams the point giving rise to the sporangia is sometimes called the *placenta*. The placenta is sometimes termed the *trophospermum* and *spermophorum*. See also cut under *ovary*.—**Battledore placenta,** a placenta which has the cord attached to the edge.—**Deciduate placenta,** a placenta which comes away entire at parturition, as in woman and many other mammals.—**Discoidal placenta.** See *discoidal*.—**Nondeciduate placenta,** a placenta which is not deciduate.—**Parietal placenta.** See *parietal*, and def. 4, above.—**Placenta adherent,** a placenta which has, through inflammation during pregnancy, formed adhesions to the uterus.—**Placenta cruoris,** blood-clot.—**Placenta prævia,** that condition of the placenta in which it is attached over the internal os, thus necessitating its rupture or detachment, with consequent hemorrhage, before the contents of the uterus can be expelled.—**Placenta sanguinis,** blood-clot.—**Placenta succenturia,** a supernumerary placental mass, produced by the development of an isolated patch of chorion villi.—**Polycotyledonary placenta,** a placenta whose fetal villi are arranged in distinct tufts or cotyledons, as in the cow.

1. Free central placenta, transverse and vertical sections. 2. Axile central placenta. 3. Parietal placenta. *a*, *a*, Placentas.

placental (plā-sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *placentalis*, < *placenta*, placenta: see *placenta*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the placenta.—**2.** Forming or constituted by a placenta: as, *placental* gestation; a *placental* part of the chorion.—**3.** Provided with a placenta; placentate or placentary: as, a *placental* mammal.—**Placental dystocia,** difficult birth of the placenta.—**Placental murmur** or **souffle,** a murmur heard on auscultation of the pregnant uterus, and regarded as due to the placental circulation.

II. *n.* A placental mammal; any member of the *Placentalia*.

Placentalia (plas-en-tā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), neut. pl. of *placentalis:* see *placental*.] Placental mammals; those mammals which are placentate or placentiferous: distinguished from *Implacentalia*. The *Placentalia* were formerly one of two prime divisions of mammals, contrasted with marsupials and monotremes together. The division corresponds to *Monodelphia*, and also to *Eutheria*. Also *Placentaria*.

placentalian (plas-en-tā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Placentalia;* placental.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placentalia;* a placental.

Placentaria (plas-en-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *placentarius:* see *placentary.*] Same as *Placentalia.*

placentary (plas'en-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *placentaire,* < NL. **placentarius,* < *placenta,* placenta: see *placenta.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the placenta; placental; pertaining to the *Placentaria.*—2. Made or done with reference to the placenta or to placentation: as, a *placentary* classification.

II. *n.;* pl. *placentaries* (-riz). 1. A member of the *Placentalia;* a placental.—2. In *bot.,* a placenta bearing numerous ovules.

Placentata (plas-en-tā'tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Placentalia.*

placentate (plā-sen'tāt), *a.* [< NL. **placentatus,* < *placenta,* placenta: see *placenta.*] Having a placenta; placentiferous; placental.

placentation (plas-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *placentation* = Pg. *placentação;* as *placentate* + *-ion.*] 1. In *zoöl.:* (*a*) The attachment of the embryo or fetus to the uterus by means of a placenta; uterogestation. (*b*) The mode in which this attachment is effected; the manner of the disposition or construction of the placenta: as, deciduate or discoidal *placentation.*—2. In *bot.,* the disposition or arrangement of the placentas.

placentia (plā-sen'shi-ä), *a.* A word found only in the phrase-name *placentia falcon,* apparently noting the large dark area on the belly of that hawk, likened to a placenta. See *falcon. T. Pennant.*

placentiferous (plas-en-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *placenta* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with a placenta; gestating in the womb, as a mammal.—2. In *bot.,* bearing or producing a placenta; having a placenta.

Also *placentigerous.*

placentiform (plā-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *placentiforme,* < NL. *placenta,* placenta, + L. *forma,* form.] 1. In *zoöl.,* having the form, structure, or character of a placenta.—2. In *bot.,* shaped like a placenta; having a thick circular disk, concave in the middle on both upper and lower sides. The root of *Cyclamen* is an example.

placentigerous (plas-en-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *placenta,* placenta, + L. *gerere,* carry.] Same as *placentiferous.*

placentious† (plā-sen'shus), *a.* [< L. *placen(t-)s,* pleasing (see *pleasant*). + *-ious.*] Pleasant; amiable.

John Walbye, . . . a *placentious* person, gaining the good-will of all with whom he conversed.
Fuller, Worthies, York, III. 467.

placentitis (plas-en-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *placenta,* placenta, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the placenta.

placentoid (plā-sen'toid), *a.* [< NL. *placenta,* placenta, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] Like a placenta; placentiform.

place-proud (plās'proud), *a.* Proud of position or rank. *Fletcher,* Wit without Money, iii. 1.

placer[1] (plā'sėr), *n.* [< *place* + *-er*[1].] One who places, locates, or sets.

Lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants both humble and tall.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

placer[2] (plas'ėr; Amer. Sp. pron. pla-sār'), *n.* [< Sp. *placer,* a place near a river where gold-dust is found (cf. *placel,* a sand-bank), < *plaza,* a place: see *place.*] In *mining,* a place where the superficial detritus is washed for gold or other valuable minerals: a word formerly in common use in California, but now nearly obsolete. Placer-mining has hardly any other meaning in English than that of gold-washing, but it is not used in speaking of washing for gold by the hydraulic method. Washing for tin—a kind of mining not carried on in the United States—is called *streaming.*—**Placer-claim,** a mining claim to a placer deposit; under the United States mining law, a tract of mineral land upon which the owner of the claim is entitled to the ordinary surface rights and all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place, under the same circumstances and conditions as in the case of vein- or lode-claims (see *lode1,* and *mining claim,* under *mining*), except that no location can include more than 20 acres for each individual claimant, and that, where the lands located under such a claim have been previously surveyed by the United States, the exterior limits of the entry must conform to the legal divisions of the public lands and rectangular subdivisions thereof. A patent for a placer-claim includes a vein or lode not at the time known to exist within its limits; but it does not include a known vein or lode, unless so expressed.

placet (plā'set), *n.* [L., it pleases; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *placere:* see *please.*] 1. An expressed sanction; permission given by one in authority; specifically, sanction granted to the promulgation and execution of an ecclesiastical ordinance, and particularly such sanction granted by a sovereign to papal bulls, briefs, and other edicts.

Such therefore is that secondary reason which hath place in divinity, which is grounded upon the *placets* of God. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 364.

2. A vote of assent in a council; a vote of the governing body in a university.

placid (plas'id), *a.* [< F. *placide* = Sp. *plácido* = Pg. It. *placido,* < L. *placidus,* gentle, mild, < *placere,* please: see *please.*] Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; serene; calm; unruffled; peaceful; mild.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*

That *placid* intercourse [with the great minds of former ages] is disturbed by no jealousies or resentments.
Macaulay, Bacon.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard.
Milton, P. R., iii. 217.

=**Syn.** *Tranquil, Serene,* etc. See *calm*[1].

placidious† (plā-sid'i-us), *a.* [< *placid* + *-ious.*] Gentle; placid.

Most easie, peaceable, and *placidious.*
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 158. (*Halliwell.*)

placidity (plā-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *placidité* = It. *placidità,* < L. *placidita(t-)s,* < *placidus,* placid: see *placid.*] The state or character of being placid; tranquillity; peacefulness; quietness; calmness.

That habitual *placidity* of temper which results from the extinction of vicious and perturbing impulses.
Lecky, European Morals, I. 189.

placidly (plas'id-li), *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly; quietly; without disturbance or passion.

placidness (plas'id-nes), *n.* The state or character of being placid.

placit†, *n.* [= Pg. It. *placito,* < L. *placitum,* that which is pleasing, a maxim, an order, < *placitus,* pp. of *placere,* please: see *please.* Cf. *plea, plead.*] Same as *placet.*

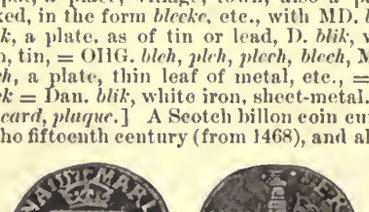
Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the *placits* and opinions of other philosophers.
Evelyn, to Mr. E. Thurland.

placita, *n.* Plural of *placitum.*

placitory (plas'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *placitum,* plea (see *placit, plea*), + *-ory.*] Of or relating to pleas or pleading in courts of law.

placitum (plas'i-tum), *n.;* pl. *placita* (-tä). [ML.: see *placit, plea.*] In the middle ages, a public assembly of all degrees of men, where the sovereign presided, usually summoned to consult upon great affairs of state; hence, a resolution taken by such an assembly; also, a penalty or fine, or a plea or suit.

plack (plak), *n.* [< OF. *plaque, placque, plecque, plache,* a coin so called (also *plaquette*), F. *plaque,* a plate, slab, patch, veneer, etc., < MD. *placke, plecke* (= Flem. *placke* = MLG. *placke,* in ML. *placa, placca*), a coin so called, D. *plak,* a thin slice, a ferrule; cf. MD. *placke, plecke,* a spot, a place, village, town, also a patch; mixed, in the form *blecke,* etc., with MD. *bleck, blick,* a plate, as of tin or lead, D. *blik,* white iron, tin, = OHG. *bleh, plech, plech, blech,* MHG. *blech,* a plate, thin leaf of metal, etc., = Sw. *bleck* = Dan. *blik,* white iron, sheet-metal. Cf. *placard, plaque.*] A Scotch billon coin current in the fifteenth century (from 1468), and also in the sixteenth century. It was worth 4 pence Scotch (about two thirds of the United States cent), and under James VI. 8 pence Scotch.—**Plack and bawbee,** to the last farthing; fully. [Scotch.]



Obverse. Reverse.
Plack of Mary, Queen of Scots.—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

placket (plak'et), *n.* [< OF. *placquette,* a thin plate (a placket being appar. a patch sewed on), dim. of *plaque,* plate: see *plack.* Cf. *plaquette, placard.*] 1†. A pocket, especially a pocket in a woman's dress.

When she comes into a great prease of people, for fear of the cutpurse, on a sudden she'll swap thee into her *plackerd.* *Greene,* Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, i. 1.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket.*
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 170. (*Nares.*)

2. The opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a fent.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinned *placket.* *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, i. 2.

3. A petticoat; hence, figuratively, a woman.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket?*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burne the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets.*
Herrick, Saint Distaff's Day.

4. Same as *placcate.*

placket-hole (plak'et-hōl), *n.* Same as *placket,* 2.

plackless (plak'les), *a.* [< *plack* + *-less.*] Penniless; without money.

Poor, *plackless* devils like myself! *Burns,* Scotch Drink.

plack-pie (plak'pī), *n.* A pie formerly sold for a plack. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

Placobranchia (plak-ō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1857), < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), something flat, a tablet, plate, + *βράγχια,* gills.] A suborder of nudibranchiate gastropods, established for the family *Elysiidæ,* characterized by having lamellar or venose gills on the upper surface of the mantle.

placoderm (plak'ō-dėrm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *δέρμα,* skin, < *δέρειν,* flay.] **I.** *a.* Having the skin covered with broad flat plates, as a fish; belonging to the *Placodermi.*

II. *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Placodermi.*

placodermal (plak-ō-dėr'mal), *a.* [< *placoderm* + *-al.*] Same as *placoderm.*

Placodermata (plak-ō-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoderm.*] Same as *Placodermi.*

placodermatous (plak-ō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* Same as *placoderm.*

Placodermi (plak-ō-dėr'mī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoderm.*] An order of fishes, constituted for some remarkable Paleozoic forms of doubtful relationships. It has been variously defined. As usually limited, it includes fishes which had a persistent notochord, neural and hemal spines and interspinals connecting with a dorsal and an anal fin, a jointed pectoral appendage inclosed in a bony covering, the head and front of the body inclosed by bony dorsal and ventral shields, no ventrals, and a distinct lower jaw. Thus limited, it has been made to include the families *Coccosteidæ* and *Dinichthyidæ.* Also *Placodermata, Placoganoidei.*

placodont (plak'ō-dont), *n.* [< *Placodus* (*-odont-*).] A member of the group *Placodontia* or family *Placodontidæ.*

Placodontia (plak-ō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A group of extinct reptiles, which had double nares (the posterior nares opening directly into the roof of the mouth by horizontal apertures, as in the sauropterygians), no floor to the narial passage, and maxillary as well as palatal teeth. It has been referred to the fishes, and among the reptiles to the *Sauropterygia;* but late systematists regard it as a suborder of the order *Theromora.*

Placodontidæ (plak-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Placodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct reptiles, represented by the genus *Placodus.* They are the only known members of the group *Placodontia.* The general form is unknown. The skull was broad behind, with an apparently compound temporal arcade and a postorbital bar; the teeth around the palate were like paving-stones. The species lived in the Triassic period.

Placodus (plak'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth.*] A genus of reptiles having pavement-like teeth. *P. gigas* is a species of the Trias.

placoganoid (plak-ō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + E. *ganoid.*] **I.** *a.* Having a placoid exoskeleton, as a ganoid fish; belonging to the *Placoganoidei.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Placoganoidei.*

placoganoidean (plak"ō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *placoganoid* + *-ean.*] Same as *placoganoid.*

Placoganoidei (plak"ō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoganoid.*] Same as *Placodermi.*

placoid (plak'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. **πλακοειδής,* contr. *πλακώδης,* flat, < *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a tablet, plate, + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Plate-like: noting the dermal investments of sharks, which take the place of true scales and are the ossified papillæ of the cutis. In combination they form the shagreen of the sharks. The name is also extended to the tubercular or thorn-like armature of the skin in rays.

2. Having placoid scales, as a fish; belonging to the *Placoidei.* See cut under *scale.*—**Placoid exoskeleton,** the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, or other forms of the dermal defenses of the elasmobranchiate fishes.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placoidei.*

Placoidea (plā-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Placoidei*.

placoidean (plā-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *placoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *placoid*.

Placoidei (plā-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *placoid*.] In Agassiz's classification, an artificial group of fishes, having placoid scales: correlated with *Ctenoidei*, *Cycloidei*, and *Ganoidei*. It is mainly equivalent to the class *Elasmobranchii*, but also included the naked marsipobranchs.

placoidian (plā-koi'di-an), *n.* [< *placoid* + *-ian*.] Same as *placoid*.

Placophora (plā-kof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*, consisting of the chitons only. The *Polyplacophora* and *Amphimœa* of Lankester, though of a very different taxonomic grade, are conterminous. See *Polyplacophora*, and cut under *Chitonidæ*.

placophoran (plā-kof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *placophor-ous* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Placophorous; belonging to the *Placophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Placophora*; a chiton.

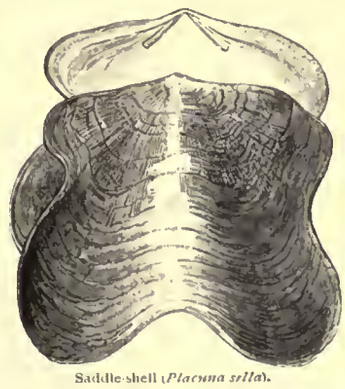
placophorous (plā-kof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] Same as *placophoran*.

placula (plak'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *placulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim., < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate.] A little plate or plaque: specifically applied to certain discoidal embryos consisting of a mass of cleavage-cells disposed as a plate or layer: see *monoplacula* and *diploplacula*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 97.

placular (plak'ū-lär), *a.* [< *placula* + *-ar*3.] Plate-like; flat and broad; having the character of a placula.

placulate (plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *placula* + *-ate*1.] Having the form of a placula; being a placula or in the placular stage of development, as an embryo.

Placuna (plā-kū'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bruguière, 1792), < Gr. πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate.] The typical genus of *Placunidæ*. They have thin, more



Saddle-shell (*Placuna sella*).

or less translucent shells, which are nearly equivalve, and no byssus. Several species inhabit East Indian seas. *P. placenta* is known as the *window-shell*, *P. sella* as the *saddle-shell*.

Placunidæ (plā-kū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Placuna* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Placuna*, whose species are generally associated in the same family with the typical *Anomiidæ*, and are known as *window-shells*, *window-oysters*, and *saddle-shells*.

pladarosis (plad-ä-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλαδαροῦσθαι, become soft and flabby, < πλαδαρός, wet, damp, flaccid, flabby, < πλαδᾶν, be flaccid.] A soft tumor or wart on the eyelid. Also *pladarotis* and *pladaroma*.

plafond (pla-fond'), *n.* [= Sp. *plafon*; < F. *plafond*, ceiling, < *plat*, flat (see *plate*), + *fond*, bottom: see *fund*1, *found*2.] In *arch.*, the ceiling of a room, whether flat or arched; also, the under side of the projection of the larmier of a cornice, and generally any soffit. Also *platfond*.

plaga (plā'gä), *n.*; pl. *plagæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *plaga*, a blow, stroke, wound, stripe: see *plague*.] In *zoöl.*, a stripe or streak of color.—**Plaga scapularis**, in *entom.*, same as *parapsis*1. *Haliday*.

plagal (plā'gal), *a.* [= F. *plagal* = It. *plagale*, < ML. *plagius*, < Gr. πλάγιος, sidewise, slanting, athwart, oblique, < πλάγος, πλᾶγος, side.] 1. In *Gregorian music*, noting a mode or melody in which the final is in the middle of the compass instead of at the bottom: opposed to *authentic*. See *mode*1, 7.—2. In *modern music*, noting a cadence in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by that of the subdominant. See *cadence*.

plagardt, *n.* Same as *placard*, 4, for *placcate*.

plagate (plā'gāt), *a.* [< *plaga* + *-ate*1.] Striped or streaked.

plague1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *plague*.

plage2† (plāj), *n.* [< ME. *plage*, < OF. *plage* (also *plaie*), F. *plage* = Sp. Pg. It. *plaga*, < L. *plaga*, region, quarter, tract. Cf. Gr. πλάγος, the side: see *plagal*.] 1. A region; a district.

> Alle Cristen folk ben fled fro that contree
> Thurgh payens, that conquereden al aboute
> The *plages* of the North by land and see.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 445.
>
> As far as from the frozen *plage* of heaven
> Unto the watery morning's ruddy bower.
> *Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., iv. 4.

2. Quarter of the compass.

> Now hastow her the foure quarters of thin astrelabie, devyded after the foure principals *plages* or quarters of the firmament. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 5.

Plagianthus (plaj-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL. (J. and G. Forster, 1776), < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Malvaceæ* and the tribe *Malveæ*, unlike the other genera of its subtribe *Sideæ* in its longitudinally stigmatose style-branches, and characterized by a five-cleft calyx, distant or obsolete bracteoles, many-cleft stamen-column, and one, two, or many carpels, each with one pendulous seed. There are 11 species, all natives of Australia and New Zealand. They bear alternate or clustered, usually entire or angled leaves, and polygamous red, whitish, or yellowish flowers, usually small and densely crowded in the axils or in a terminal spike. Several low shrubby species produce a useful fiber. (See *heap-bush* and *currajong*.) *P. betulinus*, the ribbon-tree of Otago, New Zealand, also called *cotton-tree*, *lacebark*, and *akaroa-tree*, is an evergreen reaching sometimes 70 feet, though usually a tangled bush, and yields a very fine tough fiber resembling flax, derived from the inner bark of the young branches.

plagiarise, *v.* See *plagiarize*.

plagiarism (plā'ji-ą-rizm), *n.* [= Pg. *plagiarismo*; as *plagiar-y* + *-ism*.] 1. The purloining or wrongful appropriation of another's ideas, writings, artistic designs, etc., and giving these forth as one's own; specifically, the offense of taking passages from another's compositions, and publishing them, either word for word or in substance, as one's own; literary theft.

> Sir J. Reynolds has been accused of *plagiarism* for having borrowed attitudes from ancient masters. Not only candour but criticism must deny the force of the charge. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, IV., adv. p. vii., note.

2. A passage or thought thus stolen.

plagiarist (plā'ji-ą-rist), *n.* [< *plagiar-y* + *-ist*.] One who plagiarizes: one who is guilty of plagiarism.

> You glean from the refuse of obscure volumes, where more judicious *plagiarists* have been before you; so that the body of your work is a composition of dregs and sediments—like a bad tavern's worst wine.
> *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

plagiarize (plā'ji-ą-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plagiarized*, ppr. *plagiarizing*. [< *plagiar-y* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To steal or purloin from the writings or ideas of another: as, to *plagiarize* a passage.

II. *intrans.* To commit plagiarism.

Also spelled *plagiarise*.

plagiary (plā'ji-ą-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *plagiarie*; < F. *plagiaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *plagiario*, a kidnapper, a plagiarist, < L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper, plagiarist, < (LL.) *plagium*, kidnapping, prob. < *plaga*, a net, snare, trap, prob. orig. **placa*, < *plec-t-ere* = Gr. πλέκειν, weave: see *plait*.] I. *n.*; pl. *plagiaries* (-riz). 1†. A manstealer; a kidnapper.

> He was a Cyrenean by birth, and . . . in the time of his minoritie or child-hood he was by some *Plagiary* stolne away from his friends, and sold to the Ismaelite Merchants. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 243.

2. A plagiarist.

> Why, the ditty 's all borrowed; 'tis Horace's; hang him, *plagiary*! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

3. The crime of literary theft; plagiarism.

> *Plagiarie* had not its nativitie with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult, and the paucity of bookes scarce wanted that invention.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 6.

II. *a.* 1†. Manstealing; kidnapping.

> *Plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars.
> *Brown*, Travels (1685), p. 49. (*Latham*.)

2. Practising literary theft.

> Or a Hoa ego from old Petrarch's spright
> Unto a *plagiary* sonnet-wright.
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 84.

Plagiaulacidæ (plā'ji-â-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plagiaulax* (*-lac-*) + *-idæ*.] A widely distributed family of fossil mammals, typified by the genus *Plagiaulax*. The premolars were obliquely grooved and the last was enlarged, the true molars two on each side and small, and the incisors of the lower jaw inclined forward and two in number. The family was formerly referred to the marsupials, but by recent writers is generally relegated to the *Prototheria*, as a representative of a peculiar order, *Multituberculata*. Remains referred to this family occur in Europe and America, ranging in geologic time from the Triassic to the Eocene.

Plagiaulax (plā-ji-â'laks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + αὖλαξ, furrow.] A genus of fossil primitive mammals from the Purbeck beds of the Upper Oölite, as *P. becclesi*, *P. minor*, and others. See *diprotodont*, *polyprotodont*.

plagihedral (plā-ji-hē'dral), *a.* [= F. *plagièdre*, < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ἕδρα, seat, base.] In *crystal.*, having faces obliquely arranged, as in certain hemihedral forms which are enantiomorphous to their complementary forms—that is, related to them as a right glove is to the left: this is true of the trapezohedral planes on a quartz crystal.

plagiocephalic (plā-ji-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ą-lik), *a.* [< *plagiocephal-ous* + *-ic*.] 1. Having a broad head with flattened forehead. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, III. 90.—2. Pertaining to or exhibiting plagiocephaly.

plagiocephalous (plā-ji-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *plagiocephalic*, 1.

plagiocephaly (plā-ji-ō-sef'ą-li), *n.* [< *plagiocephal-ous* + *-y*.] Oblique deformity of the skull, such that the anterior part of one half is more developed, and similarly the posterior part of the other half.

plagiocitrite (plā-ji-ō-sit'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + L. *citrus*, citrus (see *citrus*), + *-ite*2.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, aluminium, sodium, and potassium, occurring in fibrous crystalline forms of a lemon-yellow color near Bischofsheim vor der Rhön, in Bavaria.

plagioclase (plā'ji-ō-klāz), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κλάσις, fracture, < κλᾶν, break.] The name given by Breithaupt to the group of triclinic feldspars the two prominent cleavage-directions in which are oblique to each other. The plagioclase-feldspar group includes albite, anorthite, and the intermediate species, oligoclase, andesin, labradorite; with these the triclinic potash feldspar microcline is sometimes included. See *feldspar*.

plagioclastic (plā-ji-ō-klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + κλαστός, broken; cf. *clastic*.] Breaking obliquely; characterized by two different cleavages in directions oblique to one another, or pertaining to a mineral (as one of the triclinic feldspars) which has this property.

Plagiodon (plā-ji'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Plagiodontia*, F. Cuvier, 1836), < πλάγιος, oblique, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A West Indian genus of small hystricomorphic rodents of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomy-*

Plagiodon ædium.

inæ: so called from the diagonal grooves of the molars. The molars are rootless; the thumb is rudimentary; the tail is short and scaly; the fur is coarse, with silky under-fur; the muzzle is blunt; and the whole form is stout. The genus is closely related to *Capromys*. There is only one species, *P. ædium* of San Domingo.

2. A genus of reptiles. *Duméril*.—3. A genus of mollusks. *Isaac Lea*.

plagiodont (plā'ji-ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having the teeth oblique: noting the dentition of serpents whose teeth are like one another, those of the palate being set in two converging series.

Plagiodus (plā-ji-ō'dus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Plagyodus*, Steller, 1811): see *Plagiodon*.] Same as *Alepidosaurus*. See cut under *handsaw-fish*.

plagionite (plā'ji-ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + *-n-* + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in oblique monoclinic crystals and in massive forms. It has a dark lead-gray color and metallic luster.

Plagiostoma1 (plā-ji-os'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1812), fem. sing.: see *plagiostome*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Limidæ*, or a subgenus of *Lima*, containing such species as *P. cardiiformis*. See cut under *Lima*.

Plagiostoma[2] (plā-ji-os'tǫ̣-mạ̄), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *plagiostome.*] Same as *Plagiostomi. Nilsson*, 1832.

Plagiostomata (plā'ji-ǫ̣-stō'ma-tạ̄), *n. pl.* [NL.; cf. *Plagiostoma*[2].] The *Plagiostomi* as an order of *Chondropterygii. Günther.*

plagiostomatous (plā'ji-ǫ̣-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< *Plagiostomata* + *-ous.*] Same as *plagiostomous.*

plagiostome (plā'ji-ǫ̣-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + στόμα, mouth.] **I.** *a.* Plagiostomous.

II. *n.* A plagiostomous fish; any member of the *Plagiostomi*, as a selachian.

Plagiostomi (plā-ji-os'tǫ̣-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + στόμα, mouth.] In the older systems, an order of chondropterygian or elasmobranchiate fishes, including all the sharks and rays. In some recent systems it has been used as a superordinal or subclass name of the same group. Its characteristics are the development of a distinct suspensorium for the mandible (consisting of the undivided palatoquadrate cartilage), five to seven pairs of branchial apertures, and no operculum.

plagiostomous (plā-ji-os'tǫ̣-mus), *a.* [As *Plagiostomi* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Plagiostomi.* Also *plagiostomatous.*

Plagiotoma (plā-ji-ot'ǫ̣-mạ̄), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of heterotrichous ciliate infusorians of the family *Bursariidæ. P. lumbrici* is known as the *bean-animalcule* of the intestine of the earthworm.

Plagiotremata (plā'ji-ǫ̣-trē'ma-tạ̄), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + τρῆμα, hole.] A subclass of *Reptilia:* same as *Lepidosauria.*

plagiotropic (plā'ji-ǫ̣-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πλάγιος, oblique, + τρόπος, a turning, direction, < τρέπειν, turn.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by plagiotropism.

plagiotropically (plā'ji-ǫ̣-trop'i-kạl-i), *adv.* With plagiotropism.

plagiotropism (plā-ji-ot'rǫ̣-pizm), *n.* [< *plagiotrop-ic* + *-ism.*] In *bot.*, oblique geotropism; a turning by which the organs of certain plants have their long axes more or less divergent from the vertical — that is, across the direction of gravitation or of the ray of light. Compare *orthotropism.*

The *plagiotropism* of dorsi-ventral organs, such as shoots and leaves, is a more complicated phenomenon. It is the resultant expression of the effect of light and of gravity upon them, promoted, in many cases, by their own weight. In some cases light, and in others gravity, is the determining factor. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 502.

plagium (plā'ji-um), *n.* [L., kidnapping: see *plagiary.*] In *civil* and *Scots law*, the crime of stealing men, women, or children, formerly punishable with death.

Plagopterinæ (plā-gop-tę-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plagopterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes: same as *Medinæ.*

Plagopterus (plā-gop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1874), so called with ref. to the large dorsal spine, which is capable of inflicting a wound; < L. *plaga*, a wound, + Gr. πτερόν, wing (fin).] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, with a stout spine on the front of the dorsal fin: same as *Meda.*

plague (plāg), *n.* [< ME. *plage*, < OF. *plague*, *plage*, vernacularly *plaie*, F. *plaie* = Sp. *plaga*, plague, *llaga*, wound, sore, ulcer, = Pg. *chaga*, wound, sore, ulcer, = It. *piaga*, wound, sore, calamity, = D. *plaag* = MLG. *plage* = OHG. *plāga*, MHG. *blāge*, *plāge*, *pflāge*, *phlāg*, G. *plage* = Icel. *plāga* = Sw. *plåga* = Dan. *plage*, plague, < LL. *plaga*, a plague, pestilence, affliction, slaughter, destruction; particular uses of L. *plaga*, a blow, shock, cut, thrust, injury, misfortune (= Gr. πληγή, a blow, shock, wound, misfortune), < *plangere* (√ *plag*) = Gr. πλήσσειν, strike.] 1. A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; also, one who or that which troubles or vexes, or ravages or destroys.

Oh, what a *plague* were it that a strange king, of a strange land and of a strange religion, should reign over us!
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

He had a wife was the *plague* o' his days.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 257).

But of all *plagues*, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend!
Canning, Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 242.

In 1280 the Bishop of Hebron, vicegerent of the patriarch, sends the thanks of the Franks, and adds that Armenia and Cyprus have been laid waste by a *plague* of locusts.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 186.

2. Any epidemic disease of high mortality. The disease known specifically as *the plague*, or *bubo plague*, entered Europe from the Levant in the sixth century, and lingered there in scattered localities over a thousand years. It has appeared in various regions (Egypt, Turkey, Persia, etc.) in the nineteenth century; the last occurrence in Europe was in the Volga district, in 1878-9. Typical cases, after a period of incubation of from two to seven days, begin suddenly with prostration, headache, dizziness, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea; after a few hours or one or two days a chill develops, followed by high fever with noisy delirium, passing into coma; on the second to the fourth day buboes, most frequently inguinal, develop; in non-fatal cases they more frequently suppurate than resolve; there may also be carbuncles, boils, and petechiæ; convalescence begins from the sixth to the tenth day. The mortality is extreme, sometimes running as high as 95 per cent. The black-death of the fourteenth century may have been a modified form of this plague; so, too, the Pali plague. Also called *the pest*, *the pestilence*, *glandular plague* or *pestilence*, *inguinal plague*, *Levant* or *Levantine plague*, *Justinian plague.*

Therfore a grei fool were he that wolde presume to cure these *plagis* of pestilence that ben vncurable.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

A *plague* upon the people fell,
A famine after laid them low.
Tennyson, The Victim.

3. As an expletive with the article *the*, used like *the devil*, *the deuce*, etc. Compare *devil*, 7.

How *the plague* shall I be able to pass for a Jew?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

Indian plague, a pestilential disease which prevailed locally in northwestern India during the nineteenth century, similar in some respects to the plague as described under def. 2, and perhaps identical with it. Also called *Pali plague.* — **Plague on or upon**, may a plague or curse descend upon (the person or thing mentioned): commonly used lightly, in a diminished sense, and expressing mere annoyance.

A *plague* o' both your houses!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 94.

Plague on your pity, ma'am! I desire none of it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

To be at the plague, to take the trouble. [Scotch.]

But I can seldom *be at the plague*, an' it binna when my blind 'a up. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

plague (plāg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plagued*, ppr. *plaguing.* [= MLG. *plagen* = MHG. G. *plagen* = Sw. *plåga* = Dan. *plage* = OF. *plaier*, hurt, = Sp. *llagar*, hurt, *plagar*, plague, = Pg. *chagar*, hurt, = It. *piagare*, wound, hurt, < LL. *plagare*, wound, < L. *plaga*, a blow, wound: see *plague*, *n.*] 1. To vex; harass; trouble; annoy; tease.

We but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To *plague* the inventor. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 10.

I think you are very foolish to *plague* yourself so.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, ii. 1.

2. To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.

Thus were they *plagued*,
And worn with famine. *Milton*, P. L., x. 572.

= Syn. 1. *Torment*, *Worry*, etc. (see *tease*), gall, bore. — 2. To afflict.

plaguefult (plāg'fụl), *a.* [< *plague* + *-ful.*] Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues. *Mir. for Mags.*

plague-mark (plāg'märk), *n.* Same as *plague-spot.*

plaguer (plā'gėr), *n.* [< *plague* + *-er*[1].] One who plagues or vexes.

plague-sore (plāg'sōr), *n.* A sore resulting from the plague.

Thou art a boil,
A *plague-sore*, an embossed carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 227.

Come no more near me:
Thou art a *plague-sore* to me.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

plague-spot (plāg'spot), *n.* 1. A spot characteristic of the plague or of some foul disease.

The idea that he had deprived Sybil of her inheritance had . . . been the *plague-spot* of Hatton's life.
Disraeli, Sybil, vi. 13.

2. A spot or locality where the plague or other foul disease is prevalent.

plaguily (plā'gi-li), *adv.* In a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass; vexatiously; hence also, humorously, greatly. [Colloq.]

Most wicked woman, that hast so *plaguily* a corrupted mind as thou canst not keep thy sickness to thyself, but must most wickedly infect others.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

I am hurt *plaguily*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

He was *plaguily* afraid and humbled.
Swift, To Stella, xxxi.

plaguy (plā'gi), *a.* [< *plague* + *-y*[1].] 1†. Plague-stricken; infected with the plague; marked by the plague or other foul disease.

Methinks I see him entering . . . *plaguy* houses,
Reaching his dose, walking Moorfields for lepers.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Complaining to me of their bad takings all the last *plaguy* summer. *Middleton*, Black Book.

2. Troublesome; vexatious; annoying. [Humorous.]

This dragon he had a *plaguy* hide,
Which could both sword and spear abide.
Sir Eglamore (Child's Ballads, VIII. 197).

Oh, 'twas a *plaguy* thump, charg'd with a vengeance!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

plaguy (plā'gi), *adv.* [< *plaguy*, *a.*] Vexatiously; deucedly: as, *plaguy* hard; a *plaguy* long time. [Humorous.]

He looked *plaguy* sour at me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

You're so *plaguy* shy that one would think you had changed sexes. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

plaice (plās), *n.* [Formerly also *plaise*, *place*; < ME. *plaice*, *playce*, *pleise*, < OF. *plais*, *plaïs*, F. *plaise*, also *plateuse*, *plie* = Sp. *platija*, < LL. *platessa*, a flatfish, plaice, < Gr. πλατύς, flat: see *plat*[3]. Cf. *place*, from the same ult. source.] 1. A fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ* and genus

Common Plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).

Pleuronectes, *P. platessa.* It is a well-known British food-fish, not found in American waters, growing to a weight of 8 or 10 pounds. See also cut under *asymmetry.*

2. Hence, by extension, any one of various flatfishes or flounders of the family *Pleuronectidæ. Citharichthys sordidus* is a plaice common along the Pacific coast of America. *Rhomboidichthys lunatus* is a Bermuda plaice. The smooth plaice, or smooth-backed flounder, is *Pleuronectes glaber.*

plaice-mouth† (plās'mouth), *n.* A small wry mouth, like that of the plaice.

Some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise mouth*, and look upon you?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

plaice-mouthed† (plās'moutht), *a.* Having a wry mouth like that of a plaice; wry-mouthed.

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in wells and gardes.
Lodge, in Beloe's Anec. of Scarce Books, II. 113. (*Nares.*)

plaid (plad or plād), *n.* and *a.* [< Gael. *plaide* (= Ir. *plaide*), a blanket, plaid, contr. of *pellaid*, a sheepskin, < *peall*, a skin, hide: see *pell*[1].]

I. *n.* 1. A garment of woolen cloth, often having a tartan pattern. See *tartan.* It is a large rectangular piece of woolen stuff, and is worn in Scotland by both sexes for warmth and for protection against the weather. It is a special dress of the Highlanders, and forms part of the uniform of certain infantry regiments in the British army. A variety of the plaid is called *maud.*

Highlander wearing modern Kilt and separate Plaid.

My *plaid* awa, my *plaid* away,
And owre the hills and far awa.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

A himation, worn in the fashion of a shawl, as occasionally on early Greek figures, or as a *plaid.*
Encyc. Brit., VI. 455.

2. In general, any fabric having a pattern consisting of colored bars or stripes crossing each other in imitation of the Scottish tartan. — 3. A pattern of bars crossing each other at right angles on anything. — **Belted plaid.** See *belted.* — **Shepherd's plaid.** Same as *shepherd's tartan* (which see, under *tartan*).

II. *a.* 1. Ornamented with a pattern of bars or stripes of color crossing one another at right angles: said especially of textile fabrics: as, a *plaid* silk ribbon; a *plaid* waistcoat. — 2. Checkered. [U. S.; an improper use.]

plaided (plad'ed or plā'ded), *a.* [< *plaid* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made of plaid, or having a similar pattern; tartan.

A military troop
Cheered by the Highland bagpipe, as they marched
In *plaided* vest. *Wordsworth.*

2. Wearing a plaid.

All *plaided* and plumed in their tartan array.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

plaiden (plad'en or plā'den), *n.* A corruption of *plaiding.*

plaiding (plad'ing or plā'ding), *n.* [< *plaid* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A strong woolen fabric differing from flannel in being twilled. It is used for blankets and plaids, and sometimes for dresses. [Scotch.] — 2. Plaid; tartan. — 3. A plaided pattern.

I could discern a partiality for white stuffs with apricot-yellow stripes, for *plaidings* of blue and violet, and various patterns of pink and mauve.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 844.

plain[1] (plān), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *plain, playn, pleyn, plaine, playne, pleyne,* < OF. *plain,* F. *plain* = Pr. *plan* = Sp. *plano, llano* = Pg. *plano, llhano* = It. *piano,* < L. *planus,* flat, even, level, plain: see *plane*[1], a later form of the same word. II. *n.* < ME. *plaine, playne, pleyne* = MD. *pleine,* D. *plein* = G. *plāne* = Dan. *plæne* (< F.); cf. MLG. *plān* = MHG. *plān, plāne,* G. *plan* = Sw. *plan* (< L.); < OF. *plain,* m., *plaine, plaigne,* F. *plaine,* f., = Pr. *plana, planha, plaigna* = Sp. *llano,* m., *plana,* f., = Pg. *plano,* m., = It. *piano,* m., a plain; < L. *planum,* level ground, a plain, neut. of *planus,* level, plane: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flat; level; smooth; even; free from elevations and depressions: as, a *plain* surface or country.

This Contrec is gode and *pleyn* and fulle of peple.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 258.

It [Lombardy] is wholly *plaine*, and beautified with . . . abundance of goodly rivers, pleasant meadowes, &c.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 109.

Three Townes situated vpon high white clay cliffs; the other side all a low *playne* marish, and the river there but narrow. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

Nor does the *plain* country in that land [the East] offer the refuge and rest of our own soft green.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvii.

2. Open; unobstructed by intervening barriers or defenses.

Fiaire yche furde folowand on other,
And past furth prudly into the *plaine* feld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7215.

The xj kynges were departed and desceured, and yeden oute in to the *playn* feldes with-oute the tentes, and made blowe a trompe high and clere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. Easy; free from intricacies or difficulties: as, *plain* exercises in shorthand.—**4.** Undisguised; frank; sincere; unreserved.

He cannot flatter, he,
An honest mind and *plain*—he must speak truth!
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 105.

There is at this time a friend of mine upon the seas—to be *plain* with you, he is a pirate—that hath wrote to me to work his freedom.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

If I cannot serve you, I will at once be *plain*, and tell you so. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

5. Clear; evident; manifest; easily perceived or understood: as, to make one's meaning *plain;* it was *plain* he was offended.

It was very *plain* that the Russian commanders were not provided with instructions.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 29.

We have *plain* evidence of crystals being embedded in many lavas whilst the paste or basis has continued fluid.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 6.

6. Unqualified; undisguised; unmistakable; sheer; downright; absolute.

This is *plain* confederacy to disgrace us.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Others fell to *plaine* stealing, both night & day, from ye Indeans, of which they greevously complained.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 130.

Through the multitude of them that were to suffer, it could no more be call'd a Persecution, but a *plain* Warr.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

They suspected some malicious dealing, if not *plain* treachery. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 107.

7. Without a figured pattern; unornamented with decorative patterns or designs; also, when applied to fabrics, untwilled or uncolored: as, *plain* black cloth; *plain* muslin.—**8.** Void of ornament or bright color; without embellishment; simple; unadorned.

Hauing obteyned my long expected wish, I doe in all humblenesse prostrate my selfe and this *plaine* discourse of my trauels to your most excellent Maiestie.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), Ded., p. 15.

The women's dress [in Switzerland] is very *plain*, those of the best quality wearing nothing on their heads generally but furs which are to be met with in their own country. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

I took a *plain* but clean and light summer dress from my drawer and put it on; it seemed no attire had ever so well become me. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

9. Without beauty; homely: as, she is *plain*, but clever.

Jer. By this light, she 's as handsome a girl as any in Seville.
Is. Then, by these eyes, I think her as *plain* a woman as ever I beheld. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

I looked at my face in the glass, and felt it was no longer *plain;* there was hope in its aspect, and life in its colour.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Suppose her fair, her name suppose
Is Car, or Kitty;
She might be Jane—she might be *plain*—
For must the subject of my strain
Be always pretty? *F. Locker*, The Housemaid.

10. Artless; simple; unlearned; without artifice or affectation; unsophisticated.

I am . . . as you know me all, a *plain* blunt man,
That love my friend. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 222.

Of many *plain* yet pious Christians this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

You must take what he sayes patiently, because he is a *plaine* man.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

Those [Friends] who entered the army illustrated in their *plain* speech and quiet courage the virtues of their lineage. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 563.

11. Not highly seasoned; not rich; not luxuriously dressed: as, a *plain* diet.—**12.** Incomplex; simple.

Plain sounds = simplices sonos.
Hoole, tr. of The Visible World.

13. In *card-playing*, not trumps; lay: as, a *plain* card; a *plain* suit.—**14.** Whole-colored; not variegated: as, *plain* white eggs.—**15.** Smooth; unstriate, as muscular fiber.—**In plain**, plainly; in plain terms.

He tolde him point for point, *in* short and *playn*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 521.

Plain as a packstaff or **pikestaff**, perfectly plain; quite clear. See quotations under *packstaff*.—**Plain bonito.** See *bonito*.—**Plain cloth**, any untwilled fabric.—**Plain clothes**, the ordinary dress of civil life; non-official dress: opposed to *uniform:* as, a policeman or soldier in *plain clothes*.

They met his Royal Highness in *plain clothes*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxi.

Plain compass, a simple form of surveyors' instrument, including a compass, a graduated circle, a main plate, sights, and levels. It is supported for use upon the head of the Jacob's-staff.—**Plain couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Plain descant.** See *counterpoint*[2], 3.—**Plain dress**, dress without ornament, as worn by members of the Society of Friends.—**Plain drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Plain embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery which is without raised work, or padding, or couching of elaborate character—that is, simple needlework on a flat foundation. (*b*) Embroidery in the same color as the ground.—**Plain harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Plain muscles** or **muscle-fibers**, unstriated muscles or muscle-fibers.—**Plain paper, sailing, stitch, titmouse,** etc. See the nouns.—**The plain language**, the manner of speech adopted by the Society of Friends. It disallows all merely ceremonious usages, as the plural *you* addressed to an individual, all titles of compliment or rank, etc.—**Syn. 4.** Unaffected, honest, candid, ingenuous, downright.—**5.** *Clear, Evident,* etc. (see *manifest*), distinct, patent, unmistakable, unequivocal, unambiguous, explicit, intelligible.—**8.** Unvarnished, unembellished.

II. *n.* **1.** An extent of level, or nearly level, land; a region not noticeably diversified with mountains, hills, or valleys. *The Plains*, in North America, are the lands lying between the 104th meridian and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This region has a gradual slope from the mountains to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, but is nowhere broken by any conspicuous ranges of hills. It is a region of small precipitation, wooded only along the banks of the streams, and not always there. The *Plains* and the *prairies* are not properly the same, from either a geographical or a climatological point of view. See *prairie*.

Aftre gon men be the hille, beayde the *Pleynes* of Galylee, unto Nazarethe, where was wont to ben a gret Cytee and a fair. *Maundevile*, Travels, p. 112.

Ffrom thens a man may se all Arabye, and the Mownte of Abaryn, and Nebo, and Phasga, the *playnes* of Jordan, and Jherico, and the Dede see vnto the ston of Deserte.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

This City of Lyons . . . is situate under very high rocks and hils on one side, and hath a very ample and spacious *plaine* on the other. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 59.

2. A field; especially, a field of battle.

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbuthnot*.

3. An open space surrounded by houses: as, St. Mary's *Plain;* the Theater *Plain*, in Norwich. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—**Cock of the plains.** See *cock*[1], and cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Plain of Mars**, in *palmistry*, the space in the middle of the palm of the hand between the line of the heart and the line of life, and surrounded by the mounts.—**The Plain**, in the legislatures of the first French revolution, the floor of the House, occupied by the more moderate party; hence, that party itself, as distinguished from *the Mountain*.

plain[1] (plān), *adv.* [< ME. *playn, pleyn;* < *plain*[1], *a.*] In a plain manner; plainly; clearly; openly; frankly; bluntly.

This is the poynt, to speken short and *pleyn*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 790.

Sir, to tell you *plain*,
I'll find a fairer face not wash'd to-day.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 272.

In them is *plainest* taught, and easiest learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so.
Milton, P. R., iv. 361.

plain[1]†(plān), *v. t.* [< ME. *playnen,* etc.; < *plain*[1], *a.* Cf. *plane*[1], *v.*] **1.** To make plain, level, or even; smooth; clear.

Discreete demeanour . . . *playneth* the path to felicitie.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 134.

The plot is also *plained* at the cities charges.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 289).

The streets of their cities and townes instead of pauing are planked with fir trees, *plained* & layd euen close the one to the other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 480.

2. To make plain or clear; explain.

His bretheren and his eastern gonne hym freyne
Whi he so sorwful was in al his cheere,
And what thyng was the cause of al his peyne?
But al for noght, he nolde his cause *pleyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1230.

By Aeromancy to discover doubts,
To *plain* out questions as Apollo did.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

What 's dumb in show, I'll *plain* in speech.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol.

plain[2] (plān), *v.* [< ME. *plainen, pleinen, pleynen,* < OF. *pleigner,* F. *plaindre* = Pr. *planher, plagner, planger, plainer, planer* = Sp. *plañir* = It. *piangere, piagnere,* < L. *plangere,* lament, beat the breast or head as a sign of grief, lit. beat, strike, = Gr. πλήσσειν, strike: see *plague*. Cf. *complain*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lament; wail; mourn.

But man after his deth moot wepe and *pleyne*,
Though in this world he have care and wo.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 462.

Teren, Tereu, and thus she gan to *plaine*
Most piteously, which made my hart to greene.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 80.

Though he *plain*, he doth not complain; for it is a harm, but no wrong, which he hath received.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

The air was sad; but sadder still
It fell on Marmion's ear,
It *plain'd* as if disgrace and ill,
And shameful death, were near.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 12.

2†. To whinny: said of a horse.

Right as an hors that can both byte and *pleyne*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 157.

II. *trans.* To lament; bewail; bemoan; mourn over.

Adam *playning* his case, God sent three Angels after her.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 187.

Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have?
Sir J. Harington, State of the Church of Eng.

plainant (plā'nant), *n.* [< F. *plaignant*, plaintiff, prop. ppr. of *plaindre*, complain: see *plain*[2], *v.*] In *law*, a plaintiff.

plainbacks (plān'baks), *n.* Bombazet. [Trade-name among weavers.]

plain-chant (plān'chant), *n.* Same as *plain-song*.

plain-clay (plān'klā), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua depuncta*.

plain-dealer (plān'dē'lėr), *n.* One who expresses his opinions with plainness; one who is frank, honest, and open in speaking and acting.

I the *Plain Dealer* am to act to-day, . . .
An honest man who, like you, never winks
At faults; but, unlike you, speaks what he thinks.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, Prol.

Every man is more ready to trust the poor *plain-dealer* than the glittering false-tongued gallant.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 29.

plain-dealing (plān'dē'ling), *a.* Dealing with sincerity and frankness; honest; open; speaking and acting without guile.

It must not be denied but I am a *plain-dealing* villain.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 33.

It becomes us well
To get *plain-dealing* men about ourselves,
Such as you all are here.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

plain-dealing (plān'dē'ling), *n.* Sincere, frank, and honest speech or conduct; conduct or dealing that is without guile, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity and honesty in thought and act.

Too little wit and too much *plain-dealing* for a statesman. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy, iii. 1.

plain-edge (plān'ej), *a.* In *lace-making*, not having a pearl-edge, especially in the case of pillow-lace, which is usually so decorated.

plain-hearted (plān'här'ted), *a.* Having a sincere heart; without guile or duplicity; of a frank disposition.

Free-spoken and *plain-hearted* men, that are the eyes of their country. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 1.

plain-heartedness (plān'här'ted-nes), *n.* Frankness of disposition; sincerity.

A religion that owns the greatest simplicity and openness and freedom and *plainheartedness*.
Hallywell, Moral Discourses (1692), p. 40. (*Latham.*)

plaining (plā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plain*[2], *v.*] Mourning; lamenting.

And in your clefts her *plainings* doe not smother,
But let that echo teach it to another!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

plainly (plān'li), *adv.* [< ME. *plainly, pleynly, plainliche,* etc.; < *plain*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a plain manner. (*a*) Smoothly; evenly. (*b*) Clearly; without obstruction or deception; in a way to be easily perceived or understood; unmistakably. (*c*) Without disguise or

reserve; sincerely; honestly; bluntly; frankly. (*d*) Without ornament or embellishment; simply; soberly: as, a lady *plainly* dressed.

plainness (plān'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plain. (*a*) Evenness of surface; levelness. (*b*) Absence of ornament; lack of artificial show. (*c*) Openness; candor; blunt or unpolished frankness. (*d*) Clearness; distinctness; intelligibility. (*e*) Lack of beauty; homeliness. =Syn. (*d*) *Clearness, Lucidity*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

plain-pug (plān'pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia subnotata*.

plain-singing (plān'sing'ing), *n.* Same as *plain-song*. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Music, iii. [Rare.]

plainsman (plānz'man), *n.*; pl. *plainsmen* (-men). A dweller on the plains.

These *plainsmen* are far from being so heterogeneous a people as is commonly supposed.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 6.

plain-song (plān'sông), *n.* 1. The unisonous vocal music which has been used in the Christian church from its earliest centuries. Its origin is unknown, but it contains elements taken from the ancient Greek music, and possibly also from the ancient Temple music of the Hebrews. It is often called *Gregorian*, from its most prominent early systematizer, or, in certain details, *Ambrosian*. It rests upon an elaborate system of octave scales or modes. (See *mode*[1], 7.) According to the principles and rules of these modes, numerous melodies have been composed or compiled, which have become established by tradition or authority as parts of the liturgies of the Western Church in general and of the modern Roman Catholic Church in particular. This body of melodies includes a great variety of material adapted not only to every part of the liturgy, but to the several seasons of the Christian year. Plain-song melodies are distinguished by adherence to the medieval modes, by independence of rhythmical and metrical structure, and by a limited and austere use of harmony. Their effect is strikingly individual, dignified, and devotional. The style as such is obligatory in the services of the Roman Catholic Church, and has been perpetuated there with remarkable purity, in spite of its contrasts with modern music in general. It has exerted a profound influence upon general musical development, dominating that development until nearly 1600, and furnishing innumerable hints and themes to all subsequent styles. The medieval theory of counterpoint was a direct outgrowth of the melodic principle of plain-song. See *Gregorian, tone, mode*[1], *antiphon, introit*, and *prick-song*.
2. A cantus firmus or theme chosen for contrapuntal treatment: so called because often an actual fragment of plain-song.—3. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; hence, a plain, unexaggerated statement.

All the ladies . . . do plainly report
That without mention of them you can make no sport;
They are your *playne song*, to singe descant upon.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

The humour of it is too hot, that is the very *plain-song* of it. *Shak.*, tlen. V., iii. 2. 6.

Auli. Lingua, thou strikest too much upon one string,
Thy tedious *plain-song* grates my tender ears.
Lin. Tis plain, indeed, for truth no discant needs.
Brewer, Lingua, i. 1.

plain-speaking (plān'spē'king), *n.* Plainness or bluntness of speech; candor; frankness. *Raget*.

plain-spoken (plān'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking or spoken with plain, unreserved sincerity; frank.

The reputation of a *plain-spoken*, honest man.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The convention listened civilly to Mr. Curtis, who presented a very *plain-spoken* address from the New York reformers. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 259.

plainstanes (plān'stānz), *n. pl.* Flagstones; sidewalks; pavements. [Scotch.]

I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstanes* of London. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 262.

plaint (plānt), *n.* [< ME. *plainte, pleinte, pleynt*, < OF. *pleinte*, F. *plainte* = Pr. *planch* = Sp. *llanto*, OSp. *pranto* = Pg. *pranto* = It. *pianto*, < ML. *plancta*, f., plaint, L. *planctus*, a beating of the breast in lamentation, beating, lamentation, < *plangere*, beat the breast, lament: see *plain*[2].] 1. Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; a sad or serious song.

Greet was the plte for to here hem pleyne,
Thurgh whiche *pleyntes* gan her wo encrease.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 970.

Thy accent will excell
In Tragick *plaints* and passionate mischanee.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 427.

Nor Tears can move,
Nor *Plaints* revoke the Will of Jove.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

2†. Representation made of injury or wrong done; complaint.

There are . . . three just grounds of war with Spain: one *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

3. In *law*: (*a*) A statement of grievance made to a court for the purpose of asking redress. (*b*) The first process in an inferior court, in the nature of original process. [Rare.]

plain-table, *n.* See *plane-table*.

plaintful (plānt'fûl), *a.* [< *plaint* + *-ful*.] Complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice; also, containing a plaint.

Hark, *plaintful* ghosts, infernal furies, hark
Unto my woes the hateful heavens do send.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

plaintift†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *plaintiff, plaintive*.

plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *plaintif, plaintife;* < ME. *plaintif, playntyf*, < OF. *plaintif*, complaining; as a noun, one who complains, a plaintiff: see *plaintive*.] I. *n.* In *law*, the person who begins a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim: opposed to *defendant*.

And 'tis well that you
Begin, else I had been the *Plaintiff* now.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 20.

Calling of the plaintiff. See *calling*.—**Nominal plaintiff**, one who appears by name as plaintiff upon the record, but has no interest in the action. Also *nominal party*.

II.† *a.* Complaining.

His younger Son on the polluted Gronnd,
First Fruit of Death, lies *Plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a Brother's Hand. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

plaintive (plān'tiv), *a.* [< F. *plaintif*, lamenting; < *plainte*, lament: see *plaint*. Cf. *plaintiff*.] 1†. Lamenting; complaining; giving utterance to sorrow or grief; repining.

To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 490.

2. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad: said of things: as, a *plaintive* sound; a *plaintive* air; a *plaintive* song.

Whose *plaintive* strain each love-sick miss admires,
And o'er harmonious Justian half expires.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

=Syn. *Plaintive, Querulous*, woful, rueful. *Plaintive* and *querulous* agree in expressing weakness. He who is *querulous* is ready to find fault over trivial matters, and in a weak, captious, tired way; there is a tone recognized as *querulous*. *Plaintive* is rarely said of persons; a *plaintive* tone or utterance conveys a subdued regret or lamentation: as, the *plaintive* note of the mourning dove. See *petulant*.

The *plaintive* wave, as it broke on the shore,
Seemed sighing for rest for evermore.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 120.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

plaintively (plān'tiv-li), *adv.* In a plaintive manner; mournfully; sadly.

plaintiveness (plān'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being plaintive; mournfulness.

plaintless (plānt'les), *a.* [< *plaint* + *-less*.] Without complaint; unrepining.

By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *plaintless* patience it excels.
Savage, The Wanderer, ii.

plain-wanderer (plān'won'dėr-ėr), *n.* A bush-quail of the genus *Pedionomus:* as, the collared *plain-wanderer, P. torquatus*. [A book-name.]

plain-wave (plān'wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia inornata*.

plain-work (plān'wėrk), *n.* Plain needlework, as distinguished from embroidery.

plaisance†, *n.* [< F. *plaisance*, pleasance: see *pleasance*.] An obsolete form of *pleasance*.

Plaisance, and joy, and a lively spirit, and a pleasant conversation, and the innocent caresses of a charitable humanity, is not forbidden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 742.

plaise†, *n.* See *plaice*.

plaister, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *plaster*.

plait (plāt), *n.* [Also *plat, pleat*, and (obs.) *plight;* early mod. E. also *playt, pleyght*, etc.; < ME. *plaite, playte*, < OF. *pleit, plet, ploit*, F. *pli*, a fold, ply, = Pr. *pleg, plec* = Sp. *pliegue* = Pg. *prega* = It. *piega*, a fold, < ML. as if **plictum*, neut., **plieta*, fem., for *plicatum, plicata*, neut. and fem. of L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] 1. A flattened gather or fold; an overlapping fold made by doubling cloth or some similar fabric in narrow strips upon itself.

They vse all one maner of appareyle: as longe coates withowte *pleyghtes* and with narrowe sleaues, after the maner of the Hungaryans.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 320).

That attire,
E'en as it sits on thee, not a *plait* alter'd.
Middleton, A Mad World, iv. 4.

It is very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and folding of the drapery. *Addison*.

2. A braid, as of hair, straw, etc.

But in and eam the Queen hersel,
Wi' gowd *plait* on her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 325).

A high crown of shining brown *plaits*, with curls that floated backward. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

3. Rope-yarn strands braided into sennit.—**Brazilian, Leghorn**, etc., **plait**. See the qualifying words.

plait (plāt), *v.* [Also *plat, pleat*, and (obs.) *plight;* < ME. *plaiten, playtyn, plaitin, pleten*, < *playte, plaite*, etc.: see *plait, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To fold; double in narrow strips: as, to *plait* a gown or a sleeve. See *plaiting* and *box-plaiting*.—2. To braid; interweave the locks or strands of: as, to *plait* the hair.

She has *plaited* her yellow locks
A little abune her bree.
Hynde Etin (Child's Ballads, I. 294).

I'll weave her Garlands, and I'll *pleat* her Hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. To mat; felt. *E. H. Knight*.

II.† *intrans.* To twist; twine.

The worm lept out, the worm lept down,
She *plaited* round the stone;
And ay as the ship came to the land
She banged it off again.
The Laidley Worm of Spindleston-heugh (Child's Ballads, I. 285).

plaited (plā'ted), *p. a.* 1. Folded; made in or with, or marked by, folds or flattened flutings; pleated: as, a shirt with a *plaited* bosom.

The Romaines, of any other people most seuere censurers of decencie, thought no vpper garment so comely for a ciuill man as a long *playted* gowne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan; fluted.—3. Wrinkled; contracted; knitted.

A conflicting of shame and ruth
Was in his *plaited* brow. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

4. Braided; interwoven: as, *plaited* hair.

Though tarks or *plaited* willows make your hive,
A narrow inlet to their cells contrive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5†. Tangled; intricate.

Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 283.

Plaited lace. See *lace*.—**Plaited stitch**, one of the stitches of worated work or Berlin wool work, in which the threads span a considerable distance at each insertion, the result being a sort of herring-bone pattern.—**Plaited string work**, a kind of fancy work made with small cord, or ordinary string, narrow ribbon, or tape, which is plaited or twisted into simple patterns.—**Plaited worms**, the *Aspidogasteridæ*.

plaiter (plā'tėr), *n.* [< *plait* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which plaits or braids; especially, an implement for producing plaits of regular size, as in cloth.

plaiting (plā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plait, v.*] 1. The act or process of making plaits or folds, or of interweaving or braiding two or more strands, fibers, etc.

Plaiting appears to have been the process first practised; for short fibers, such as grass, rushes, &c., can be used without the aid of spinning by this means.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 404.

2. Plaits, folds, or braids taken collectively.—3. In *hat-making*, the felting or interweaving of the hair to form the body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat. Also called *hardening*.

plaiting-machine (plā'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forming plaits in cloth; a plaiter. In simple forms it is merely a board with a series of needles hinged to one side, the fabric being folded in plaits under the needles in any manner desired, and held in position by the needles till the form has been impressed by a hot iron. Other machines, whether serving as attachments to sewing-machines or working independently, operate by means of reciprocating blades, which tack or push the fabric into plaits, these plaits being fixed by means of hot irons or heated cylinders.

plait-work (plāt'wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of interlacing or interwoven bands, seeming as if plaited together. Compare *strap-work*.

plakat (plak'at), *n.* [Siamese name.] The fighting-fish.

plan (plan), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *plan*, < F. *plan*, a ground-plot of a building (= Sp. *plan, plano* = Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*), < *plan*, flat, a later form than the vernacular *plain*, < L. *planus*, flat, plane: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] 1. The representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart; specifically, the representation of a building or other structure in horizontal section, as it stands or is intended to stand on the ground, showing its extent, and the division and distribution of its area into apartments, rooms, passages, etc., or its method of construction and the relation of its parts. The *raised plan* of a building is the same as an *elevation*. A *geometrical plan* is one drawn to scale, or one in which the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportions. A *perspective plan* is one the lines of which follow the rules

of perspective, thus showing more distant parts smaller than they are in fact in relation to the nearer parts. The term *plan* may be applied to the draft or representation of any projected work on paper or on a plane surface: as, the *plan* of a town or city, or of a harbor or fort. See cuts under *camp* and *canal-lock*.

2. Disposition of parts according to a certain design.

> Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man,
> A mighty maze! but not without a *plan*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 6.

> Man only mars kind Nature's *plan*,
> And turns the fierce pursuit on man.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, iii. 1.

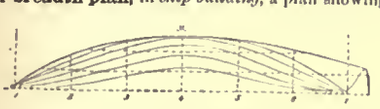
3. A formulated scheme for the accomplishment of some object or the attainment of an end; the various steps which have been thought out and decided upon for the carrying out of some project or operation.

> Where there seemed nothing but confusion, he can now discern the dim outlines of a gigantic *plan*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 322.

> The very fact of a *plan* implies a logical procedure.
> *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 253.

4. A method or process; a way; a custom.

> For why? because the good old rule
> Sufficeth them, the simple *plan*,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can.
> *Wordsworth*, Rob Roy's Grave.

5. A type of structure: as, man is the highest development of the vertebrate *plan;* the *plan* of a mollusk or an insect.—**American plan.** See *American.*—**Common plan,** in *biol.*, an archetype.—**Details of a plan.** See *detail.*—**European plan.** See *European.*—**Half-breadth plan,** in *ship-building*, a plan showing the

Half-breadth Plan.

various lines of one longitudinal half of a ship projected on the horizontal plane.—**Hemal plan,** in mollusks, that modification of the common plan in which, by disproportionate growth of the postabdomen, the intestine acquires a hemal flexure: distinguished from *neural plan.*—**Instalment plan.** See *instalment.*—**Neural plan,** in mollusks, that modification of the common plan in which, by disproportionate growth of the abdomen, the intestine acquires a neural flexure: distinguished from *hemal plan.*—**Plan of campaign.** (*a*) A formulated scheme for carrying on a campaign. (*b*) In Ireland, a system of procedure formed in 1886 and supported by the National League. The officers of the League, acting as trustees, receive the rent of tenants on rack-rented estates; this money, less a certain abatement demanded by the tenants, is offered to the landlord; if the latter refuses it, it is used for support in cases of eviction.—**Working-plan,** a draft, drawn to a large scale, supplied to artisans or workmen to work from.=**Syn. 1.** *Draft*, delineation, sketch.—3. *Plan, Scheme, Project, Design*, plot. *Design* may represent the end which a *plan, scheme*, or *project* is intended to promote. They all indicate thought given to the general aim and to the details. *Scheme* is the most likely to represent something speculative or visionary: as, he was full of *schemes; project* stands next to it in this respect, but *project* may also be the most definite or concrete: as, a *project* for building a bridge. *Plan* is the least definite; *design* and *plan* may be very indefinite, or have a concrete sense: as, a *design* or *plan* of going away; a *design* or *plan* of a house. *Scheme* is often used in a bad sense; *design* sometimes.

> Lay square the blocks upon the slip,
> And follow well this *plan* of mine.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

> The *scheme* of nature itself is a *scheme* unstrung and mistuned. *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 46.

> And in my ear
> Vented much policy, and *projects* deep
> Of enemies, of aids, battels, and leagues.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 391.

> O Painter of the fruits and flowers!
> We thank thee for thy wise *design*,
> Whereby these human hands of ours
> In Nature's garden work with thine.
> *Whittier*, Lines for an Agricultural Exhibition.

plan (plan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planned*, ppr. *planning*. [< *plan*, *n.*] 1. To lay down on paper the different parts, divisions, dimensions, and methods of construction of (a machine, ship, building, etc.): as, to *plan* an edifice.—2. To scheme; lay plans for; devise ways and means for: as, to *plan* the conquest of a country; to *plan* one's escape.

> *Plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

=**Syn. 1.** To figure, sketch out, delineate.

planæa (plā-nē'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, flat: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] A theoretical organism, corresponding to the fourth stage in the development of an ovum; a hypothetical multicellular astomatous animal, whose larval form should be that of a ciliated planula. See *planula*. Also called *blastæa*. *Haeckel.*

Planæadæ (plā-nē'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *planæa* + *-adæ*.] A hypothetical group of animals having the form of a ciliated planula and the morphologieal valence of a blastula, supposed to have arisen in the primordial geologic period in the direct line of descent of the remote ancestors of the human race. *Haeckel.*

planar (plā'när), *a.* [< L. *planar-ius*, flat: see *planary*.] Lying in a plane; planary; flat.—**Planar dyadic.** See *dyadic.*

Planaria (plā-nā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1776), < LL. *planarius*, flat.] The typical genus of *Planariidæ*. *P. torva* is an example.

planarian (plā-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat (see *planary*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Flat, as a turbellarian; belonging to the *Planarida* or *Dendrocœla*. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Planarida*.

Planarida (plā-nar'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *planarius*, flat, + *-ida*.] A suborder of *Turbellaria*, containing the rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarian worms; the planarians. When the so-called rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemertean worms are excluded, *Planarida* become the same as *Turbellaria*. They are flatworms, mostly oval or elliptical in form, moving by means of vibratile cilia. They are hermaphrodite. In some the intestine is straight and simple or rhabdocœlous, in others branched and complicated or dendrocœlous. They are mostly aquatic, inhabiting both fresh and salt water; but some, the land-planarians, are found in moist earth. See cut under *Dendrocœla*.

planaridan (plā-nar'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Planarian in a broad sense; turbellarian.

II. *n.* A planarian.

planariform (plā-nar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, level, + *forma*, form.] Like a planarian in form; planaridan. Also *planarioid*.

Planariidæ (plan-ạ-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Planaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogonoporous *Dendrocœla* of an oblong form, without a foot differentiated from the body, typified by the genus *Planaria*.

planarioid (plā-nā'ri-oid), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *planariform*.

planary (plā'nạ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *planarius*, flat, level, < L. *planus*, level, plane: see *plain*[1], *plane*[1].] Lying in one plane; flat.

planate (plā'nāt), *a.* [< NL. **planatus*, < L. *planus*, flat: see *plane*[1].] In *entom.*, flat; forming a plane; flattened.

planceer†, *n.* Same as *plancher*.

planch (planch), *n.* [< F. *planche*, < L. *planca*, a board, plank: see *plank*.] 1†. A plank. *Fanshaw.*—2. In *enameling*, a slab of fire-brick or baked fire-clay used to support the work while it is baked in the oven.—3. A flat iron shoe for a mule. *E. H. Knight.*

planch† (planch), *v. t.* [< *planch*, *n.*] To plank; make of or cover with planks or boards. Also *plancher*.

> And to the vineyard is a *planched* gate.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 30.

> Yet with his hoofes doth beat and rent
> The *planched* floore.
> *Gorges*, tr. of Lucan. (*Nares.*)

plancha (plan'chä), *n.* [Mex.] In the Mexican silver-mines, a charge of ore ready for smelting, and also the disk or plate of argentiferous lead produced by the operation.

plancher† (plan'chėr), *n.* [Also *planceer;* early mod. E. also *plauncher;* < F. *plancher*, a floor or ceiling of boards, < *planche*, a board, plank: see *planch*, *plank*.] 1. A plank.

> Upon the ground doth lie
> A hollow *plancher*. *Lyly*, Maid's Metamorph.

> Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 272

2. A floor of wood.

> The holys that hen made forr hand gunoys, they ben scarse kne hey fro the *plawncher*, and of soche holis ben made fyve. *Paston Letters*, I. 88.

> Oak, cedar, and chestnut are the best builders: some are best for plough timber, as ash: some for *planchers*, as deal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 658.

3. In *anat.*, the inferior wall or boundary of a cavity.

plancher† (plan'chėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *plauncher;* < *plancher*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To make a floor of wood. *Abp. Sancroft*, Letter, 1691, in D'Oyly, II. 16.

II. *trans.* Same as *planch*.

> Towers were *plauncherd*, & battlements and portcolyses of timber set vp. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 133.

planchet (plan'chet), *n.* [< F. *planchette*, a small board, a plane table, a circumferentor, formerly also the bottom of a stump, a bush, etc. (= Sp. *plancheta* = Pg. *prancheta*, a circumferentor), dim. of *planche*, a board: see *planch*, *plank*.] A flat piece of metal intended to receive a die-impression for a coin; a coin-blank.

planchette (plan-chet'; as F., ploṅ-shet'), *n.* [< F. *planchette*, a small board, a circumferentor: see *planchet*.] 1. A small heart-shaped or triangular board mounted on three supports, of which two, placed at the angles of the base, are easily moving casters, and the third, placed at the apex, is a pencil-point. If the tips of the fingers of one person, or of two, are placed lightly upon it, the board will often, after a time, move without conscious effort on the part of the operator, and the pencil-point will, it is said, trace lines, words, and even sentences. It was invented about 1855, and was for a time an object of not a little superstition.

2. A circumferentor.

plane[1] (plān), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *plan* (fem. *plane*) = Sp. *plano* = Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*, < L. *planus*, flat, level, plane, plain: see *plain*[1], *a.* II. *n.* < F. *plan* = Sp. Pg. *plano* = It. *piano*, < NL. *planum*, a geometrical plane; cf. L. *planum*, level ground, a plain, neut. of L. *planus*, level, flat, plane, plain: see *plain*[1], *n.* Cf. *plan*, *n.* *Plane*[1], *plain*[1], *plan*, *piano*, are from the same L. word.] I. *a.* 1. Having the character of a plane; contained within a plane: as, a *plane* mirror; a *plane* curve. In *n*-dimensional geometry, sometimes applied to a linear manifold of any number of dimensions, for which *flat* is generally used.

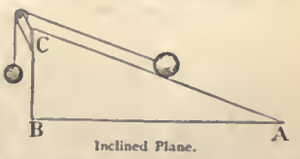
2. In *bot.*, having a flat surface or surfaces.—3. In *entom.*, flat and not deflexed; flat at the margins: as, *plane* elytra.—**Plane angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Plane ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3.—**Plane chart, curve, function, geometry, inflection.** See the nouns.—**Plane cubic parabola.** See *cubic.*—**Plane scale,** in *mac.*, a scale on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc.—**Plane screw,** a disk with a spiral thread upon its side.—**Plane surveying,** the surveying of tracts of moderate extent, without regarding the curvature of the earth.—**Plane trigonometry.** See *trigonometry.*—**Plane wings,** in *entom.*, wings which are extended horizontally in repose.

II. *n.* 1. A geometrical surface such that if any two points in it are joined by a straight line, the line will lie wholly on the surface; a surface such that two of them which have any three points in common must coincide over their whole extent; hence, a real surface having (approximately) this form; a level surface. It is thus the simplest of all geometrical surfaces. A plane may also be defined as a surface of the form which is the ideal limit toward which the surfaces of three rigid solids, A, B, C, approximate, if these are ground together in successive pairs, AB, BC, CA, AB, and so on indefinitely. In higher geometry a plane is considered as unlimited; but in elementary geometry a part of such a surface is also called a *plane*.

Specifically—2. In *biol.*: (*a*) An ideal surface of extension in any axis of an organism: as, the vertical longitudinal *plane* of the body. (*b*) A surface approximately flat or level; a "horizon": as, the *plane* of the teeth or of the diaphragm.—3. In *coal-mining*, any slope or incline on which coal is raised or lowered, but usually applied to self-acting inclines, or those on which the coal is lowered by gravity. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] In England any main road, whether level or inclined, may be called a *plane*.—4. In *crystal.*, one of the natural faces of a crystal.—5. Figuratively, a grade of existence or a stage of development: as, to live on a higher *plane*.—**Alveolocondylean plane.** See *craniometry.*—**Aspect of a plane.** See *aspect.*—**Axial, basal, circular plane.** See the adjectives.—**Camper's plane,** the plane passing through the auricular points and the base of the inferior nasal spine. Also called *auriculospinal plane.*—**Cleavage-plane,** in *mineral.*, a surface produced by cleavage.

> The flat surfaces obtained by splitting a crystal are called its *cleavage planes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 347.

Composition plane. See *composition.*—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order.** See *cyclic.*—**Cyclifying, diagonal, diametral, directing plane.** See the adjectives.—**Double-acting inclined plane,** in *rail.*, etc., an inclined plane worked by the gravity of the load conveyed, the loaded wagons which descend being made to pull up the empty ones by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the plane.—**Double-tangent plane.** See *double.*—**Flecnodal, flecnodal, focal, frontal, horizontal plane.** See the adjectives.—**Glabello-lambdoidean plane of Hamy,** the plane of the glabella and lambda, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Glabello-occipital plane,** the plane of the glabello-occipital diameter, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Inclined plane,** in *mech.*, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle. It is one of the most fundamental simple machines or mechanical powers. In the figure, AC is the inclined plane, CB the height of the plane, BA its base, and BAC the angle of inclination or elevation. The power necessary to sustain any weight on an inclined plane is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length, or as CB to CA. This was first proved by Stevinus, as follows. Let the two ends of a chain be joined, and let it be then hung over the inclined plane. Then, the festoon which hangs below AB pulls equally upon the two ends, and consequently the part lying on AC balances the part on BC—that is, weights proportional to the lengths of those two sides of the triangle balance one another. Hence, the



Inclined Plane.

less the height of the plane in proportion to its length, or the less the angle of inclination, the greater the mechanical effect. By the inclined plane a given weight may be raised to a given elevation with less expense of force than would be required to raise it perpendicularly to the same elevation. The name *inclined plane* is sometimes loosely applied to a short railroad of steep grade, where the cars are drawn up the incline by means of a wire rope moved by a stationary engine at the top of the slope, or where special forms of rail and engine are used to overcome the grade. The inclined plane of Mahanoy, Pennsylvania, is an example of the first, the Mount Washington Railroad, New Hampshire, of the second. Inclined planes have been used to lift canal-boats from one level to another, and more recently, as at Cincinnati and at Hoboken, New Jersey, for lifting street-cars and passengers.—**Index of a plane.** See *index*.—**Meckel's plane,** the plane of the auricular and alveolar points.—**Median, mesial plane.** See the adjectives.—**Merkel's plane,** the plane of the auricular points and the lower border of the orbits.—**Metatatic plane,** a plane which contains two metatatic principal axes.—**Naso-iniac plane,** the plane of the nasion and the inion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Naso-opisthiac plane,** the plane of the nasion and the opisthion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Nuchal plane,** the surface of the occipital bone between the superior curved line and the foramen magnum.—**Objective, oblique, original plane.** See the adjectives.—**Occipital plane,** the surface of the occipital bone above the superior curved line.—**Orbital plane,** the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone.—**Osculating plane.** See *osculate*.—**Palatine plane of Barclay,** in *craniom.*, the plane tangent to the arch of the palate along the middle line.—**Pencil of planes.** See *pencil*[1].—**Perspective plane.** See *perspective*.—**Pitch of a plane.** See *pitch*[1].—**Plane at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3.—**Plane of Aeby,** the plane of the nasion and the basion, perpendicular to the median plane.—**Plane of Baer,** in *craniom.*, the plane determined by the superior border of the zygomatic arches.—**Plane of Blumenbach,** in *craniom.*, the horizontal plane upon which the skull, without the mandible, rests.—**Plane of Busk,** the plane of the bregma and the auricular points.—**Plane of comparison,** in *fort.*, a datum-plane; a horizontal plane passing through the highest or lowest part of a fortification or its site.—**Plane of Daubenton,** the plane of the opisthion and the inferior border of the orbits.—**Plane of deflade,** in *fort.*, a plane passing through the interior crest or the highest point of a work, and parallel to the plane of site.—**Plane of flotation.** See *flotation*.—**Plane of mastication,** the plane tangent to the masticating surface of the teeth of the upper jaw.—**Plane of Morton,** the plane passing through the most prominent points of the occipital and parietal protuberances.—**Plane of polarization.** See *polarization*.—**Plane of projection.** Same as *perspective plane*.—**Plane of Rolle,** the plane of the auricular and the alveolar points.—**Plane of the ischium,** in *obstet.*, the lateral wall of the true pelvis, extending from the iliopectineal line to the end of the ischial tuberosity, and including small parts of the ilium and pubis.—**Plane of the picture.** Same as *perspective plane*.—**Polar curve of a plane.** See *polar*.—**Polar plane of a point.** See *polar*.—**Pole of a plane.** See *pole*[2].—**Popliteal plane,** the popliteal surface of the femur.—**Primitive plane.** See *primitive*.—**Prismatic planes.** See *prismatic*.—**Sagittal plane,** the median longitudinal and vertical plane of bilateral animals: so called because the sagittal suture of the skull lies in this plane.—**Temporal plane,** the temporal surface of the cranium.—**To detail on the plane.** See *detail*.—**Twinning-plane.** See *twin*.=**Syn. 1.** See *plain*[1], *n.*

plane[1] (plān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planed*, ppr. *planing*. [< *plane*[1], *a.* Cf. *plain*[1] and *plane*[2], *v.*, ult. the same word.] To make plane or smooth; make clear.

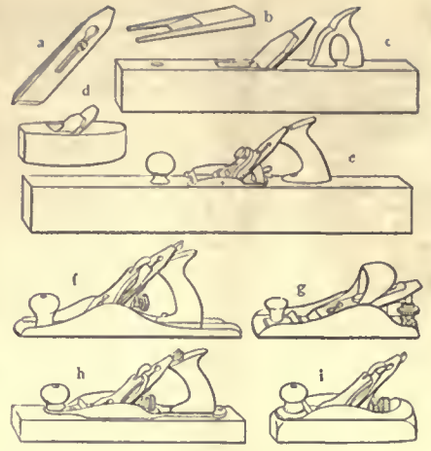
> What student came but that you *planed* her path
> To Lady Psyche? *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

plane[2] (plān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *planed*, ppr. *planing*. [< ME. *planen*, < OF. (and F.) *planer* = It. *pianare*, < LL. *planare*, plane (with a cutting-tool), make level, < L. *planus*, level: see *plane*[1].] 1. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane: as, to *plane* wood.—2†. To rub out; erase.

> He *planed* awey the names everichon
> That he biforn had writen in his tables.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 50.

plane[2] (plān), *n.* [< F. *plane*, a carpenters' tool, < ML. *plana*, a carpenters' tool, < LL. *planare*, plane (with a cutting-tool), make level: see *plane*[2], *v.*] 1. A tool for paring, smoothing, truing, and finishing woodwork. The essential parts of a plane are a stock or frame of wood or metal, having a smooth, concave, or convex base or sole, and a throat in which is placed a steel cutter called the *plane-iron* or *bit*. Various devices are used to keep the bit in position in the stock, the most simple and common being a wedge of wood. Planes are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, and range from 1 to 72 inches in length. Nearly all are distinguished by names having reference to the particular kind of work for which they are designed, as the *edge-plane*, *molding-plane*, and *smoothing-plane*. Planes are also used for truing soft metal surfaces. Plane-irons are inserted in their stocks at various pitches or angles, according to the duty they are to perform. Common pitch, or 45° from the horizontal line, is used in all bench-planes for soft woods. The pitch is increased with the hardness of the material to be worked. See *pitch*[1] and *plane-stock*, and cut in next column.

2. A metallic gage or test for a true surface; a true plane or plane surface; a surface-plate.—3. An instrument, resembling a plasterers' trowel, used by brickmakers for striking off clay projecting above the top of the mold.—**Box-slipped plane,** a plane provided with slips of boxwood to afford a more durable wearing surface.—**Circular plane,** a plane having a steel sole which is flexible and can be adjusted to the required arc. Also called *round plane* and *rounding-plane*.—**Combination plane.** See *combination*.—**Concave plane.** Same as *compass-plane*.—**Coopers' plane,** a long plane set obliquely, with the sole upward, used for jointing staves. Also called *jointer*.—**Dovetail-plane,** a side rabbet-plane having a very narrow sole, so that it can be used to dress the sides of dovetail-tenons or -mortises.—**Fork-staff plane,** a plane used by joiners for working convex or cylindrical surfaces.—**Hollow plane,** a molding-plane with a convex sole.—**Joiners' plane.** See *joiner*.—**Long plane,** a joiners' plane 27 inches long, used when a piece of stuff is to be planed very true. *E. H. Knight*.—**Mouth of a plane.** See *mouth*.—**Round-nosed plane,** in *joinery*, a bench-plane with a rounded sole, used for coarse work.—**Round plane,** a round-soled plane used for making beads, stair-rails, and other rounded work. Also called *rounding-plane*.—**Scale-board plane,** a plane for splitting off from a block the wide, thin chips or sheets of wood for making a usual form of hat-box, etc. It is either pulled or driven over the stuff, the thickness of each shaving or scale-board depending upon the projection of the iron. Sometimes the iron is fixed and the wood is drawn over it, the scale-board dropping down through an opening in the bench. Also called *scabbard-plane*. (See also *bench-plane*, *block-plane*, *fore-plane*, *jack-plane*, *rabbet-plane*, *trying-plane*.)



Planes.

a, plane-iron; *b*, wooden wedge for front of iron as used in *c* and *d*; *c*, fore-plane; *d*, smoother-plane; *e*, jointer-plane; *f*, iron jack-plane; *g*, iron block-plane; *h*, wooden jack-plane; *i*, wooden block-plane.

plane[3] (plān), *n.* [< ME. *plane*, < OF. *plane*, F. *plane*, also *platane* = Sp. *plátano* = Pg. It. *platano*, < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, the plane-tree, < πλατύς, broad: see *plat*[3].] The plane-tree.

> In serve and peche, in *plane* and populc.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

Mock-plane, the sycamore maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, whose leaves resemble those of the plane-tree. See under *maple*.

plane-bit (plān'bit), *n.* The cutter of a plane; a plane-iron. *E. H. Knight*.—**Plane-bit holder,** a device for holding a plane-bit to the stone while it is ground.

plane-guide (plān'gīd), *n.* In *joinery*, an adjustable guide or attachment to a plane-stock, used in beveling the edges of boards.

plane-iron (plān'ī″ėrn), *n.* The cutting-iron of a plane. Plane-irons are made either double or single, and are armed with a steel cutting edge.

planeness (plān'nes), *n.* The condition of being or having a plane surface.

> On pulling the plates apart the bloom was found to be burnished practically all over both surfaces, showing, of course, that the platinating had not sensibly altered the *planeness* of the surfaces.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 454.

plane-plane (plān'plān), *a.* Having two plane surfaces perfectly parallel to each other.

plane-polarized (plān'pō″lăr-izd), *a.* See *polarization*.

planer (plā'nėr), *n.* [< *plane*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A tool for planing wood; a plane; also, a planing-machine.—2†. A utensil for smoothing or leveling salt in salt-cellars.

> Than loke your salte be whyte and dryc, the *planer* made of Iuory, two inches brode & thre inches longe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

3. In *printing*, a block of wood, about 9 inches long, 3½ wide, and 3 high, on the top of which is a strip of leather, by means of which the projecting types of a form are beaten down to a level by blows of a mallet.—**Compound planer,** a machine-tool which combines two planes in one. *E. H. Knight*.—**Diagonal planer,** a machine for wood-planing in which the planing-cylinder is placed obliquely to the line of motion of the stuff which is to be planed.—**Planer knife-grinder.** See *knife-grinder*.—**Snow-planer,** an implement for removing snow from the surface of ice.

Planera (plan'ē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Gmelin, 1791), named after J. J. *Planer* (1743–89), a German botanist.] A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Ulmeæ*. It is characterized by the fruit, which is wingless, ovoid, nut-like, keeled, and ronghened, thick and coriaceous or somewhat fleshy, and containing one cell and one seed. There is but one species, native of North America. See *planer-tree*.

planer-bar (plā'nėr-bär), *n.* An attachment to a planer to enable it to perform within certain limits the work of a slotting- or shaping-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

planer-center (plā'nėr-sen″tėr), *n.* A device, similar to a lathe-center, used to support small work on a planing-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

planer-chuck (plā'nėr-chuk), *n.* A device bolted or keyed to a planer-table, and serving to dog an object under the action of the plane. *E. H. Knight*.

planer-head (plā'nėr-hed), *n.* The slide-rest of a planing-machine.

planerite (plan'ėr-īt), *n.* [After D. J. *Planer*, director of mines in the Ural mountains.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite.

planer-tree (plā'nėr-trē), *n.* A tree of the southern United States, *Planera aquatica*. It is a small tree, with alternate two-ranked toothed leaves, preceded by small axillary clusters of polygamous flowers with bell-shaped calyx and four or five slender projecting stamens. It is most common along the Red River and in southern Arkansas. It resembles the elm, requires wet situations, grows about 30 feet high, and produces a hard compact light-brown wood.

planer-vise (plā'nėr-vīs), *n.* A device to hold work on the bed of a planing-machine by means of a movable jaw.

plane-sailing (plān'sā″ling), *n.* In *nav.*, the art of determining a ship's place on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical. This supposition may be adopted for short distances without leading to great errors; and it affords great facilities in calculation, as the place of the ship is found by the solution of a right-angled plane triangle. In plane-sailing the principal terms made use of are the *course*, *distance*, *departure*, and *difference of latitude*, any two of which being given the others can be found. See *sailing*.

plane-stock (plān'stok), *n.* The body of a plane, in which the cutting-iron is fitted. Its under surface, which in use is against the work, is called the *sole* or *face;* the cutting-blade is the *iron;* the device which holds the iron upon the inclined bed is the *wedge;* the opening through which the plane-iron passes is the *mouth;* a projecting portion at the front end is the *horn;* and the pushing-handle which projects above the back end is the *toat*.

planet (plan'et), *n.* [< ME. *planete* = D. *planeet* = MHG. *planēte*, G. Sw. Dan. *planet*, < OF. *planete*, F. *planète* = Sp. Pg. *planeta* = It. *pianeta*, < LL. *planeta*, rarely *planetes*, a planet, < Gr. πλανήτης, a wanderer, a wandering star, a planet, lengthened form of πλάνης, pl. πλάνητες, a wanderer, a planet, cf. πλανάν, cause to wander, pass. πλανάσθαι, wander, < πλάνη, a wandering, perhaps for *πάλνη, akin to L. *palari*, wander.] 1. A star other than a fixed star; a star revolving in an orbit. The sun was formerly considered as a planet, but is now known to be a fixed star. By *planet* is ordinarily meant a *primary planet* of the solar system, or body revolving round the sun in a nearly circular orbit. Of these eight are *major planets*—being, in their order from the sun, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. There are besides about 300 *minor planets* known. (See *planetoid*.) The periodic comets are not regarded as planets. A *secondary planet* is a satellite, or small body revolving round a primary planet: thus, the moon is a secondary planet. See *solar system* (under *solar*), *gravitation*, *Kepler's laws* (under *law*), and the names of the major planets.

> The *planet* earth, so steadfast though she seem,
> Insensibly three different motions move.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 129.

2. Same as *planeta*, 2.—**Interior planets.** See *interior*.—**Limit of a planet.** See *limit*.—**Osculating elements of a planet.** See *osculate*.—**Perturbations of the planets.** See *perturbation*, 4.—**Superior planets.** See *superior*.

planeta (plā-nē'tą), *n.*; pl. *planetæ* (-tē). [ML.] 1. Originally, an ample mantle, usually of costly material, similar to the pænula, or chasuble in its earlier or circular form. It was worn by the wealthy, and especially by senators, officials, and nobles, in Rome and other parts of the West during the fifth and sixth centuries.

Hence—2. A chasuble. The name *planeta* (apparently unknown to the Greek Church) seems to have been especially used during the seventh and eighth centuries. After this the vestment was usually called a *casula* or *chasuble;* but *planeta* is still the official term in the Roman Catholic Church. At certain penitential seasons (Advent, Lent, etc.) the deacon and subdeacon in cathedrals and some other churches wear a folded planeta (*planeta plicata*), except in reading the epistle and gospel.

> The *planeta* was worn by bishops as well as by presbyters. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 461.

plane-table (plān'tā″bl), *n.* 1. An important instrument of topographical surveying, consisting of a drawing-board mounted upon a tripod, and capable of being leveled and turned in

azimuth, sometimes also having two horizontal motions of translation. An indispensable accompaniment of the plane-table is the alidade, which is a straight-edge carrying upon a standard a telescope with cross-wires (generally with a telemeter), which telescope is horizontally fixed relatively to the straight-edge, but has a motion in altitude. The alidade generally carries a delicate magnetic needle. A certain number of points having been geodetically determined and marked by signals, the plane-table is set up at any other point, and the paper upon which the map is to be drawn, having the trigonometric points laid down upon it, is placed upon the table. The latter is then brought into proper orientation, and the position of the station determined graphically by the three-point problem. The plane-table presents some slight difficulties when the scale is to be so large that the board itself appears of considerable size on the map, and especially when irregularly laid out towns are to be surveyed with the last degree of accuracy. On the other hand, the plane-table is of little use in mere reconnaissance. But in most cases it is the chief instrument of the topographer, and is used in all topographical surveys except those of Great Britain.

2. In *mining*, an inclined table or surface of boards on which ore is dressed; a frame, or framing-table.

Also *plain-table*.

plane-table (plān'tā′bl), *v. t.* [< *plane-table*, *n.*] To survey with a plane-table.

plane-tabler (plān'tā′blėr), *n.* A topographic engineer using a plane-table.

plane-tabling (plān'tā′bling), *n.* The employment of a plane-table; the act or process of making a map by means of a plane-table.

planetarium (plan-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *planetariums*, *planetaria* (-umz, -ä). [= F. *planétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *planetario*, < NL. *planetarium*, prop. neut. of LL. **planetarius*, planetary: see *planetary*.] An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets. See *orrery*.

planetary (plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *planétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *planetario*, < LL. **planetarius*, planetary (only as a noun, *planetarius*, an astrologer), < *planeta*, a planet: see *planet*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; consisting of planets: as, *planetary* motions; *planetary* inhabitants; the *planetary* system. —2. Having the character attributed to a planet; erratic or wandering.

I am credibly informed he [Richard Greenham] in some sort repented his removal from his parish, and disliked his own erratical and *planetary* life.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 68.

3. In *astrol.*, under the dominion or influence of a planet; produced by or under the influence of planets.

Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-viced city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 108.

Born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn.
Addison, Spectator.

Planetary aberration. See *aberration*.—**Planetary days**, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.—**Planetary nebula.** See *nebula*.—**Planetary years**, the periods of time in which the several planets make their respective revolutions round the sun.

planeted (plan'et-ed), *a.* [< *planet* + *-ed*[2].] Belonging to planets. [Rare.]

Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants — what is it?
What are these sons of wonder?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

planet-gearing (plan'et-gēr′ing), *n.* Any system of gearing in which planet-wheels are introduced; a mechanical device for converting power into speed. It has been employed for driving the cutter-bars of reapers and mowers, and is an element in other machines.

planetic (plā-net'ik), *a.* [In form < LL. *planeticus*, wandering, < Gr. *πλανητικός*, wandering, irregular, < *πλανητός*, wandering, < *πλανᾶσθαι*, wander: see *planet*. In sense directly dependent on *planet*.] Of or pertaining to a planet; resembling a planet in any way.

planetical (plā-net'i-kal), *a.* [< *planetic* + *-al*.] Same as *planetic*.

According to the *planetical* relations.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

Some *planetical* exhalation, or a descending star.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 39.

planeting† (plan'et-ing), *n.* [< *planet* + *-ing*[1].] The music of the planets or spheres.

Tempering all
The jarring spheres, and giving to the world
Again his first and tuneful *planetting*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

planetist† (plan'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *planetiste* = Sp. OIt. *planetista*, < LL. **planetista*, < *planeta*, planet: see *planet*.] An observer of the planets. *Minsheu*.

planetoid (plan'et-oid), *n.* [= F. *planétoïde*, < Gr. *πλανήτης*, a planet, + *εἶδος*, form.] One of the group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the greatness of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic; a minor planet; an asteroid. The diameter of the largest is supposed not to exceed 450 miles, while most of the others are believed to be very much smaller. Ceres was the first to be detected, being observed for the first time by Piazzi, an Italian astronomer, on January 1st, 1801; since 1847 no year has passed without the discovery of new planetoids. The number now known exceeds 290; 10 were discovered in 1888, 6 in 1889, and 5 in the first four months of 1890.

planetoidal (plan-e-toi'dal), *a.* [< *planetoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.

plane-tree (plān'trē), *n.* [< *plane*[3] + *tree*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Platanus*, especially *P. orientalis*, the oriental plane-tree, or its variety *acerifolia*, the maple-leafed plane-tree, often regarded as a species. The oriental plane-tree and its variety are found wild from Persia to Italy, and are common in European parks as ornamental trees. The wood is valued for cabinet-work and turnery. (Also called

Branch of the American Plane-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) with Fruit. *a*, a single nutlet, showing the bristles at its base.

chinar-tree.) The American plane-trees are better known, where native, as *sycamore* or *buttonwood*. The ordinary species is *P. occidentalis*, the largest tree of the Atlantic forests, often from 90 to 120 feet high, found chiefly on bottom-lands. It is not seldom planted for shade and ornament, and its reddish-brown wood is used in various ways. Other names are *buttonball* and *water-beech*. The plane-tree of California is *P. racemosa*, a somewhat smaller tree with very white bark. Plane-trees suffer from a disease caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Gleosporium nervisequum*. The entire foliage appears in early summer as if scorched and withered, but later in the season fresh leaves are developed. The trees rarely die from the effects of the fungus. See *Platanus*.

2. The sycamore maple, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*: so called from the similarity of its leaves to those of the plane. Other maples are also sometimes known as *plane-trees*. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

planet-stricken (plan'et-strik′n), *a.* Affected by the supposed influence of planets; blasted.

Like *planet-stricken* men of yore,
He trembles, smitten to the core
By strong compunctions and remorse.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, lii.

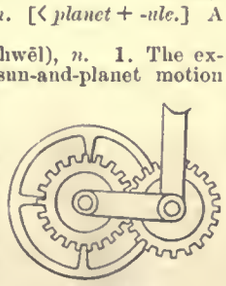
planet-struck (plan'et-struk), *a.* Same as *planet-stricken*.

He battens at the maligned's misery; and if such a man riseth, he falls as if he were *planet-struck*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 479.

Since I saw you I have been *planet-struck*. *Suckling*.

planetule (plan'et-ūl), *n.* [< *planet* + *-ule*.] A little planet.

planet-wheel (plan'et-hwēl), *n.* 1. The exterior wheel of the sun-and-planet motion (see *sun*).—2. In the plural, an epicyclic train of mechanism for producing a variable angular motion, such as that of the radius vector of a planet in its orbit. The common contrivance for this purpose consists of two elliptical wheels connected by teeth in gear with each other, and revolving on their foci. While the driving-wheel moves uniformly, the radius vector of the other has the required motion.


Planet-wheels.

The spur-gear to the right, called the planet-gear, is tied to the center of the other, or sun-gear, by an arm which preserves a constant distance between their centers. Each revolution of the planet-gear, which is rigidly attached to the connecting-rod, gives two to the sun-gear, which is keyed to the fly-wheel shaft.

plangency (plan'jen-si), *n.* [< *plangent* + *-cy*.] The state or quality of being plangent; a noisy dashing or beating. [Rare.]

plangent (plan'jent), *a.* [< L. *plangen(t-)s*, ppr. of *plangere*, beat: see *plain*[2].] 1. Beating; dashing, as waves. [Rare.]

Nor heeds the weltering of the *plangent* wave.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde (ed. 1852), I., I. 10.

2. Resounding; clashing; noisy.

The bell on the orthodox church called the members of Mr. Peck's society together for the business meeting with the same *plangent*, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays. *W. D. Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

The shadows and the generations, the shrill doctors and the *plangent* wars, go by into ultimate silence and emptiness. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Apology for Idlers.

plangor† (plang'gor), *n.* [< L. *plangor*, a striking, beating, a beating the breast in token of grief, < *plangere*, beat: see *plain*[2].] Plaint; lamentation.

The lamentable *plangors* of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice.
Meres, Eng. Literature (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 90).

Plani (plā'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *planus*, flat: see *plane*[1].] In Cuvier's classification, the second family of subbrachiate malacopterygian fishes; the flatfishes: same as *Pleuronectidæ* in a wide sense and the suborder *Heterosomata*.

planicaudate (plā-ni-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*[1] (see *caudate*).] Having a flattened tail: said of reptiles.

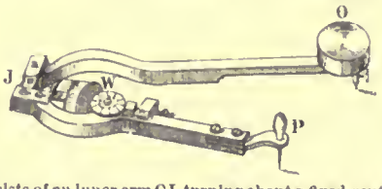
planicipital (plā-ni-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *caput* (*capit-*, in comp. *-cipit-*), head, + *-al*.] Having a flat head, as an insect.

planidorsate (plā-ni-dôr'sāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *dorsum*, back, + *-ate*[1].] Having a flat back.

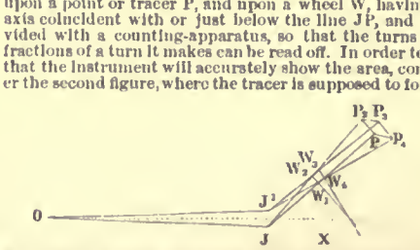
planiform (plā'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *forma*, form.] In *anat.*, presenting a plane or flat surface: said of the articular surface of bones whose jointing is arthrodial.

planigraph (plan'i-gráf), *n.* [< NL. *planum*, a plane, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for reducing or enlarging drawings. It consists of two scales graduated in a definite ratio to each other, attached end to end, and rotating about a pivot at their common origin. Measurements taken on a copy at one side are marked by the operator at the corresponding gradations on the other arm of the instrument. Interchangeable scales are provided for different degrees of enlargement or reduction.

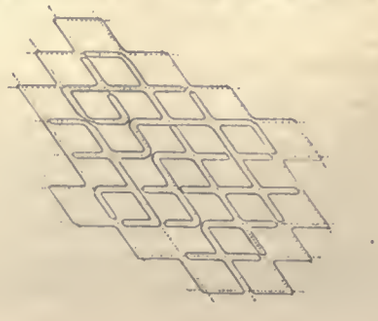
planimeter (plā-nim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *planimètre*; < NL. *planum*, a plane, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring a plane area by carrying a tracer round its periphery, and noting the change of reading of a scale. Planimeters are of various constructions; but the most interesting is the polar planimeter (see the first figure). This



consists of an inner arm GJ, turning about a fixed center G, and an outer arm JP, turning about a joint J, and resting upon a point or tracer P, and upon a wheel W, having its axis coincident with or just below the line JP, and provided with a counting-apparatus, so that the turns and fractions of a turn it makes can be read off. In order to see that the instrument will accurately show the area, consider the second figure, where the tracer is supposed to follow



the outline of an infinitesimal parallelogram, $P_1P_2P_3P_4$, so placed that when the tracer moves from P_2 to P_3 and from P_4 to P_1 the wheel moves from W_2 to W_3 and from W_4 to W_1, both these paths of the wheel being in the direction of its axis, so that it only turns in passing from W_1 to W_2 and from W_3 to W_4, during which motions the in-



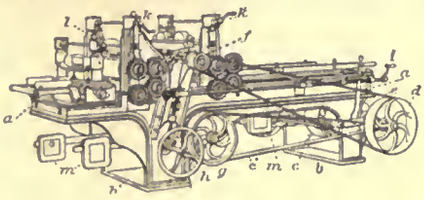
ner arm is stationary. The area of the parallelogram described by the tracer is equal to the base $P_1P_2 = W_1W_2$ ($JP_2 + JW_2$) multiplied by the altitude, which is evidently equal to W_2W_3, so that the area is $W_1W_2 \times W_2W_3 \times (JP_2 + JW_2)$. The wheel turns one way in passing from W_2 to W_3, and the opposite way in passing from W_4 to W_1. But these two paths are not exactly equal, their difference being plainly $W_1W_2 \times W_2W_3 + JW_2$. The algebraic sum of the rolling multiplied by the constant length JP_2 gives the area. Now, any finite area may be conceived as formed of such infinitesimal parallelograms, and were the peripheries of all these traced out in the direction of the motion of clock-hands, every boundary between two of them would be traced once forward and again backward, so that the final reading of the wheel would be the same as if only the outer boundary of the area were traced. This is illustrated in the third figure. Also called *platometer*.

planimetric (plan-i-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *planimétrique* = Pg. *planimetrico;* as *planimetr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to planimetry or the mensuration of plane surfaces.—**Planimetric function.** See *function*.

planimetrical (plan-i-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *planimetric* + *-al*.] Same as *planimetric*.

planimetry (plā-nim'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *planimétrie* = Sp. *planometria, planimetria* = Pg. It. *planimetria;* < NL. *planum*, a plane, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces, or that part of geometry which regards lines and plane figures.

planing-machine (plā'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for planing wood, the usual form of which has cutters on a drum rotating on a



Planing-machine, with outside gear.

a a, bed; *b b*, pedestals; *c*, main driving-pulley, keyed to the same main driving-shaft as the pulley *d*, which transmits motion through the belt *e* to the top cutter-cylinder pulley *f*. The feed-mechanism consists of rollers geared together and driven by the pulley *g*, which derives its motion from the feed-belt *e'*, driven by a small pulley on the main driving-shaft; *h*, a hand-wheel operating screw-mechanism for raising or lowering the top cylinder; *i*, crank operating mechanism for adjusting matching-heads; *k k'*, cranks operating adjusting mechanism for raising or lowering feed-rolls to accommodate different thicknesses of stuff; *l*, crank for regulating the pressure-bar; *m m*, weighted levers for holding the feed-rollers with constant pressure.

horizontal axis over the board, which passes beneath. There may also be cutter-drums underneath and at the edges, so as to plane top, bottom, and edges simultaneously. Also called *wood-planer*.

2. A machine-tool for planing metals, in which the metal object to be planed, fixed to a traversing table, is moved against a relatively fixed cutter. Also called *metal-planer*.

planing-mill (plā'ning-mil), *n.* 1. A shop where planing is done.—2. A planing-machine.

planipennate (plā-ni-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *penna*, wing, + *-ate*[1] (see *pennate*).] Having flat wings not folded in repose and approximately equal to each other, as a neuropterous insect; specifically, belonging to the *Planipennia*.

Planipennia (plā-ni-pen'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *planus*, flat, + *penna*, wing.] A suborder of neuropterous insects, with nearly equal naked many-veined wings not folded in repose, well-developed jaws, and elongate many-jointed antennæ. The larvæ are mostly terrestrial, and voracious insect-feeders; the pupæ are incomplete and inactive; the perfect insects are generally herbivorous. The suborder includes such forms as the ant-lions (*Myrmeleontidæ*), scorpion-flies (*Panorpidæ*), and sundry other families, which the genera *Ascalaphus, Hemerobius, Coniopteryx, Mantispa, Rhaphidia*, and *Sialis* respectively represent. See cuts under *ant-lion* and *Panorpa*.

planipennine (plā-ni-pen'in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Planipennia* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Planipennia*.

II. *n.* One of the *Planipennia*.

planipetalous (plā-ni-pet'a-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *planipétalo* = Pg. *planipetalo*, < L. *planus*, flat, + NL. *petalum*, petal.] In *bot.*, having flat petals.

planirostral (plā-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad flat beak, as a bird.

planish (plan'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *planiss-*, stem of certain parts of *planir*, equiv. to *planer*, plane: see *plane*[2], *v.*] 1. To make smooth or plane, as wood.—2. To condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer.—3. To polish: as, to *planish* silver goods or tin-plate.

planisher (plan'ish-ėr), *n.* [< *planish* + *-er*[1].] 1. A thin flat-ended tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin-plate and brasswork.—2. A workman who planishes, smooths, or planes.—3. A device for flattening sections cut by a microtome for microscopic examination.

planishing-hammer (plan'ish-ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer used for planishing, having a head with highly polished convex faces, usually rather broader than the face of a common machinists' hammer; also, less correctly, a similar hammer used for flattening, curving, etc.

planishing-roller (plan'ish-ing-rō'lėr), *n.* A highly polished roller used for smoothing surfaces of metal plate, as copper plated with tin or silver. Specifically, one of the second pair of rolls through which coin-metal is passed in preparing it for minting. They are made of case-hardened iron and highly polished. The strips of metal are passed between them cold, and are brought by them to the required thickness.

planishing-stake (plan'ish-ing-stāk), *n.* A small bench-anvil used to support anything being shaped with a planishing-hammer.

planisphere (plan'i-sfēr), *n.* [= F. *planisphère* = Sp. *planisferio* = Pg. *planispherio* = It. *planisferio*, < L. *planus*, flat, + *sphæra*, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. A projection of the sphere; especially, a polar projection of the celestial sphere.—2. An apparatus consisting of a polar projection of the heavens, with a card over it turning about the pole, and so cut out as to show the part of the heavens visible at a given latitude at a given local sidereal time.

planispheric (plan-i-sfer'ik), *a.* [= F. *planisphérique;* as *planisphere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a planisphere; resembling a planisphere.

Planispheric representation of the cerebral convolutions. *Nature*, XXX. 161.

planispiral (plā-ni-spī'ral), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, + *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*.] Coiled in one plane, like a watch-spring or flat spiral, as the antlia of a butterfly; whorled in discoid form, as a shell of the genus *Planorbis*. Also *planospiral*.

plank (plangk), *n.* [< ME. *planke*, < OF. *planke*, assibilated *planche*, F. *planche*, dial. *planke* = Pr. *planca, plancha, planqua* = Sp. *plancha* = Pg. *prancha* = It. *piana* = OFries. *planke* = D. *plank* = MLG. *planke* = MHG. *planke, blanke*, G. *planke* = Sw. *planka* = Dan. *planke*, < L. *planca*, a plank, a nasalized form of **placa*, = Gr. *πλάξ* (*πλακ-*), a flat surface, a plain, tablet, plate. Cf. *plack*. See *planch*, a doublet of *plank*. The Ir. and W. *planc* is appar. < E.] 1. A piece of timber differing from a board in having greater thickness; also, loosely, a board. See *board*.

Ne nevere man dide, sithe the tyme of Noe, saf a Monk that hæ the grace of God broughte on of the *Plankes* doun; that zit is in the Mynstre, at the foot of the Montayne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 148.

Across the fallen oak the *plank* I laid. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 107.

2†. A slab (of stone).

Over his [Sir T. Browne's] Grave was soon after erected . . . a Monument of Freestone, with a *Plank* of Marble thereon. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 524.

3. In a printing-press, the frame on which the carriage slides.—4. In *ribbon-weaving*, the batten of the Dutch engine-loom or swivel-loom.—5. Figuratively, one of the articles or paragraphs formulating distinct principles which form the program or platform of a political or other party (the word *platform* being taken in a double sense).

In the Chicago platform there is a *plank* on this subject, which should be a general law to the incoming Administration. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 86.

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer campaign. We want two *planks*—non-extension of slavery, and state reform. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 291.

Walking the plank, a mode of inflicting death formerly practised by pirates by causing their victims to walk along a plank laid across the bulwarks of a ship till they overbalanced it and fell into the sea.

plank (plangk), *v. t.* [= OFries. *plonken* = MD. *planken* = MLG. *planken* = G. *planken* = Sw. *planka* = Dan. *planke*, plank; from the noun. Cf. *planch*, *v.*] 1. To cover or lay with planks: as, to *plank* a floor.

The streets of their cities and townes instead of pauing are *planked* with fir trees, plained & layd euen close the one to the other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 480.

2. To lay or place as on a plank or table: as, he *planked* down the money. [Colloq.]—3. In *hat-manuf.*, to harden by felting. See *planking*, 4.—4. To unite, as slivers of wool, to form roving.—5. To split, as fish, and cook upon a board. See the quotation. [U. S.]

The principal dish was *planked* shad. By this process four fish are fastened to a board, and held towards a hot fire. Whilst cooking, the fish are constantly basted with a preparation made of butter, salt, and other ingredients. *Science*, V. 426.

plank-hook (plangk'hůk), *n.* A pole armed with an iron hook, used in moving the runs or wheeling-planks in a quarry, a mine, or the like.

planking (plang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plank*, *v.*] 1. The operation of laying down planks or of covering with planks.—2. Planks considered collectively, as in a floor; a piece of work made up of planks; specifically, in *ship-building*, the skin or covering of wooden timbers on the outer and inner surfaces of the ribs, and upon the beams. A *strake* is a line of planking. *Wales* are strakes of thick planking. See cut under *beam*.—3. In *spinning*, the splicing together of slivers of long-stapled wool. See *breaking-frame*.—4. One of the finishing operations in felting hats. The hardened hat-body is passed through a cistern containing a hot acidulated water, and between pressing-rollers, the process compacting the fibers into felt.

5. In a steam-cylinder, the lagging or clothing.—**Anchor-stock planking**, in *ship-building*, planks with one edge straight and the other so cut that the planks taper from the middle in both directions. The middle of one is placed over or under the ends of two others.

planking-clamp (plang'king-klamp), *n.* In *ship-building*, a tool used to bend a strake against the ribs of a vessel, and hold it in position until it can be nailed or bolted. Also called *planking-screw*.

planking-machine (plang'king-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for rubbing, pressing, and steaming formed hat-bodies, to give them strength and thickness.

planking-screw (plang'king-skrö), *n.* Same as *planking-clamp*.

plank-sheer (plangk'shēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the gunwale; a timber carried round the ship which covers and secures the timber-heads. Also called *covering-board*.

planky (plang'ki), *a.* [< *plank* + *-y*[1].] Constructed of planks or boards. [Rare.]

He came before the *plankie* gates, that all for strength were wrought. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii.

planless (plan'les), *a.* [< *plan* + *-less*.] Having no plan. *Coleridge*.

planner (plan'ėr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

planoblast (plā'nō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνος*, wandering, + *βλαστός*, germ.] A wandering bud; the free medusoid of gymnoblastic hydrozoans; the gonophore of such hydroids, detached from the colony, leading an independent locomotory life, and discharging its mature sexual products into the sea: distinguished from the *hedrioblast*, or sedentary bud. With a single known exception (that of *Dicoryne*), planoblasts are craspedote or velum-bearing medusæ, bell-shaped, with the walls of the bell or umbrella mainly of gelatinous consistence; from the bell hangs a tubular body, the manubrium; the opening of the bell-cavity is the codonostoma, partially closed by a membranous velum; and a variable number of filaments, the tentacles, hang from the margin of the umbrella.

To the gonophores belonging to this group [*Gymnoblastea*] the name of *planoblasts* (wandering buds) may be given. *G. J. Allman*, Challenger Reports, Hydroids, XXIII. ii. 26.

planoblastic (plā-nō-blas'tik), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to planoblasts; medusoid.

plano-concave (plā'nō-kon'kāv), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + *concavus*, concave: see *concave*.] Plane on one side and concave on the other.

plano-conical (plā'nō-kon'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + *conicus*, conic: see *conic, conical*.] Plane on one side and conical on the other.

plano-convex (plā'nō-kon'veks), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + *convexus*, convex: see *convex*.] Plane on one side and convex on the other.

planodia (plā-nō'di-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνος*, wandering, + *ὁδός*, a way, road.] A false passage, such as may be made in using a catheter.

planogamete (plan'ō-ga-mēt'), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάνη*, a wandering, + *γαμέτης*, < *γαμεῖν*, marry.] In *bot.*, a motile gamete: same as *zoögamete*. See *gamete*.

planographist (plā-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-ist*.] A surveyor; a plan- or map-maker. [Rare.]

All *planographists* of the Holy City. *W. M. Thomson*, Land and Book, p. 421. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

plano-horizontal (plā'nō-hor-i-zon'tal), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + ML. **horizontalis*, horizontal: see *horizontal*.] Having a plane horizontal surface or position.

planometer (plā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A plane sur-

face used in machine-making as a gage for plane surfaces; a surface-plate.

planometry (plā-nom'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement or gaging of plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

plano-orbicular (plā-nō-ôr-bik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *orbicularis*, orbicular: see *orbicular*.] Flat on one side and spherical on the other.

Planorbinæ (plā-nôr-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Planorbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pond-snails of the family *Limnæidæ*, typified by the genus *Planorbis*, having a flat discoidal or planispiral shell. The subfamily is one of three, contrasted with *Limnæinæ* and *Ancylinæ*.

planorbine (plā-nôr'bin), *a.* [< L. *planus*, flat, plane, + *orbis*, circle, disk, + *-ine*[1].] Whorled in a round flat spiral; planispiral, as a pond-snail; belonging to the *Planorbinæ*.

Planorbis (plā-nôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, flat, plane, + *orbis*, circle, disk: see *orb*[1].] The typical genus of *Planorbinæ*. It is very extensive, including about 150 species, 25 of which are found in the United States. They inhabit ponds and sluggish streams.

Planorbis corneus

planorbite (plā-nôr'bit), *n.* [< *Planorbis* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil species of *Planorbis*, or some similar planorbine shell.

Planorbulina (plā-nôr-bū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *Orbulina*, q. v.] A genus of foraminifers whose tests are of planorbine figure.

planorbuline (plā-nôr'bū-lin), *a.* [< *Planorbulina*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Planorbulina*.

Two of the most remarkable modifications of the *planorbuline* type, which strikingly illustrate the extremely wide range of variation among Foraminifera, are Polytrema and Orbitolina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 380.

planospiral (plā-nō-spī'răl), *a.* See *planispiral*.

planosubulate (plā'nō-sub'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *planus*, plane, + NL. *subulatus*, awl-shaped: see *subulate*.] Smooth and awl-shaped.

plant[1] (plant), *n.* [< ME. *plante*, *plaunte* (partly < OF.), < AS. *plante* = D. *plant* = MLG. *plante* = OHG. *phlanza*, *flanza*, *planza*, MHG. G. *pflanze* = Icel. *planta* = Sw. *planta* = Dan. *plante* = OF. (and F.) *plante* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *planta* = It. *pianta*, a plant, < L. *planta*, a sprout, shoot, twig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting, a young tree that may be transplanted, a set, hence in general a plant; prob. orig. a spreading sucker (cf. *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2]); lit. 'something flat or spreading,' < √ *plat* = Gr. *πλατύς*, broad: see *plat*[3], *plate*. In the later senses (defs. 5–10) the noun is from the verb. Cf. *clan*.] **1.** A shoot or slip recently sprouted from seed, or rooted as a cutting or layer; especially, such a slip ready for transplanting, as one of the cabbage-*plants*, tomato-*plants*, etc., of the market.

Thoughe that Men bryngen of the *Plauntes*, for to planten in other Contrees, thei growen wel and fayre, but thei bryngen forthe no fructuous thing; and the Leves of Bawme ne fallen noughte. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 50.

Transplaunte alle hoole the *plaunte* [of cabbage], and it is slaye. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. A sapling; hence, a stiek or staff; a cudgel.

He caught a *plante* of an appell tre, and caste his sheide to grounde, and toke the barre in bothe handes, and seide he wolde make hem to remeve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving "Rosalind" on their barks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 378.

Sir Roger's servants, and among the rest my old friend the butler, had, I found, provided themselves with good oaken *plants*, to attend their master upon this occasion. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Play.

3. An herb or other small vegetable growth, in contrast with trees. —**4.** An individual living being with a material organism, not animal in its nature; a member of the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, in the widest sense. While the difference between plants and animals in all their higher forms is clearly marked, science has hitherto been unable to fix upon any one absolutely universal criterion between them. Nothing perhaps is so distinctive of the plant as its power to appropriate and assimilate mineral matter directly, whereas most animals live on the products of previous organization. The plant thus mediates in the scheme of nature between the mineral and the animal world, forming an essential condition of most animal existence. But many plants, including the whole group of *Fungi*, and the saprophytic, parasitic, and carnivorous flowering plants, live wholly or in part on organic matter, while not all animals are confined to organic nutriment. See *animal* and *Protista*. For the fundamental classification of plants, see *Cryptogamia* and *Phanerogamia*.

In some places, those *plants* which are entirely poisonous at home, lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xci.

5. The fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, appliances, etc., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business, or any mechanical operation or process.

What with the *plant*, as Mr. Peck technically phrased a great upas-tree of a total, branching out into types, cases, printing-presses, engines, &c., . . . my father's fortune was reduced to a sum of between seven and eight thousand pounds. *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xl. 6. (*Davies.*)

The entire *plant*, and even the fuel, were transported on heavy waggons across the Karroo, at an enormous cost to the young settlement. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 880.

6. Concealed plunder. [Thieves' slang.]—**7.** A trick; dodge; swindle; artifice. [Slang.]

It wasn't a bad *plant*, that of mine, on Fikey, the man accused of forging the Sou'-Western Railway debentures. *Dickens.*

Such-and-such an author says that so-and-so was "burnt alive," followed by a silly smattering of righteous indignation at what never happened, while the dispassionate scholar finds the whole thing a *plant*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 50.

8. In *fish-culture*, a deposit of fry or eggs.—**9.** *pl.* Oysters which have been bedded: in distinction from *natives*: as, Virginia *plants*. [A market-term, applied chiefly to Virginia oysters bedded in Providence River.]—**10.** *pl.* Young oysters suitable for planting or transplantation. —**Ballast-plants.** See *ballast*.—**Blind, herbaceous, luminous,** etc., **plants.** See the adjectives.—**Flowering plant.** See *Phanerogamia*.—**Indicative plants,** species which, in their natural habitat, are reputed to indicate the presence of certain minerals. [U. S.]—**Movement of plants.** See *movement*.—**Parasitic plants.** See *parasitic*.—**Pot-plant, potted plant,** a plant grown in a flower-pot, as in conservatories and hothouses. =**Syn. 4.** See *vegetable*, *n.*

plant[1] (plant), *v.* [< ME. *planten*, *plaunten* (partly < OF.), < AS. *plantian* (*ā-plantian*, *ge-plantian*) = D. *planten* = MLG. *planten* = OHG. *phlanzōn*, *flanzōn*, MHG. G. *pflanzen* = Icel. *planta* = Sw. *plantа* = Dan. *plante* = OF. (and F.) *planter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *plantar* = It. *piantare*, < L. *plantare*, set, plant, transplant, < *planta*, a sprout, shoot, scion, plant: see *plant*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or set in the ground for growth, as seed, young shoots, cuttings, vegetables with roots, etc.: as, to *plant* potatoes; to *plant* trees.

Nowe onyons sowe, and tasul in his place
Lette *plaunte*; and cunel sowe, eke Armarace [horse-radish]. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

2. To lay out and prepare by putting or setting seed, etc., in the ground; furnish with plants: as, to *plant* a garden or an orchard.

The Lord God *planted* a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. Gen. ii. 8.

3. To implant; sow the seeds or germs of; engender.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 175.

They *planted* in them a hatred of vices, especially of lying, and in the next place of debt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

4. To put; place; set; especially, to post or place firmly in position; fix; set up: as, he *planted* himself in front of me; to *plant* a standard on the enemy's battlements.

Plant yourself there, sir; and observe me. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

The Duke, having *planted* his Ordinance, battered the other side. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 11.

The Duke of Marlborough *planted* his creatures round his lordship. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

He *planted* himself with a firm foot in front of the image. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 148.

5. To establish or set up for the first time; introduce and establish: as, to *plant* Christianity among the heathen; to *plant* a colony.

He would entreat your care
To *plant* me in the favour of some man
That 's expert in that knowledge. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

When the Romans sent Legions and *planted* Colonies Abroad, it was for divers political Considerations. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

6. To furnish; provide with something that is set in position or in order.

The port of the said Citie is strongly fortified with two strong Castles, and one other Castle within the citie, being all very well *planted* with munition. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 281.

A very goodly strong Castle, well *planted* with Ordinance. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

Rochdale, by a crosse pale wcluigh foure miles long, is also *planted* with houses along the pale. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 13.

7. To introduce and establish new settlers in; settle; colonize.

Neither may wee thinke that Moses intended so much a Geographicall history of all the Nations of the world, many of which were not, long after this time, *planted* or peopled. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

He came hither to return to England for supply, intending to return and *plant* Delaware. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 396.

This year the towns on the river of Connecticut began to be *planted*. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 181.

8. To place or locate as colonists or settlers.

Vpon the twelfth of this Moneth came in a Pinnace of Captaine Bargraues, and on the seuenteenth Captaine Lownes, and one Master Euans, who intended to *plant* themselues at Waraskoyack. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 38.

9. To hide; conceal; place in concealment, as plunder or swag. [Thieves' slang.]—**10.** In *fish-culture*, to deposit (eggs or fry) in a river, lake, or pond.—**11.** To bed (oysters); bed down, transplant, or sow (young or small oysters).—**12.** To put, as gold or the like, in the ground, or in a pretended mine, where it can be easily found, for the purpose of affecting the price of the land; also, to treat, as land, in this way; "salt."

A salted claim, a pit sold for a 10£ note, in which a nugget worth a few shillings had before been *planted*. *Percy Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 72.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sow seed or set shoots, etc., in the soil, that they may grow.

I have *planted*, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase. 1 Cor. iii. 6.

2†. To settle down; locate as settlers or colonists; take up abode as a new inhabitant, or as a settler in a new country or locality; settle.

If we desired to *plant* in Conightecute, they should give up their right to us. *Winthrop*, in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 349.

Taunton and Bridgewater men are confident that they are *planting* about Assawamsit or Dartmouth, and did yesterday track 200 of them, as they judge, toward Assawamset. *Gov. Winslow*, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 445.

plant[2]† (plant), *n.* [< F. *plante* = Sp. Pg. *planta* = It. *pianta*, < L. *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[1].] The sole of the foot, or the foot itself. See *planta*.

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

planta (plan'tạ), *n.*; pl. *plantæ* (-tē). [L., the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] **1.** In *vertebrate anat.*, the sole of the foot: corresponding to *palma* of the hand, and opposed to *dorsum* or the *rotutar aspect* of the foot. See cuts under *digitigrade* and *plantigrade*.—**2.** In *ornith.*, the back of the shank; the hind part of the tarsometatarsus, corresponding morphologically to the sole of the foot of a mammal. See cut under *booted*.—**3.** In *entom.*, the first joint of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then collectively called the *digitus*. Also called *metatarsus*, in which case the other joints collectively are the *dactylus*.

plantable (plan'tạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *piantabile*; as *plant*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being planted, cultivated, settled, placed, etc.

The Land as you go farther from the Sea riseth still somewhat higher, and becomes of a more *plantable* Mould. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 58.

plant-a-cruive, planta-crew (plant'ạ-krūv, plan'tạ-krō), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. *plante*, a plant, *plant*, a plantation, + *acreue*, *acreue*, growth: see *accrue*, *n.*] A small inclosure for the purpose of raising colewort-plants, etc. [Scotch.]

plantage† (plan'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *plantage*, a planting or setting, also plantain, F. *plantage*, plantation, = Sp. *plantaje*, a collection of plants, = Pg. *plantagem*, plants, herbs; cf. ML. *plantagium*, *plantago*, a plantation of trees or vines; < L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1] and *-age*.] Plants generally.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2. 184.

[The allusion in this passage is explained by the following:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh plants fruteful. *Reginald Scott*, Disc. of Witchcraft.]

Plantaginaceæ (plan'ta-ji-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Plantago* (*Plantagin-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Plantagineæ*.

Plantagineæ (plan-ta-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Plantago* (*Plantagin-*) + *-eæ*.] The plantain family, an anomalous order of gamopetalous plants, little related to any other, characterized by the scarious corolla with alternate stamens; sepals, petals, and stamens each usually four; and the small entire two-celled pod, usually circumscissile. It

includes 3 genera and over 200 species, nearly all of which belong to the typical genus *Plantago*, the other genera, *Bouguería* and *Littorella*, being both monotypic.

Plantago (plan-tā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *plantago*, plantain: see *plantain*[1].] A genus of plants, type of the order *Plantagineæ*, distinguished by the peltate seeds, two-celled ovary, and circumscissile capsule. It includes over 200 species, known as *plantain* or *ribwort*, and found everywhere, from arctic to tropical regions, in wet or dry ground, but most common in temperate climates. They are annual or perennial herbs, almost stemless, bearing rosettes of spreading leaves, which are characteristically broad, entire, five- to seven-nerved, with dilated-petiole base. The small flowers are usually crowded in a long spike, cross-fertilized by the earlier maturity of the pistils. Many species are dimorphous, or include perfect seed-bearing plants of two kinds, one form having long stamens and short styles, the other the opposite. Most of the American species are introduced weeds (for which see *plantain*[1], *kemp*[4], *hen-plant*, and *way-bread*, and, for *P. lanceolata*, *ribwort*, *rib-grass*, *jackstraw*, and *cocks*). *P. media*, the hoary plantain, lamb's-tongue, or fireweed of English pastures, is a pest on account of its stifling growing crops by its broad flat leaves, close-pressed to the ground; and the common *P. major* is sometimes similarly injurious in America. *P. Coronopus* is a peculiar plant of the British sea-cliffs, called *star-of-the-earth* from its divided radiating leaves, also *herb-ivy*, *buck's-horn*, and *hartshorn-plantain*. For other species, see *fleawort*, 2, and *ispaghul-seed*. See cut under *plantain*[1].

plantain[1] (plan′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *plantan*, *plaintain*; < ME. *planteyne*, *plawnteyne*, < OF. *plantain*, F. *plantain* = Pr. *plantage* = Cat. *plantatge* = Sp. *llanten* (also, after F., *plantaina*) = Pg. *tanchagem* = It. *piantaggine*, < L. *plantago* (*plantagin-*), plantain, so called from its broad spreading leaf; from the same source as *planta*, a spreading sucker, a plant, and *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[1], *plant*[2].] A plant of the genus *Plantago*, especially *P. major*, the common or greater plantain. This is a familiar dooryard weed, with large spreading leaves close

Flowering Plant of Plantain (*Plantago major*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit (pyxis).

to the ground, and slender spikes; it is a native of Europe and temperate Asia, but is now found nearly everywhere. (See *hen-plant* and *way-bread*.) The English plantain (so called in the United States) is *P. lanceolata*, the ribwort, rib-grass, or ripple-grass, of the same nativity as the former. It has narrow leaves with prominent ribs, and slender stalks a foot or two high, with short thick spikes. (See *cocks* and *jackstraw*.) The sea-plantain or seaside plantain, *P. maritima*, with linear leaves, occurs on muddy shores in both hemispheres. The leaf is bound upon inflamed surfaces with a soothing effect. See also cut under *amphitropous*.

> These poor slight sores
> Need not a *plantain*.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 2.

> Knot-grass, *plantain* — all the social weeds,
> Man's mute companions, following where he leads.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Poems, The Island Ruin.

Indian plantain, any plant of the genus *Cacalia*. The most common species is *C. atriplicifolia*, a pale-colored plant from 3 to 6 feet high, with palmately veined angulate-lobed and -toothed glaucous leaves. — **Rattlesnake-plantain**. See *Goodyera*. — **Robin's-plantain**, *Erigeron bellidifolius*, a species with few rather broad heads and bluish rays, flowering early, common in the eastern United States.

Plantain (*Musa paradisiaca*).

plantain[2] (plan′tān), *n.* [Formerly also *plantan*; < OF. *plantain*, plane-tree, = Sp. *plátano*, also *plátano*, plantain, plane-tree: see *plane*[3].] A tropical plant, *Musa paradisiaca*, or its fruit. The plantain closely resembles the banana, and is in fact often regarded as a variety of it. It is distinguished to the eye by purple spots on the stem, and by its longer fruit. The plantain-fruit is commonly eaten cooked before fully mature, while the banana is mostly eaten fresh when ripe. The pulp is dried and pulverized to make meal. The fresh fruit is comparable chemically with the potato, the meal with rice. The plantain, together with the banana, supplies the chief food of millions in the tropics. Though less nutritious than wheat or potatoes, it is produced in vastly larger quantities from the same area, and with far less effort. Sometimes called *Adam's apple*, from the fancy that this was the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden; the specific name refers to the same fancy. See *Musa* and *banana*.

> They would also bring great store of oranges and *plantans*, which is a fruit that groweth upon a tree, and is very like vnto a cucumber, but very pleasant in eating.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 129.

> Berries and chestnuts, *plantains*, on whose cheeks
> The sun sits smiling.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

Bastard plantain. See *Heliconia*, 2. — **Manila plantain, wild plantain**, *Musa textilis*, the Manila-hemp plant. See *manila* and *Musa*.

plantain-cutter (plan′tān-kut′ėr), *n.* Same as *plantain-eater*. *P. L. Sclater.*

plantain-eater (plan′tān-ē′tėr), *n.* A bird of the family *Musophagidæ*; a plantain-cutter or touracou. See *touracou*.

plantain-lily (plan′tān-lil′i), *n.* See *Funkia*.

plantain-tree (plan′tān-trē), *n.* See *plantain*[2].

plantal† (plan′tal), *a.* [Cf. OF. *plantal*, a plant, set, scion; < ML. **plantalis*, < L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1].] Of or belonging to plants.

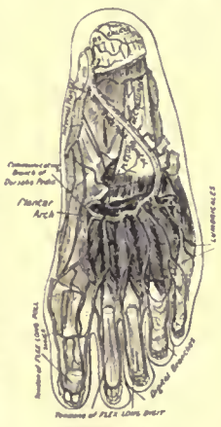
> There 's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations.
> *Glanville*, Scep. Sci. (*Latham.*)

> The same inequality of temper made him surmise that the most degenerate souls did at last sleep in the bodies of trees, and grew up merely into *plantal* life.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

plantan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *plantain*[1] and *plantain*[2].

plant-animal (plant′an′i-mal), *n.* One of the zoöphytes or *Phytozoa*, as a sea-anemone or coral.

plantar (plan′tär), *a.* [< L. *plantaris*, of or belonging to the sole of the foot, < *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] Of or pertaining to the planta, or sole of the foot: as, a *plantar* muscle, tendon, or ligament; the *plantar* aspect of the foot or leg: correlated with *palmar*: often in composition: as, *laminiplantar*, *scutelliplantar*. — **Plantar arch**, the arch formed by the external plantar artery. — **Plantar arteries**, the two terminal branches of the posterior tibial artery in the sole of the foot. The external, the larger, passes outward and forward to the base of the fifth metatarsal, where it turns obliquely inward to communicate at the base of the first metatarsal with the dorsal artery, forming the plantar arch. The internal, the smaller, runs along the inner side to the base of the great toe. — **Plantar fascia**. See *fascia*. — **Plantar interosseï**. See *interosseus*. — **Plantar ligament**, any ligament of the sole of the foot, especially the long calcaneocuboid ligament. — **Plantar muscle**, the plantaris. — **Plantar nerves**, two branches of the posterior tibial, distributed to many of the small muscles and the integument of the sole of the foot, the external terminating in the skin of the little toe and of the inner side of the fourth, the internal in the contiguous sides of the others. — **Plantar tubercle**, the tubercle on the first metatarsal bone, for attachment of the tendon of the peroneus longus. — **Plantar veins**, the venæ comites of the plantar arteries.



Plantar Arch.

plantaris (plan-tā′ris), *n.*; pl. *plantares* (-rēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *plantar*.] A small fusiform muscle with a very long tendon ending variably in or near the tendo Achillis. It arises from the femur near the outer head of the gastrocnemius. The muscle is sometimes absent, sometimes double. In man it is very small or vestigial in comparison with its development in some other animals.

plantation (plan-tā′shon), *n.* [< F. *plantation* = Pr. *plantacio* = Sp. *plantacion* = Pg. *plantação* = It. *piantazione*, *piantagione*, < L. *plantatio(n-)*, a planting, < *plantare*, pp. *plantatus*, plant, transplant: see *plant*[1].] 1†. The act of planting seeds or plants.

> In bower and field he sought, where any tuft
> Of grove or garden-plot more pleasant lay,
> Their tendance, or *plantation* for delight.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 419.

> In Aprill they begin to plant, but their chiefe *plantation* is in May, and so they continue till the midst of June.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 126.

2. Introduction; establishment.

> Those instruments which it pleased God to use for the *plantation* of the faith.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 68.

> The first *plantation* of Christianity in this island.
> *Eikon Basilike.*

3. A planting with people or settlers; colonization.

> The first publick attempt against Heaven at Babel after the *plantation* of the world again.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

> Elizabeth thought the time had come for the colonization or *plantation* of Ulster.
> *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 37.

4. A planted place. (*a*) A small wood; a grove; a piece of ground planted with trees or shrubs for the purpose of producing timber or coppice-wood.

> I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contriv'd *plantation*. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 2, 1661.

(*b*) A farm, estate, or tract of land, especially in a tropical or semi-tropical country, such as the southern parts of the United States, South America, the West Indies, Africa, India, Ceylon, etc., in which cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, etc., are cultivated, usually by negroes, peons, or coolies: as, a sugar-*plantation*; also used attributively: as, *plantation* life; *plantation* songs.

> From the Euphrates we ascended the hills through *plantations* of pistachio nuts.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 153.

> The house was of the ordinary *plantation* type — large, white, with double piazzas, standing high from the ground; and in the yard was a collection of negro-cabins and stables.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 190.

(*c*†) An original settlement in a new country; a colony: as, Rhode Island and Providence *plantations*.

> We kept a day of thanksgiving in all the *plantations*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 35.

5. In Maine and New Hampshire, an unorganized and thinly settled division of a county. — 6. An oyster-bed in which the oysters have been artificially planted; a cultivated area of oyster-bottom: a legal term in the State of Delaware. — **Council of Plantations**, in *Eng. hist.*, a committee of the Privy Council, established in the reign of Charles II., for supervision of the colonies (or foreign plantations): it was soon united with the Board of Trade. In the eighteenth century colonial affairs passed to a separate administration.

plantation-mill (plan-tā′shon-mil), *n.* Any one of variously constructed mills adapted for use on a plantation or farm for grinding oats, linseed, etc., moved by hand or other power.

plant-bug (plant′bug), *n.* One of many different heteropterous insects which suck the juices of plants. They belong chiefly to the family *Capsidæ*, as, for example, the tarnished plant-bug, also called *Lygus pratensis*, *Capsus oblineatus*, and *Phytocoris lineolaris*, which does great damage to many different orchard-trees, small fruits, and vegetables in the United States. The dotted plant-bug, a pentatomid, *Euschistus variolarius* or *punctipes*, is also a general plant-feeder, though exceptionally carnivorous. See *Nysius* and *Phytocoris*.

Dotted-legged Plant-bug, (*Euschistus punctipes*.) (Line shows natural size.)

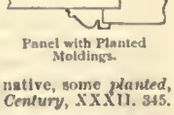
plant-cane (plant′kān), *n.* The original plants of the sugar-cane, produced from germs placed in the ground; or canes of the first growth, in distinction from the *ratoons*, or sprouts from the roots of canes which have been cut. [West Indies.]

plant-cutter (plant′kut′ėr), *n.* 1. A bird of the family *Phytotomidæ*. — 2. *pl.* In the early history of Virginia, rioters who went about destroying tobacco-plants.

plant-disease (plant′di-zēz′), *n.* See *disease*.

plant-eating (plant′ē′ting), *a.* Eating or feeding upon plants; phytophagous; specifically, in *entom.*, belonging to the *Phytophaga*.

planted (plan′ted), *p. a.* 1. In *joinery*, wrought on a separate piece of stuff, and afterward fixed in its place: said of a projecting member: as, a *planted* molding. — 2. Introduced or naturalized; not indigenous.



Panel with Planted Moldings.

> There are plenty of foxes, some native, some *planted*, and all wild.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

planter (plan′tėr), *n.* [= D. *planter* = MHG. *phlanzer*, *phlenzer*, G. *pflanzer* = Sw. *plantera* = Dan. *planter*; as *plant*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who plants, sets in the ground or in position, introduces, establishes, or sets up: as, a *planter* of maize or of vines; the first *planters* of Christianity; a *planter* of colonies.

> These *Planters* of the ancient Literature in England hoped well of their Mother Tongue.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 4.

> Your lordship hath been a great *planter* of learning.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. vii.

2. One who owns a plantation, especially in a tropical or semi-tropical country: as, a coffee-*planter;* the *planters* of the West Indies.

The *planters* . . . as well as the negroes were slaves; though they paid no wages, they got very poor work.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

3. A piece of timber, or the naked trunk of a tree, one end of which is firmly planted in the bed of a river while the other rises near the surface of the water: a dangerous obstruction sometimes encountered by vessels navigating the rivers of the western United States. *Bartlett.*—4. A tool or machine for planting seeds: as, a corn-*planter*, a cotton-seed *planter*, etc. Planters are usually simple hand-tools for opening the ground and dropping the seeds in the hill. A planter that distributes seeds in rows is called a *drill*, and one that sows broadcast a *seeder*.

planterdom (plan'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *planter* + *-dom.*] Planters collectively.

plantership (plan'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *planter* + *-ship.*] The business of a planter, or the management of a plantation.

plant-feeder (plant'fē'dėr), *n.* Any insect which feeds upon plants, as a plant-bug, or plant-feeding beetle. See cuts under *Phytophaga* and *plant-bug.*

plant-feeding (plant'fē'ding), *a.* Feeding upon plants; plant-eating; phytophagous.

plant-food (plant'fōd), *n.* Anything which affords nourishment to vegetation or plants; a fertilizer.

Whilst in the shape of bone-dust it [insoluble phosphate] is sufficiently available as *plant-food* to be of considerable value. *Ure*, Diet., IV. 668.

planticle (plan'ti-kl), *n.* [< NL. as if **planticula*, dim. of L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1].] A young plant, or a plant in embryo. *Darwin.*

Plantigrada (plan-tig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *plantigradus*, plantigrade: see *plantigrade.*] A subdivision of *Carnivora*, or *Feræ fissipedia*, embracing those carnivorous animals, as the bear and raccoon, which walk with the heel upon the ground. In Illiger's classification (1811), the *Plantigrada* were a family of his *Falculata*, or mammals with claws, and contained carnivorous quadrupeds of several different modern families, as the kinkajou, coati, raccoon, badger, wolverine, and bear, yet not all of the members of the families to which the animals named properly belong. [Not now in use, excepting as a convenient collective or descriptive term.]

Plantigrada.—Leg of Polar Bear.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, planta or sole; *f*, digits or toes.

plantigrade (plan'ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *plantigradus*, < L. *planta*, the sole, + *gradi*, go, walk.] **I.** *a.* Walking on the whole sole of the foot; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Plantigrada:* opposed to *digitigrade.* Man is perfectly plantigrade, and the same condition is seen in those quadrupeds, as bears, whose heels touch the ground.

II. *n.* A plantigrade mammal; a member of the *Plantigrada.*

planting (plan'ting), *n.* [< ME. *plantynge;* verbal n. of *plant*[1], *v.*] 1. The art of forming plantations of trees; also, the act or art of inserting plants in the soil.—2. A planted place; a grove; a plantation.

That they might be called trees of righteousness, the *planting* of the Lord, that he might be glorified.
Isa. lxi. 3.

3. In *arch.*, the laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation.

planting-ground (plan'ting-ground), *n.* A place where oysters are sown or planted.

plantivorous (plan-tiv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *planta*, a plant, + *vorare*, devour.] Plant-eating, as most caterpillars. *Westwood.*

plantless (plant'les), *a.* [< *plant*[1] + *-less.*] Without plants; destitute of vegetation. *Edinburgh Rev.*

plantlet (plant'let), *n.* [< *plant*[1] + *-let.*] A small, undeveloped, or rudimentary plant. Also *plantule.*

plant-louse (plant'lous), *n.* A small homopterous insect which infests plants; specifically, an aphid; any member of the *Aphididæ.* The members of the related family *Psyllidæ* are distinguished as *jumping plant-lice.* The *Coccidæ* are more properly named *bark-lice.* These three families, with the *Aleurodidæ*, are sometimes grouped as *Phytophthiria.* See cuts under *Aphis*, *Phylloxera*, *vine-pest*, *Pemphiginæ*, and *Pemphigus.*

plant-marker (plant'mär'kėr), *n.* A label, plate, or tablet bearing the common and botanical name of a tree or garden-plant, intended to be set in the ground near its roots for its identification. Such markers are often made of terra-cotta, Parian ware, etc.

plant-movement (plant'mōv'ment), *n.* See *movement of plants* (under *movement*), *epinasty*, and *hyponasty.*

plantocracy (plan-tok'rā-si), *n.* [< L. *planta*, plant, + Gr. *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, govern.] 1. Government by planters.—2. Planters collectively. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

plant-of-gluttony (plant'ov-glut'n-i), *n.* The dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*—its berries being regarded in the Scotch Highlands as stimulating to appetite.

plantosseous (plan-tos'ē-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plantossei.

plantosseus (plan-tos'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *plantossei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, + *os* (*oss-*), bone: see *osseous.*] A plantar interosseous muscle; an interosseus of the sole of the foot: correlated with *dorsosseus* and *palmosseus.* *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

plantsman (plants'man), *n.*; pl. *plantsmen* (-men). A florist; a nurseryman. [Colloq.]

plantula (plan'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *plantulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plant*[2].] In *entom.*, a membranous appendage between the claws of certain insects, corresponding to the onychium or spurious claw of other species. It commonly forms a cushion-like organ, by means of which the insect is enabled to walk over smooth surfaces. When this cushion forms a sucking-disk it is called the *pulvillus.*

plantular (plan'tū-lär), *a.* [< *plantula* + *-ar*[3].] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the plantula.

plantule (plan'tūl), *n.* [< F. *plantule*, < NL. **plantula*, dim. of L. *planta*, a plant: see *plant*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *plantlet;* also, the embryo of a plant.

planula (plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *planulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *planus*, flat: see *plane*[1].] The ordinary locomotory embryo of the cœlenterates, which is of flattened form, mouthless, ciliate, and free-swimming. The term originally applied only to such embryos of certain hydrozoans, but has become more comprehensive. See cut under *blastocœle.*

planulan (plan'ū-lan), *n.* [< *planula* + *-an.*] A planula. *Encyc. Brit.*

planular (plan'ū-lär), *a.* [< *planula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a planula: as, *planular* cilia; the *planular* stage of an embryo.

planuliform (plan'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *planula* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a planula in form, or having the morphological valence of a planula. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 395.

planuloid (plan'ū-loid), *a.* [< NL. *planula* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a planula; planuliform.

planuria, planury (plā-nū'ri-ä, plan'ū-ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάνος*, straying, + *οὖρον*, urine.] The discharge of urine through an abnormal passage; uroplania.

planxty† (plank'sti), *n.* [Appar. an adaptation of L. *planctus*, a lament: see *plaint.*] A lament; an Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, often, but not necessarily, of a mournful character.

Dr. Petrie gives a *Planxty* of his in E-major, "Lady Wrixon," from a collection published in Dublin in 1720.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dcix.

plap (plap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plapped*, ppr. *plapping.* [Imitative; cf. *plash*, *flap*, *slap*, etc.] To plash; fall with a plashing sound.

Hark, there is Barnea Newcome's eloquence still *plapping* on like water from a cistern.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxvi.

plaquage (plak'āj), *n.* [< F. *plaque*, a plate, + *-age.*] A method of producing calico-prints: same as *padding*, 3.

plaque (plak), *n.* [< F. *plaque*, a plate (of metal), slab, badge, patch, ticket, etc.: see *plack.*] 1. An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp.

In front of his turban there was a *plaque* of diamonds and emeralds. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 239.

2. A square, oblong, or circular tablet of bronze or silver, the largest dimension of which extends to three or four inches, ornamented in relief with some religious, mythological, allegorical, or decorative subject. The Pax, from which the plaque originated, is set in an ornamental framework; the Renaissance plaque was intended to be hung up or inserted in a box or a piece of furniture, or, if circular, to be worn as a hat-medallion. Also called *plaquette.*

3. Any tablet or distinctly flat plate of metal or porcelain, whether plain or ornamented; particularly, an ornamental circular plate intended for a wall-decoration. See cut in next column.

Plaque in Relief of Enameled Pottery, by Bernard Palissy; 16th century.

—4. The especial decoration of a high rank in many honorary orders. See *star*, *insignia*, *order*, 6 (*b*).—5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a small flat object of round figure, as a blood-disk; a little plate. Also *plaquette.*—6. A patch.

Warts, epithelioma, herpes, and mucous *plaques.*
Lancet, No. 3468, p. 335.

Plaque of blood. Same as *blood-plate.*—**Plaques jaunes**, patches of yellow softening in cerebral cortex.—**Plaques of Peyer.** Same as *Peyerian glands* (which see, under *gland*).

plaquet (plak'et), *n.* [OF.: see *placket.*] In *medieval armor*, same as *placcate.*

plaquette (pla-ket'), *n.* [F., dim. of *plaque*, a plate: see *plaque.* Cf. *placket.*] 1. A small plaque or flat decorative object, as a tile of porcelain or a plate of metal, made for application to a piece of furniture as part of its ornamentation: as, a bureau decorated with bronze *plaquettes.*

On the other hand, the finer of the two medallions . . . bears, in its pseudo-classicality, a considerable resemblance to the work of another North Italian worker in bronze, . . . as will appear from an examination of several *plaquettes* from his hand.
The Academy, Dec. 8, 1888, p. 377.

2. Same as *plaque*, 5.

G. Hayem insists that the elements of the blood, to which he gave the name of hematoblasts, are identical with the *plaquettes*, or corpuscules, described by Bizzozero.
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 735.

plash[1] (plash), *v.* [< ME. **plashen* (not found except as in the noun), < MD. *plasschen*, *plassen* = MLG. *plasken* = late MHG. *platsen*, *bletschen*, G. *platschen* = Dan. *plaske* = Sw. *plaska*, dabble; with orig. formative *-sk*, from the root seen in AS. *plættan*, *plættian*, strike with the hand, = Sw. *platta*, tap, pat: see *plat*[1], *pat*[1]. The word came to be regarded as imitative, and appears later as *splash.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dabble in water; also, to fall with a dabbling sound: splash.

Hears, upon turret-roof and wall,
By fits the *plashing* rain-drop fall.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 1.

The bucket *plashing* in the cool, sweet well.
Whittier, Monadnock.

2. To splash water or mud.

His horse is booted
Vp to the flanke in mire; himselfe all spotted
And stain'd with *plashing.*
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 103).

II. *trans.* 1. To make a splashing noise in.—2. To sprinkle with coloring matter so as to produce an imitation of granite: as, to *plash* a wall.

plash[1] (plash), *n.* [Early mod. E. *plasshe*, *plesh*; < ME. *plasche*, *plaische*, < MD. *plasch*, D. *plasch*, *plas*, a pool, puddle; cf. G. *platsch*, *plätsch* = Dan. *plask*, splash, splashing sound; from the verb. Cf. *flash*[2], in like sense.] 1. A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pool.

Be-twyx a *plasche* and a flode, appone a flate lawnde,
Oure folke fongene theire felde, and fawghte theme agaynes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2799.

Plasche or flasche, where reyne watyr stondythe (or pyt).
Prompt. Parv., p. 403.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soone made a purple *plesh.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 36.

The illimitable reed,
And many a glancing *plash* and sallowy isle.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. A sudden downpour of water; a sudden dash or splash: as, a *plash* of rain.—3. A flash; a spot (of light).

The tall grove of hemlocks, with moss on their stems, like *plashes* of sunlight.
Lowell, Fable for Critics (2d ed.), Int.

4. A splash or splashing sound.

Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless *plash*,
While many a broken band,
Disorder'd, through her currents dash,
To gain the Scottish land.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 34.

plash[2] (plash), *v.* [OF. *plassier, plaissier, plessier*, plash (cf. **plesse* (†) (ML. *plessa*), a thicket of woven boughs), a secondary form, < L. *plectere*, weave: see *plait, plait*[4], *pleat*. Cf. *pleach*, a doublet of *plash*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to *plash* a hedge.

For Nature, loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

There is a cupola made with pole-work between two elmes at the end of a walk, which, being cover'd by *plashing* the trees to them, is very pretty.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1683.

II. *intrans.* To bend down a branch.

Some of the trees hung over the wall, and my brother did *plash* and did eat. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

plash[2] (plash), *n.* [< *plash*[2], *v.*] A branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and then bent down and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

plashet (plash'et), *n.* [< *plash*[1] + *-et*. Cf. ML. *plassetum*.] A small pond or puddle.

plashing[1] (plash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plash*[1], *v.*] A dabbling in water; a sound of plunging water.

plashing[2] (plash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plash*[2], *v.*] A mode of repairing or trimming a hedge, by bending down a part of the shoots, cutting them half through near the ground, to render them more pliable, and twisting them among the upright stems, so as to render the whole effective as a fence, and at the same time preserve all the branches alive.

plashing-tool (plash'ing-tōl), *n.* A knife used in plashing hedges; a hedging-knife.

plashoot† (plash'ōt), *n.* [Appar. for **plashet*, < *plash*[2] + *-et*, the term. accom. to *shoot* (young twig).] A fence made of branches of trees interwoven.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where almost every hedge serveth for a road, and every *plashoot* for springles to take them. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 24.

plash-wheel (plash'hwēl), *n.* Same as *dash-wheel*.

plashy (plash'i), *a.* [< *plash*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Watery; abounding with puddles; full of puddles; wet; moist.

They shed their waters into the valley below, making it *plashy* in sundry places. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

He also, being past Adrians wall [A. D. 209], cut down Woods, made way through Hills, fast'nd and fill'd up unsound and *plashy* Fens. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Along the streaming mountain-side, and through
The dripping woods, and o'er the *plashy* fields.
Bryant, Rain-Dream.

One among many *plashy* meadows, enclosed with stone walls. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 87.

2. Speckled as if plashed or splashed with coloring liquid.

In his grasp
A serpent's *plashy* neck; its barbed tongue
Squeezed from the gorge, and all its uncurl'd length
Dead. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

plasm (plazm), *n.* [< LL. *plasma*, < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a figure formed or molded from clay or wax, an image, counterfeit, an assumed form or manner, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] 1. A mold or matrix in which anything is cast or formed to a particular shape. [Rare.]

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand.
Woodward.

2. In *biol.*, plasma. See *bioplasm, deutoplasm, protoplasm, plasmogen, sareode.*

plasma (plaz'mạ), *n.* [NL.: see *plasm*.] 1. A variety of translucent quartz, or silica, of a rich grass-green or leek-green color, occurring in large pieces, associated with common chalcedony. Many fine engraved ornaments of this stone have been found among the ruins of Rome.—2. The liquid part of unaltered blood, lymph, or milk, as distinguished from the corpuscles of the blood or lymph, or the oil-globules of the milk; also, the juice expressed from fresh muscle; the muscle-plasma.—3. The primitive indifferent nitrogenized hydrocarbon which forms the basis of all tissues of plants and animals; the "physical basis of life," in its simplest expression: now generally called *protoplasm*. *Plasma* is now less used in this sense than formerly, as it had originally the more restricted meaning given in def. 2. See *protoplasm* and *starch*.
4. In *phar.*, same as *glycerite of starch*.

plasmasome (plas'mạ-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure (see *plasm*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A separate partiele of plasm; a protoplasmic corpuscle.

The out-wandering *plasmasomes* form the so-called paranuclei. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. ii. 168.

plasmatic (plas-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *plasmatique*, < Gr. *πλασματικός*, imitating, < *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, an image: see *plasm*.] 1. In *biol.*, same as *plasmic*.—2†. Giving shape; having the power of giving form; plastic. *Imp. Dict.*

plasmatical (plas-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *plasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *plasmatic*.

Working in this, by her [Psyche's] *plasmatical* spirits or archei, all the whole world into order and shape.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems (1647), p. 342, notes.

plasmation† (plas-mā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *plasmatio(n-)*, a forming, creating, < *plasma*, a molded figure, an image: see *plasm*.] Formation.

The *plasmation* or creation of Adam is reckoned among the generations. *Grafton*, Chron. i. 6.

plasmatoparous (plas-ma-top'a-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα* (*πλασματ-*), a molded figure, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] In *mycology*, noting germination in which the whole protoplasm of a gonidium issues as a spherical mass which at once becomes invested with a membrane and puts out a germ-tube. *De Bary.*

plasmator†, *n.* [ME., = F. *plasmateur*, < LL. *plasmator*, a former, fashioner, creator, < *plasmare*, form, mold, fashion, < *plasma*, a molded figure: see *plasm*.] One who forms or creates; a creator.

Hayle! fulgent Phebus and fader eternall,
Parfite *plasmator* and god omnipotent.
York Plays, p. 514.

plasmature†, *n.* [< LL. *plasma(t-)*, a molded figure, + *-ure*.] Form; shape.

That so stately frame and *plasmature* wherein the man at first had been created. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 8.

plasmic (plaz'mik), *a.* [< *plasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of plasma; pertaining to plasma; plastic or formative; blastemic; protoplasmic: as, *plasmic* substances or processes; a *plasmic* origin. Also *plasmatic*.

plasmine (plas'min), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-ine*[2].] A proteid precipitated from blood-plasma on the addition of sodium chlorid and other salts. It coagulates, forming fibrin, when redissolved in water.

plasmochyme (plas'mō-kīm), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *χυμός*, juice, chyle: see *chyme*[1].] The thick fluid albuminous substance of a cell. Also *plasmochym*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. ii. 211.

plasmode (plas'mōd), *n.* Same as *plasmodium*.

plasmodia, *n.* Plural of *plasmodium*.

plasmodial (plas-mō'di-ạl), *a.* [< *plasmodi-um* + *-al*.] Having the character or properties of plasmodium. Also *plasmodic*.

Plasmodiata (plas-mō-di-ā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plasmodium*.] Plasmodiate organisms: a synonym of *Mycetozoa* when these are regarded as animals. *E. R. Lankester.*

plasmodiate (plas-mō'di-āt), *a.* [< *plasmodium* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or producing plasmodia; consisting of or contained in plasmodium.

plasmodiation (plas-mō-di-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *plasmodiate* + *-ion*.] In *bot.*, the disposition of plasmodia. *Jour. of Bot. British and Foreign*, 1883, p. 371.

plasmodic (plas-mod'ik), *a.* [< *plasmodi-um* + *-ic*.] Same as *plasmodial*.

plasmodiocarp (plas-mō'di-ọ-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *plasmodium* + Gr. *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *Myxomycetes*, a form of fructification which is more or less irregular in shape. Compare *æthalium*, 2, and *sporangium*. *Cooke*, Myxomycetes of Great Britain, p. 30.

plasmodiocarpous (plas-mō'di-ọ-kär'pus), *a.* [< *plasmodiocarp* + *-ous*.] Resembling, characterized by, or producing plasmodiocarps. *Cooke*, Myxomycetes of Great Britain, p. 30.

Plasmodiophora (plas-mō-di-of'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Woronin), < *plasmodium* + Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Plasmodiophoreæ*. The spores are free, not quaternate, and are disposed in sori; they emit zoöspores in germination.

Plasmodiophoreæ (plas-mō'di-ọ-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zopf), < *Plasmodiophora* + *-eæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi with the fructification disposed in sori.

plasmodium (plas-mō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *plasmodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. Protoplasm of protozoans in sheets, masses, or comparatively large quantities, as formed by the plasmodiate members of the *Protozoa*. True plasmodium is formed by the organic fusion of two or several amœbiform bodies, and distinguished from the *aggregate plasmodium* resulting from mere contact. See cut under *Protomyxa*.
2. A definite quantity of plasmodium, or the plasmodium of given individual organisms.

Large masses of gelatinous consistence characteristic of the so-called animal phase of the Myxomycetan, technically known as the *plasmodium*.
W. S. Kent, Infusoria, p. 42.

3. The naked multinucleated mass of protoplasm, exhibiting amœboid movement, which makes up the entire plant-body of the slime-molds (*Myxomycetes*) during the vegetative period of their existence. See *Myxomycetes, slime-mold, Fuligo*, 2, and *Olpidium*.—**Plasmodium malariæ**, a series of forms found in malarial blood, believed to be different stages in the life-history of a single organism which causes paludism. Some of these forms are amœbiform, some crescent-shaped, some rosette-shaped, some ciliate; some contain pigment-granules, and some do not.

plasmogen (plas'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] True protoplasm; bioplasm. See the quotation, and *germ-plasma*.

Physiologists have come to use the word "protoplasm" for one of the chemical substances of which Schultze's protoplasm is a structural mixture—namely, that highest point in the chemical elaboration of the molecule which is attached within the protoplasm, and up to which some of the chemical bodies present are tending, whilst others are degradation products resulting from a downward metamorphosis of portions of it. This intangible, unstable, all-pervading element of the protoplasm cannot at present be identified with any visibly separate part of the cell-substance. . . . This "critical" substance, sometimes called "true protoplasm," should assuredly be recognized by a distinct name "*plasmogen*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 817.

plasmogony (plas-mog'ọ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] The generation or origination of an organism from plasma. *Rossiter.*

plasmology (plas-mol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Minute or microscopic anatomy, as a branch of biology; histology; the study of the ultimate corpuscles of living matter, as regards their structure, development, and properties, with the aid of the microscope.

plasmolysis (plas-mol'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλάσμα*, a molded figure, + *λύσις*, a loosing.] In *bot.*, the contraction of the protoplasm in active cells under the action of certain reagents. When the solutions employed are more dense than the fluids within the cell, a certain amount of water will be withdrawn from the contents of the cell by exosmotic action, thereby causing a shrinking which can easily be noted under the microscope, and, when the density of the solution is known, will allow the experimenter to ascertain within very narrow limits the density of the contents of the cell and the relative degree of turgidity.

plasmolytic (plas-mọ-lit'ik), *a.* [< *plasmolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by plasmolysis; employed in plasmolysis.

plasmolyze (plas'mọ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plasmolyzed*, ppr. *plasmolyzing*. [< *plasmolysis*.] To effect plasmolysis in or of; subject to plasmolysis. Also spelled *plasmolyse*.

In order to see the primordial utricle better, *plasmolyse* the cell by running in 10 p. c. salt solution.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 404.

plaster (plàs'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *plaister, playster*; < ME. *plaster*, also *plastre, playster* (after OF.), < AS. *plaster* = D. *pleister* = MLG. *plāster* = OHG. *phlastar, plastar*, MHG. *phlaster, pflaster, plaster*, G. *pflaster* = Sw. *plåster* = Dan. *plaster* = OF. *plastre, plaistre*, a plaster, plaster, F. *plâtre*, gypsum, = Pr. *plastre*, a plaster, = It. dim. *piastrello*, a plaster (ML. *plastrum*, gypsum); with loss of orig. prefix; ME. *enplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre*, a plaster, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster for a wound, < Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* for *ἔμπλαστον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*.] 1. In *phar.*, a solid compound intended for external application, adhesive at the temperature of the human body, and requiring to be softened by heat before being spread.

My myddell woundys they ben derne & depe;
Ther ys no *plaster* that persyth aryght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 215.

Where any private harm doth grow, we are not to reject instruction as being an unmeet *plaister* to apply unto it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 12.

2. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, well mixed so as to form a kind of paste, and used for coating walls and partitions of houses.

A House shou'd be built or with Brick or with Stone;
Why, 'tis *Plaister* and Lath; and I think that's all one.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 38.

3. Calcined gypsum or calcium sulphate, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for molds, ornaments, casts, luting, cement, etc. Plaster used as a ground for painting in distemper is unburned, and of two kinds, one coarse and one of a finer quality. Both are made from white alabaster, but the latter, which is used also as a ground for gilding, and for working ornaments in relief, is more carefully prepared than the former. The plaster used for taking casts from life or from statues is always burned.

They suppose that this ryuer [Bahuan] hathe made it selfe awaye vnder the grounde by sume passages of *playster* or salte earthe. *Peter Martyr*, tr. in First Books on [America (ed. Arber), p. 172.

Aconite plaster, aconite-root, alcohol, and resin plaster. **—Adhesive plaster.** Same as *resin plaster.* **—Ammoniac plaster,** ammoniac and diluted acetic acid. **—Ammoniac plaster with mercury,** ammoniac, mercury, olive-oil, sublimed sulphur, diluted acetic acid, and lead-plaster. **—Antimonial plaster,** double tartrate of antimony and potassium and Burgundy pitch. **—Arnica plaster,** extract of arnica-root and resin plaster. **—Aromatic plaster.** Same as *spice-plaster.* **—Asafetida plaster,** asafetida, lead-plaster, galbanum, yellow wax, and alcohol. **—Belladonna plaster,** belladonna-root, alcohol, and resin plaster. **—Blistering plaster.** Same as *cantharides plaster.* **—Brown soap plaster.** Same as *soap-cerate plaster.* **—Burgundy-pitch plaster,** Burgundy pitch and yellow wax. **—Calcined plaster.** Same as *plaster of Paris.* **—Canada-pitch plaster,** Canada pitch and yellow wax. **—Cantharides plaster,** cantharides, yellow wax, resin, and lard. Also called *cantharides cerate, blistering plaster, vesicating plaster.* **—Capsicum plaster,** resin plaster and oleoresin of capsicum. **—Carbonate-of-lead plaster,** lead carbonate, olive-oil, yellow wax, lead-plaster, and Florentine orris. **—Chalybeate plaster.** Same as *iron plaster.* **—Court plaster.** See *court-plaster.* **—Diachylon plaster.** Same as *lead-plaster.* **—Fibrous plaster,** plaster of Paris into which fibrous material of some kind is worked to give it coherence: used for patterns in low relief for ceilings, walls, and the like. **—Galbanum plaster,** galbanum, turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and lead-plaster; or galbanum, ammoniac, yellow wax, and lead-plaster. **—Hemlock-pitch plaster.** Same as *Canada-pitch plaster.* **—Iodide-of-lead plaster,** lead iodide, soap plaster, and resin plaster; or lead iodide, lead-plaster, and resin. **—Iron plaster,** oxid of iron, Canada turpentine, Burgundy pitch, and lead-plaster. Also called *chalybeate plaster, strengthening plaster.* **—Isinglass plaster,** isinglass, alcohol, glycerin, and tincture of benzoin. Also called *court-plaster.* **—Lath and plaster.** See *lath*[1]. **—Lead plaster.** See *lead-plaster.* **—Litharge plaster.** Same as *lead-plaster.* **—Logan's plaster,** litharge, lead carbonate, Castile soap, buttcr, olive-oil, and mastic. **—Mahy's plaster.** Same as *carbonate-of-lead plaster.* **—Mercurial plaster,** mercury, olive-oil, resin, and lead-plaster. **—Miraculous plaster,** red oxid of lead, olive-oil, camphor, and alum. **—Opium plaster.** See *opium-plaster.* **—Pitch-plaster,** Burgundy pitch, frankincense, resin, yellow wax, oil of nutmeg, and olive-oil. **—Pitch-plaster with cantharides,** Burgundy pitch and cerate or plaster of cantharides; or cantharides, oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, resin, soap plaster, and resin plaster. Also called *warm plaster.* **—Plaster cast,** a reproduction of an object made by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold which has been made from the object to be copied. Many molds are needed for a complicated figure, and the parts separately cast are united, showing raised seams where they are put together. **—Plaster jacket,** a bandage surrounding the trunk, made stiff with gypsum, used in caries of the vertebræ. **—Plaster mull,** a plaster made by coating a thin sheet of gutta-percha, backed with muslin, with the substance that is to be applied to the skin. **—Plaster of Paris.** (*a*) Native gypsum: so called because found in large quantities in the Tertiary of the Paris basin. See *gypsum.* (*b*) Calcined gypsum — that is, gypsum from which the water has been driven off by heat: used in building and in making casts of busts and statues, etc. When diluted with water into a thin paste, plaster of Paris sets rapidly, and at the instant of setting expands or increases in bulk; hence this material becomes valuable for filling cavities, etc., where other earths would shrink. **—Plaster process,** a method of making stereotype plates for printing by the use of plaster. A mold of the type page is made by pouring over it liquid plaster of Paris; this mold, when baked entirely dry, is filled with melted type-metal. *Workshop Receipts,* 4th ser., p. 217. **—Poor man's plaster,** a plaster composed of tar, resin, and yellow wax. *Dunglison.* **—Porous plaster,** a spread plaster having numerous small holes to prevent wrinkling and to render it more pliable. **—Rademacher's plaster,** red lead, olive-oil, amber, camphor, and alum. **—Resin plaster,** resin, lead-plaster, and yellow wax or hard soap. Also called *adhesive plaster, sticking plaster.* **—Soap-cerate plaster,** curd soap, yellow wax, olive-oil, oxid of lead, and vinegar. **—Soap plaster,** soap and lead-plaster, with or without resin. **—Spice plaster,** yellow wax, suet, turpentine, oil of nutmeg, olibanum, benzoin, oil of peppermint, and oil of cloves. Also called *aromatic plaster, stomach-plaster.* **—Sticking plaster.** Same as *resin plaster.* **—Stomach-plaster.** Same as *spice plaster.* **—Stramonium plaster,** extract of stramonium, elemi, and galbanum plaster. **—Strengthening plaster.** Same as *iron plaster.* **—Thapsia plaster,** yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, resin, terebinthina cocta, Venice turpentine, glycerin, and thapsia resin. **—Vesicating plaster.** Same as *cantharides plaster.* **—Vigo plaster,** lead-plaster, yellow wax, resin, olibanum, ammoniac, bdellium, myrrh, saffron, mercury, turpentine, liquid storax, and oil of lavender. **—Warm (or warming) plaster.** Same as *pitch-plaster with cantharides.* **—Zinc plaster,** zinc sulphate and Castile soap.

plaster (plȧs'tėr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *plaister, playster;* < ME. *plastren, playsteren, playstren* = D. *pleisteren* = MLG. *plästeren* = G. *pflastern* = Sw. *plåstra* = Dan. *plastre;* from the noun: see *plaster, n.* Cf. *emplaster, v.*] 1. To apply a medicative plaster to; cover with a plaster: as, to *plaster* a wound.

And be he bathed in that blode baptiscd, as it were,
And thanne *plastred* with penaunce and passioun of that babi,
He shulde stonde and steppe. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 95.

2. To cover or overlay with plaster, as the walls of a house, partitions, etc.

The east side [of the aqueduct] is *plastered* with a very strong cement, probably to prevent any damage from the sands that might be drove against it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

The houses [at Rome] are of stone, but *plastered* as at Vienna. *Eustace,* Italy, II. i.

3. To bedaub or besmear: as, to *plaster* the face with powder. [Colloq.] — 4. To fill or cover over with or as with plaster; hide; gloss: with *up.*

But see here the conueyance of these spirituall gentlemen in *playsteryng vp* their vnsauery sorceries.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

And suck out clammy dewa from herbs and flowers,
To smear the chinks, and *plaster up* the pores.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

5. To treat with plaster; add gypsum to: as, to *plaster* vines by dusting them with gypsum in order to prevent rot or mildew of the berries; to *plaster* wines by adding gypsum in order to neutralize acid or produce other fancied benefits.

plasterbill (plȧs'tėr-bil), *n.* The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata:* so called from a peculiarity of the bill. *G. Turnbull,* 1888. See cut under *surf-duck.* [Massachusetts.]

plaster-clover† (plȧs'tėr-klō'vėr), *n.* The sweet clover, *Melilotus officinalis:* so called from its use in ointments.

plasterer (plȧs'tėr-ėr), *n.* [= D. *pleisteraar* = G. *pflasterer, pflästerer;* as *plaster, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who plasters walls; also, one who makes plaster ornaments.

plastering (plȧs'tėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *plasteryng, playsteryng;* verbal n. of *plaster, v.*] 1. The act or operation of overlaying with plaster. — 2. The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster. — 3. The treatment of wines by the addition of gypsum or plaster of Paris. See *plaster, v.,* 5.

plastering-machine (plȧs'tėr-ing-mą-shēn'), *n.* A machine designed for use in spreading plaster in forming interior walls and ceilings. Attempts to construct a practical machine of this kind, adapted to general use, have not yet succeeded, and the ancient method of plastering with hand-trowels is still universal.

plaster-mill (plȧs'tėr-mil), *n.* 1. A machine consisting of a roller or a set of rollers for grinding lime or gypsum to powder. — 2. A mortar-mill.

plaster-stone (plȧs'tėr-stōn), *n.* Gypsum, or a species of gypsum.

plastery (plȧs'tėr-i), *a.* [< *plaster* + *-y*[1].] Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

St. Peter's disappoints me; the stone of which it is made is a poor *plastery* material; and indeed Rome in general might be called a rubbishy place. *A. H. Clough.*

plastic (plas'tik), *a.* [= F. *plastique* = Sp. *plástico* = Pg. It. *plastico* (cf. D. G. *plastisch* = Sw. Dan. *plastisk*), < L. *plasticus,* < Gr. πλαστικός, of or belonging to molding or modeling, < πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold or form in clay, wax, etc. Cf. *plaster.*] 1. Capable of molding or of giving form or fashion to a mass of matter; having power to mold.

Benign Creator, let thy *plastic* Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior,* Solomon, iii.

Plastic Nature working to this end.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 9.

The One Spirit's *plastic* stress
Sweeps through the dull dense world.
Shelley, Adonais, xliii.

2. Capable of being modeled or molded into various forms, as plaster, clay, etc.; hence, capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction: as, the mind is *plastic* in youth.

Stuff at hand, *plastic* as they could wish.
Wordsworth, French Revolution.

3. Pertaining to or connected with modeling or molding; produced by or characteristic of modeling or molding: as, the *plastic* art (that is, sculpture in the widest sense, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts).

Pictorial rather than *plastic* in style, both in action and in the treatment of draperies.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 152.

4. In *biol.,* specifically, plasmic. **—Plastic bronchitis,** pseudomembraneous bronchitis. **—Plastic clay,** clay suitable for making pottery or bricks; specifically, a division of the Eocene in England, especially in the London basin and on the Isle of Wight, where it is characteristically developed. The Plastic clay series was so named by T. Webster, in imitation of the name given by Cuvier and Brongniart (*Argile plastique*) to a division of the series in the Paris basin. The beds thus named by Webster were later designated by Prestwich as the Woolwich and Reading series. Part of the series is very fossiliferous; among the fossils is a bird as large as the dinornis of New Zealand. **—Plastic crystal.** See *crystal.* **—Plastic force,** the sum total of agencies producing growth and organization in living bodies. **—Plastic gum,** gutta-percha. **—Plastic imagination,** the productive or creative imagination. **—Plastic medium,** something intermediate between soul and body, assumed to account for their action one upon the other. **—Plastic nature.** See *nature.* **—Plastic operations, plastic surgery,** operations which have for their object the restoring of lost parts, as when the skin of the cheeks is used to make a new nose (rhinoplasty). **—Plastic solid.** See *solid.*

plastical† (plas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *plastic* + *-al.*] Same as *plastic. Dr. H. More,* Philosophical Writings, Pref. Gen., p. xvi.

plastically (plas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a plastic manner; by molding or modeling, as a plastic substance.

plasticity (plas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *plasticité* = Sp. *plasticidad* = Pg. *plasticidade;* as *plastic* + *-ity.*] The property of being plastic. (*a*) The property of giving form or shape to matter.

To show further that this protoplasm possesses the necessary properties of a normal protoplasm, it will be necessary to examine . . . what these properties are. They are two in number, the capacity for life and *plasticity.*
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 299.

(*b*) Capability of being molded, formed, or modeled.

The race must at a certain time have a definite amount of *plasticity* — that is, a definite power of adapting itself to altered circumstances by changing in accordance with them. *W. K. Clifford,* Lectures, I. 102.

Some natures are distinguished by *plasticity* or the power of acquisition, and therefore realise more closely the saying that man is a bundle of habits.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 473.

plastid (plas'tid), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *plastidium,* q. v.] I. *n.* 1. A unicellular organism; a simple unit of aggregation of the first order, as an individual protozoan, or a cell considered with reference to its developmental or evolutionary potentiality. The word has no exact zoological signification. Haeckel used it for any elementary organism, as a cell or cytode.

If we reduce organized beings to their ultimate organisms — cells or *plastids.*
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 377.

2. In *bot.,* one of the variously shaped proteid bodies, such as chlorophyl-granules, leucoplastids, chromoplastids, etc., which may be clearly differentiated in the protoplasm of active cells. They have substantially the same chemical and, with the exception of color, the same physical properties as protoplasm. They are regarded as being the centers of chemical activity in cells.

II. *a.* Having the character or quality of a plastid; plastic or plasmic.

plastidium (plas-tid'i-um), *n.;* pl. *plastidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold, form (see *plastic*), + dim. *-ίδιον.*] Same as *plastid.*

Plastidozoa (plas'ti-dō-zō'ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plastid(ium)* + Gr. ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Protozoa.*

plastidular (plas-tid'ū-lär), *a.* [< *plastidule* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to plastidules.

plastidule (plas'ti-dūl), *n.* [< *plastid* + *-ule.*] A molecule of protoplasm; chemically, the smallest mass of protoplasm which can exist as such, or the very complex and highly unstable molecule of the chemical substance protein, when invested with vital activities.

plastilina (plas-ti-lī'nȧ), *n.* [< *plast(ic)* + *-il* + *-ina.*] A modeling-clay so compounded as to remain moist for a considerable time, and thus dispense with frequent wetting during the progress of the work.

plastin (plas'tin), *n.* [< Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-in*[2].] In *biol.,* an element in the chemical composition of the cell-nucleus: according to Swartz, who calls it also *cytoplastin,* a viscous extensible mass which resists pepsin- and trypsin-digestion.

Carnoy . . . believes that the single, greatly coiled chromatin thread present in the nucleus in Arthropoda has a "*plastin* envelope," consisting of nuclein substances. . . . Besides the "nuclein" discovered by Miescher, which forms an essential part of the mass of the nucleus, Reinke and Rodewald have found "*plastin,*" and Kossel "histon" and "adenin."
Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci., XXX. ii. 166, 169.

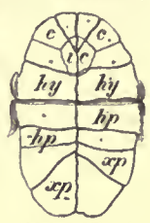
plastography (plas-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-γραφία,* < γράφειν, write.] Imitation of handwriting; forgery.

plastra, *n.* Plural of *plastrum.*

plastral (plas'tral), *a.* [< *plastr-on* + *-al.*] In *herpet.,* of or pertaining to the plastron; entering into the formation of the under shell: as, *plastral* bones; *plastral* scutes or sutures.

plastron (plas'trọn), *n.* [< F. *plastron* (= It. *piastrone*), a breastplate, < OF. *plastre*, a plaster: see *plaster*.] 1. A breastplate; a garment or part of a garment covering the breast. Specifically—(*a*) The early breastplate worn under the hanberk or broigne; one of the earliest pieces of plate-armor introduced in the European middle ages. *C. Boutell*, Arms and Armour in England. (*b*) A wadded shield of leather which masters hang before the right breast when giving lessons in fencing. (*c*) A detachable part of a woman's dress, made of some soft material, and suspended in loose folds from the throat to the waist and caught in the belt: as, a *plastron* of lace, crape, or silk. (*d*) An ornamental and often jeweled decorative plaque worn on the breast by Hindu women. (*e*) A man's shirt-bosom, especially one of the form fashionable for evening-dress 1875-90, without plaits, presenting a smooth surface of lawn.

2. In *herpet.*: (*a*) The ventral part of the shell of a chelonian or testudinate; the lower shell, or under side of the shell, of a turtle or tortoise: more or less opposed to *carapace*. The plastron is wholly an exoskeletal or integumentary structure, in which no bones belonging to the endoskeleton or skeleton proper are found. It consists of a number, typically nine, of separate dermal bones, developed in membrane, and covered with horny epidermis, or tortoise-shell. The nine typical pieces are one median and four pairs lateral, called *entoplastron*, *epiplastron*, *hyoplastron*, *hypoplastron*, and *xiphiplastron*. Formerly, when these were supposed to contain or represent sternal elements, they were respectively named *entosternum*, *episternum*, *hyosternum*, *hyposternum*, and *xiphisternum*. The plastron is usually immovable, like the carapace, but may be variously hinged, in some cases so as to shut the animal in completely. See also cuts under *carapace*, *Pleurospondylia*, and *Chelonia*. (*b*) One of the similar exoskeletal plates developed upon the under side of the body of certain *Amphibia*, as the *Labyrinthodonta*.—3. In *mammal.*, the ventral shield or cuirass of the glyptodons or fossil armadillos.—4. In *anat.*, the sternum with the costal cartilages attached, as removed in autopsies.—5. In *ornith.*, a colored area on the breast or belly of a bird, like or likened to a shield. *Coues.*



Plastron of Tortoise (*Emys*), ventral surface (outside), showing twelve horny epidermal scales as indicated by the dark lines, one of which traverses each xiphisternal (*xp*) and each hyposternal (*hp*) bony scute; *ic*, interclavicular scute, or entoplastron; *c*, clavicular scute (claviculare); *hy*, hyosternal scute.

plastron-de-fer (plas'trọn-dẽ-fer'), *n.* Same as *plastron*, 1 (*a*).

plastrum (plas'trum), *n.*; pl. *plastra* (-trạ). [NL., an accom. form of *plastron*; cf. ML. *plastrum*, plaster (gypsum): see *plaster*, *plastron*.] Same as *plastron*.

plat[1] (plat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< ME. *platten*, *pletten*, < AS. *plættan*, strike with the hand, slap, = MD. *pletten*, strike, bruise, crush, rub (freq. *pletteren*), = Sw. dial. *plätta*, var. *pjätta*, tap, pat. Cf. *pat*[1], prob. a reduced form of *plat*[1].] To strike with the hand; strike.

His heved of he *plette*. *Havelok*, l. 2626.

Pernel Proud-herte *platte* hire to grounde,
And lay longe ar heo lokede.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 45.

plat[2] (plat), *n.* [Early mod. E. *platte*; a var. of *plot*[1], < ME. *plot*, < AS. *plot*, a plot of ground: see *plat*[1]. The form *plat* may be merely dial., but is prob. due in part to *plat*[3].] 1. A plot or patch of land laid off for or devoted to some particular purpose: as, a garden-*plat*; a *plat* of ground.

Now therefore take and cast him into the *plat* of ground, according to the word of the Lord. 2 Ki. ix. 26.

2. A flat representation of such plots or patches; a map or plan.

To take by view of eye the *platte* of any thinge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 5.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth but to draw *plattes* of Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 220 B. (*Nares.*)

We followed the shoare or land, which lieth Northnorthwest, . . . as it doth appeare by the *plat*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

3†. A plan or design; scheme; plot.

So shall our *plat* in this one point be larger and much surmount that which Stanihurst first tooke in hand.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

Here might be made a rare scene of folly, if the *plat* could bear it. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 2.

To be workmanly wrought, made, and sett up, after the best handlyng and forme of good workmanship, according to a *plat* thereof made and signed with the hande of the lords executors.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I., App., Indentures, i.

plat[2] (plat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< *plat*[2], *n.* Cf. *plot*[1], *v.*] To make a ground-plan of; map or plot; lay down on paper: as, to *plat* a tract of land; to *plat* a town.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness to . . . Wharton's "Hydrographic Surveying," whence he takes the method of *platting* angles by means of chords.
Science, XV. 78.

The work ["Emblematic Mounds"] is illustrated by two hundred and seventy woodcuts, many of them full pages. They represent the effigies both singly and in groups, just as they were when measured and *platted*.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII., adv.

The town was *platted* in 1872, and named in honor of Prince Otto von Bismarck. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 360.

plat[3] (plat), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *plat*, *platt*, *platte* = D. *plat* = MLG. *plat*, LG. *platt* = G. *platt* = Sw. *platt* = Dan. *plat*, flat, level, low; < OF. (and F.) *plat* = Pr. *plat* = Sp. Pg. *plato* = It. *piatto*, flat, level (ML. **platus*, **plattus*, only as a noun, after Rom.: see *plate*), < Gr. πλατύς, flat, wide, broad, = Lith. *platus*, broad, = Skt. *prithu*, wide, broad, < √ *prath*, spread out, broaden; prob. ult. connected with E. *flaw*n (OHG. *flado*, etc.), a flat cake (see *flawn*), but not with E. *flat* (see *flat*[1]). From the same ult. source are *plate*, *pate*[1], *place*, *plaza*, *piazza*, *plaice*, *plane*[3], *plateau*, *platina*, *platitude*, *platter*[1], etc.: see esp. *plate*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Flat; level; plain.

In another Yle ben folk that han the face all *platt*, alle pleyn, with outen Nese and with outen Mouthe; but thei han 2 smale holes alle rounde, instede of hire Eyen; and hire Mouthe is *platt* also, with outen Lippes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 204.

He lyeth downe his one eare all *plat*
Unto the grounde, and halt it faste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

2. Specifically, in *lace-making*, flat and of uniform texture: said of the sprigs or flowers; hence, in general, noting the sprigs of bobbin-lace, which are flat, as compared with those of needle-point lace, which may have relief.—**Point plat.** See *point*[1].

II. *n.* 1†. A beam or plank laid horizontally; a horizontal timber. *Halliwell.*

Thane was the prynce purvayede, and theire places nomene, Pyghte pavyllyons of palle, and *plattes* in seegge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2478.

2†. A large flat stone used as the landing-place of a stair.—3†. The flat side of a sword.

And what man that is wounded with the strook
Shal never be hool til that yow list, of grace,
To stroke him with the *platte* in thilke place
Ther he is hurt. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 154.

4†. The sole of the foot. Compare *plant*[2]. *Withals*, Diet. (1608), p. 284. (*Nares.*)—5. In *mining*, an enlargement of a level where it connects with a shaft used for raising ore, its object being to facilitate that operation, especially in mines where the ore is raised in kibbles.

plat[3]† (plat), *adv.* [ME. *plat*, *platte*; < *plat*[3], *a.*] 1. Flatly; plainly; bluntly.

Thus warned she him ful *plat* and ful pleyn.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 767.

Whanne we were in the hyghe see, about .xxx. myle in oure waye from Modona, the wynde fell *platte* ayenste vs.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

2. Smoothly; evenly.

plat[3]† (plat), *v. t.* [= D. *pletten* = G. *plätten*, lay flat, flatten; from the adj.: see *plat*[3], *a.*] To lay down flat or evenly; spread.

He *platteth* his butter upon his breed wt his thombe as it were a lytell claye. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

plat[4] (plat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *platted*, ppr. *platting*. [< ME. *platten*; a var. of *plait*: see *plait*.] **I.** *trans.* To interweave; make or shape by interweaving; wattle; plait. See *plait*.

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head. Mat. xxvii. 29.

Upon her head a *platted* hive of straw,
Which fortified her visage from the sun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 8.

Some *plat*, like Spiral Shells, their braded Hair.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

II. *intrans.* To embrace. [Rare.]

And they twa met, and they twa *plat*,
And fain they wad be near:
And a' the warld might ken right weel,
They were twa lovers dear.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 119).

plat[4] (plat), *n.* [< *plat*[4], *v.*] 1. A plaited or braided thing; something produced by plaiting or interweaving: as, straw *plat* for hats; a *plat* of hair.—2. *Naut.*, a braid of foxes. See *fox*[1], 4. *Dana.*

Platacanthomyinæ (plat-a-kan[th]thọ-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platacanthomys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muridæ*, represented by the genus *Platacanthomys*.

Platacanthomys (plat-a-kan'thọ-mis), *n.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1859), prop. **Platyacanthomys*, < Gr. πλατύς, flat, + ἄκανθα, a spine, + μῦς, mouse.] The only genus of *Platacanthomyinæ*, having transversely laminate molars and the fur mixed with flattened spines. *P. lasiurus* is a small species like a dormouse, with a densely hairy tail, inhabiting mountainous parts of western India.

Platacidæ (plā-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platax* (*Platac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Platax*; the sea-bats. They have a high compressed body, imbricated scales, a long high dorsal with the spines few and crowded in front, a long high anal, well-developed ventrals, setiform teeth in the jaws, and an edentulous palate. About 7 species are known as inhabitants of the Indian and western Pacific oceans.

Platalea (plā-tā'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *platalea* (also *platea*), the spoonbill, appar. < Gr. πλατύς, flat: see *plat*[3].] The typical genus of *Plataleidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to the Old World spoonbills, such as *P. leucorodia*, in which the intrathoracic parts of the trachea are peculiarly convoluted. Also *Platea*.

Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*).

Plataleidæ (plat-ạ-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platalea* + *-idæ*.] A family of large grallatorial birds of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Ibides*, typified by the genus *Platalea*, having the long flat bill dilated at the end like a spoon; the spoonbills, or spoon-billed ibises. There are 5 or 6 species, of various parts of the world, chiefly in tropical latitudes. They were formerly classed with the storks, but are more closely related to the ibises. See cuts under *Aiaia* and *Platalea*.

plataleiform (plā-tā'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *platalea*, a spoonbill, + *forma*, form.] Like a spoonbill in form; plataleine in structure and affinity.

plataleine (plā-tā'lē-in), *a.* [< L. *platalea*, a spoonbill, + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the spoonbills; belonging to the *Plataleidæ*.

platan, *n.* See *platane*.

Platanaceæ (plat-ạ-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Platanus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous trees of the series *Unisexuales*, consisting of the genus *Platanus*, and characterized by having monœcious flowers in dense globose heads, without calyx, and with but few or minute bracts, by the ovary with one cell and one ovule, and the fruit a ball of numerous long achenes, each narrowed into a slender base surrounded with long hairs. See cut under *plane-tree*.

platane, platan (plat'ạn, plat'ạn), *n.* [= D. *plataan* = G. *platane* = Sw. Dan. *platan*, < F. *platane* = Sp. *plátano* = Pg. It. *platano*, < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, a plane-tree: see *plane*[3] and *Platanus*, and cf. *plantain*[2].] The plane-tree.

I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 478.

Often, where clear-stemm'd *platans* guard
The outlet, did I turn away.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Platanista (plat-ạ-nis'tạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *platanista*, < Gr. πλαταvιστής, a fish of the Ganges, appar. this dolphin.] The typical genus of the family *Platanistidæ*, containing the Gangetic dolphin, *P. gangetica*. This is an entirely fluviatile species, having about 120 teeth, 50 vertebræ, extremely narrow jaws, no pelvic bone, rudimentary eyes, and obsolete dorsal fin. It attains a length of about 8 feet, and feeds on small fishes and crustaceans.

Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*).

Platanistidæ (plat-ạ-nis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platanista* + *-idæ*.] A family of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, framed to contain the genera *Platanista*, *Inia*, and *Pontoporia*. They

are fluviatile or estuarine dolphins of warm waters, having a small or obsolete dorsal fin, broad truncate flippers, distinct flukes, external indication of a neck, free cervical vertebræ, a long mandibular symphysis, no distinct lacrymal bone, distinct tuberecular and capitular articulations of the ribs, and long slender jaws with very numerous functional teeth.

Platanus (plat'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *platanus*, < Gr. πλάτανος, the plane-tree: see *platane*, *plane*[3].] A genus of trees constituting the order *Platanaceæ*, and consisting of 6 species, by some authors reduced to 3, natives of temperate or subtropical parts of the northern hemisphere, 2, or perhaps 3, confined to America, and 2 to the Old World; the plane-trees. They are large trees, with the light-brown bark often scaling off in broad, thin, and roundish flakes, exposing a whitish inner layer, and giving the trunk a naked or spotted appearance wholly unlike that of any other tree. They bear alternate broadly deltoid leaves, palmately nerved and lobed, the dilated leafstalk covering the leaf-bud of the year following. See *buttonball*, *sycamore*, and *chinar-tree*, and cut under *plane-tree*.

Platax (plā'taks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. πλάταξ, a fish like a perch, also called κορακῖνος; prob. < πλατίς, flat: see *plat*[3].] The typical genus of *Plataci-dæ*, remarkable for the height or depth of the body.

Sea-bat (*Platax vespertilio*).

platband (plat'-band), *n.* [< F. *platebande*, *plat-band*, lintel, border, OF. *platte-bande*, a flat band, < *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat, + *bande*, band: see *band*[1].] 1. A border of flowers in a garden, or along a wall or the side of a parterre.—2. In *arch.*: (*a*) Any flat rectangular molding the projection of which is much less than its width; a fascia. (*b*) A lintel formed with voussoirs in the manner of an arch, but with the intrados horizontal—a common and vicious modern construction, but employed even in some Roman and medieval work in places where a true arch was not convenient, and when monoliths of sufficient size were not available. See cut of *flat arch*, under *arch*[1]. (*c*) The fillets between the flutes of an Ionic or a Corinthian column.

plat-blind† (plat'blīnd), *a.* Entirely blind. *Halliwell.*

plate (plāt), *n.* [< ME. *plate*, a plate, < OF. *plate*, *platte*, *plaite*, *plete*, *plette*, etc., f., a plate of metal, plate-armor, ingot, silver, also *plat*, m., a plate, platter, a flat surface, a low lake, a flat-boat, etc., plate, bullion, silver-plate, silver, F. *plat*, m., a dish, plate, scale (of a balance), lid (of a book), sheet (of glass), flat (of the hand), blade (of an oar), etc.; = Sp. *plata*, f., plate, silver, wrought metal, money, *plato*, m., a dish, plate, = Pg. *prata*, f., plate, silver, *prato*, m., a dish, plate, = It. *piatta*, f., a flatboat, *piatto*, m., a dish, plate (ML. *plata*, f., a dish, plate, *platum*, n., a dish, plate, *plattum*, a flat surface, *platus*, m., a dish, plate, also *platta*, f., the clerical tonsure); cf. AS. *platung*, a plate of metal (see *plate*, *v.*); OFries. *platte*, a shaven pate, = D. *plat*, flat side, flat form, = MLG. *plate*, a sheet of metal, = Icel. *plata*, a plate, mounted metal, = Sw. *plåt* = Dan. *plade*, a sheet of metal; MHG. *plate*, G. *platte*, a plate, a shaven or bald pate; from the adj., F. *plat*, etc., flat: see *plat*[3]. Cf. *pate*[1], the same word, with loss of medial *l*. The uses of *plate* in part overlap those of the related noun *plat*[3].] 1. A sheet of metal of uniform thickness and even surface: as, a *plate* of gold; a steel *plate*.

Armor of Plate.
a, plate-armor, as distinguished from *b*, chain-armor.

Over their forehead and eyes they [mules] have three pieces of *plate*, made either of brasse or latten.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 69.

2. A flat piece of metal used to strengthen arms; hence, armor made of sheets of metal, as distinguished from *mail* or *chain-armor*. See cut in preceding column.

Over that a fyn hauberk
Was al ywrought of Jewes werk,
Ful strong it was of *plate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 154.

Ne *plate*, ne mail, could ward so mighty throwes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 9.

Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail.
Milton, P. L., vi. 368.

Squadrons and squares of men in brazen *plates*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3. A shallow dish of pottery, porcelain, or metal, on which food is served at table, or from which it is eaten; also, a plateful; a course or portion at table: as, a soup-*plate*; a fruit-*plate*; a *plate* of soup or of fish.

Both me and mine he caus'd to dine,
And serv'd us all with one *plate*.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 381).

The European pilgrims dine and sup in the refectory with the monks; . . . they are well served with three or four *plates*, and have excellent white-wine of their own making. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

4. Gold or silver dishes and utensils used at table or in the home, including besides dishes other vessels, as cups, flagons, etc., as well as spoons, knives, forks, etc.: as, a sale of the furniture and *plate*.

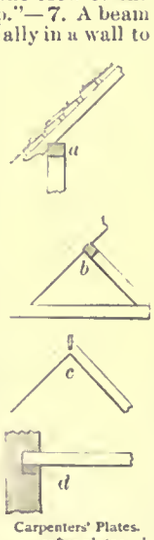
A piece of antique *plate*, bought of St. Mark,
With which he here presents you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

The *plate* in the hall (all at the Queen's table being gold) was estimated to be worth nearly £400,000.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 68.

5. Articles which have been covered with a plating of precious metal not solid gold or silver; plated ware.

Rich *plate*, even to the enamelling on gold, rich stuffs, and curious armour were carried to excess.
Walpole, Anecdotes, I. 2, note.

6. A cup or flagon or other article of gold or silver awarded to the winner in a contest, as to the owner of the winning horse or the crew of the winning boat in a race; a "cup."—7. A beam or piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers. The plate for roof-timbers, and also for joists, is called a *wall-plate*. Compare *plat*[3], *n.*, 1.—8. A flat piece of metal, as brass, copper, or steel, on which any representation or inscription is engraved: as, a door-*plate*; a coffin-*plate*; especially, such a piece of metal so engraved for impression on paper, etc.: as, a book-*plate*; a card-*plate*; hence, the printed impression from an engraved plate: as, a book illustrated with *plates*.—9. A duplicate, in one piece of metal, of the face of composed types or woodcuts. Such plates are made by electrotype or stereotype process. Plates of book-pages are about one eighth of an inch thick; plates of newspaper-pages are much thicker.



Carpenters' Plates.
a, rafter-plate; *b*, purlin-plate; *c*, crown-plate; *d*, wall-plate.

10. (*a*) In *dentistry*, a piece of metal or composition fitted to the mouth and holding the teeth of a denture. (*b*) In *horology*, one of the two parallel pieces of metal to which the wheels are pivoted in a watch or clock. (*c*) The flat piece of metal forming the side of the lock of a firearm. (*d*) A flat piece of metal usually forming a part of the bed or bosh of a metallurgical furnace. (*e*) A commonly rectangular piece of glass used in photography to receive the picture. (*f*) In *base-ball*, the home base.

From the nature of things, a ball so knocked that it cannot be caught or fielded to the *plate* before the man can make the entire circuit of the bases yields an earned, or, as it is in such instance more generally called, a "home run." *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

(*g*) *Naut.*, a bar or band of iron, as in *futtock-plates*, *channel-plate*, etc.; specifically, in iron ships, the metal which forms part of the strake on the ship's side.—11. Shale of the coal-measures. It is in these strata that the finest specimens of the coal-plants are most frequently found. Also called *binds*.—12. Plate-glass. The machine in use for polishing the glass is practically that originally designed for the purpose; it is not only used in plate-glass works, but is the machine used for polishing that description of glass which is known as "patent *plate*." *Glass-making*, p. 168.

13. The finest quality of pewter.—14. In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a plate-like part, organ, or structure; a lamina or lamella; a layer: not specific, the thing indicated being designated by a qualifying term. See cuts under *carapace*, *Coluber*, and *whalebone*.—15†. A Spanish money of account. Also called *old plate*. Eight reals of old plate made the *peso de plata*, or piaster—that is, the Spanish dollar.

Be likehe has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he is worth three hundred *plates*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii.

Realms and islands were
As *plates* dropp'd from his pocket.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 92.

Ambulacral plate. See *ambulacral*.—**A pair of plates**†, armor for the breast and back.

Somme woln have *a peyre plates* large.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1262.

Argentine plate, German silver.

The manufacture of German silver, or *Argentine plate*, became an object of commercial importance.
Ure, Dict., III. 414.

Armor of plate. Same as *plate-armor*.—**Auditory plate.** See *auditory crest*, under *auditory*.—**Basilisk plates**, plates of enameled pottery decorated with a basilisk, or similar animal, which are found from time to time in the neighborhood of Quimper, in the department of Finistère in France. They are thought to be specimens of the faïence of Quimper, but have often been classed as Rouen ware. See *Quimper pottery*, under *pottery*.—**Bobstay, branchial, buckled plates.** See the qualifying words.—**British plate.** Same as *albata*.—**Bulb plate**, in *iron-* and *steel-manuf.*, a plate along the margin of which is rolled a rib or bulb thicker than the body of the plate. The plate resembles tee-iron, except that the head of the tee, or what corresponds to it, is more massive. Such plates are used in iron ship-building for keelsons, etc., in bridge-building, and in iron architecture.—**Cardiac, circumesophageal, clinoid plate.** See the adjectives.—**Coat of plates, coif of plate.** See *coat*[2], *coif*.—**Compound armor-plate.** See under *armor-plate*.—**Correcting-plate.** Same as *compensator* (*a*).—**Costal, cribriform, dry plate.** See the adjectives.—**Dovetail-plates.** See *dovetail*.—**Dumb-plate**, the part at the bottom near the doors of a furnace where there are no air-openings or spaces; the dead-plate.—**Endochrome, gate-end, genital, gular plates.** See the qualifying words.—**Equatorial plate**, in *biol.*, the collection of chromatin-fibers in the equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis.—**Gold plate**, gold vessels for use or ornament; especially, table utensils of gold.—**Half-tone plates.** See *photo-process*.—**Head-block plate.** See *head-block*.—**Horn plate**, in *embryol.*, the remaining ectoderm of a germ, forming the epidermis of the embryo after the formation from ectoderm of the rudiment of the spinal canal.

From this time the remaining portion of the skin-sensory layer is called the *horn-plate* or horn-layer, because the outer skin (epidermis) with its horny appendages—nails, hair, etc.—develops from it.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 306.

Induction-plate, a small insulated metal plate placed opposite one of the quadrants of an electrometer, used for reducing the sensitiveness of the instrument. For this purpose the electrified body is connected with the induction-plate instead of with the quadrant directly.

In order that somewhat larger differences may be measured, the *Induction Plate* is introduced to diminish the sensitiveness. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 44.

Jugular, madreporic, medullary plate. See the adjectives.—**Locking-plate.** Same as *count-wheel*.—**Main plate**, the principal plate of a lock.—**Muscular plate.** Same as *muscle-plate*.—**Nasal, negative, occipital, ocular, orbital plate.** See the adjectives.—**Patching up plates.** See *patch*.—**Patent plate**, a name given in England to cylinder-glass.—**Perisomatic plates.** See *perisomatic*.—**Plate diamond.** See *diamond*.—**Plate of a furnace.** See *dead-plate*.—**Plate of wind**, in *organ-building*, the flat sheet or jet of air which is projected through the flue of a flue-pipe against the upper lip of the mouth, and by the fluctuations of which the tone is produced.—**Plate-welding hammer**, a steam-hammer of special form. *E. H. Knight*.—**Pterygostomial plates, radial plates.** See the adjectives.—**Ribbed plate**, sheet-metal with its surface alternately ribbed or corrugated.

Ribbed plate is made by using a roller with grooves on its surface. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 75.

Ship-plate, an inferior quality of wrought-iron plate.

Wrought-iron plates . . . are manufactured of . . . coarse, brittle, and uncertain material, sometimes sold as *ship-plate*. *R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 32.

Terminal plate, in *biol.*, the end-plate of a nerve-fiber.—**Wheel-guard plate** (*mil.*), the rub-iron of a field-artillery carriage. (See also *armor-plate*, *bottom-plate*, *floating-plate*, *horn-plate*, *sieve-plate*, *spreading-plate*, *tie-plate*.)

plate (plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plated*, ppr. *plating*. [< ME. **platen*, < AS. **platian* in comp. *āplatian* and verbal n. *platung*, a plate of metal: see *plate*, *n.*] 1. To arm with plate-armor for defense.

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms
Both who he is and why he cometh hither
Thus *plated* in habiliments of war.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 28.

2. To overlay or coat with silver, gold, or other metal; specifically, to attach a perma-

nent covering or film of one metal to (the surface of another).—3. To arm or cover (a ship) with armor-plates.—4. To beat into thin flat pieces or lamiuæ.—5. To implant (microorganisms) in a thin layer of gelatin spread upon a glass plate. See *plate-culture*.—**Chemical plating or dipping**, a process performed in some cases by the mere immersion of one metal in a hot or cold solution of some salt of another metal, as in plating iron with copper by dipping the former in sulphate-of-copper solution, or the coating of brass with tin by boiling the brass in a solution of cream of tartar to which scraps of tin have been added. Tin-plating of this sort is also variously called *washing*, *tinning*, *silvering*, or *whitening*. It is much employed in various arts, particularly in the manufacture of brass pins. The words *plate* and *plating* are often coupled with the prefixed name of the metal which forms the outer surface: as, *silver-plate*, *silver-plating*, to plate with silver, the process of plating with silver; *nickel-plate*, *nickel-plating*, to plate with nickel, the process of plating with nickel, etc. See also *electroplate*, *galvanize*, 3, and *galvanoplastic*.—**Dry plating**, a process of coating the surface of iron by rubbing it over with brass (usually a brass-wire brush) till it is covered with adherent brass. The process is used in mending broken cast-iron articles. Surfaces so coated may first be tinned over, and then soldered with ordinary tin solder.—**Fire-plating** (also called *fire-gilding* when the coating is of gold), plating performed either by a process of soldering the film or coating directly to the surface of the object to be plated, or, when the coating will not directly adhere, by first coating the object with a metal which has an affinity for both the metal of the object to be plated and the metal used for the plating. Thus iron, to which silver cannot be made to adhere directly, may be silver-plated by first coating it with copper, the latter having affinity for both iron and silver. In fire-plating the surface to be covered is laid over with a suitable flux, upon which the silver-foil is smoothly placed, and the whole is then heated till the metals unite.—**Rolled plating**, the soldering together of bars of different metals and of considerable thickness, and then rolling the compound bar out into a thin plate. In this way a thin sheet of some base metal, as copper, may be plated on one side or on both with a much thinner layer of fine metal, as silver. The material called *rolled gold*, much used for cheap watch-cases and jewelry, is thus made.—**To plate a port**, in a steam-engine, to close a port by the land or unperforated part of the plate of a slide-valve. *E. H. Knight.*

Platea (plā'tē-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *Platalea*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Platalea*. *Brisson*, 1760.

plate-armor (plāt'är'mor), *n.* Defensive armor consisting of plates of metal.

plateau (pla-tō'), *n.*; pl. *plateaus* (-tōz'), *plateaux* (-tōz'). [< F. *plateau*, dim. of *plat*, a plate: see *plate*.] 1. In *phys. geog.*, an elevated region of considerable extent, often traversed by mountain-ranges. The word is nearly synonymous with *table-land* as that word is used by many geographers. Thus, the Alps are characterized by the absence of plateaus; the Asiatic ranges, from Asia Minor eastward to China, by the presence of table-lands and high, broad, plateau-like valleys.

2. (*a*) A tray for table service. (*b*) A decorative plaque. [French uses.]

plate-basket (plāt'bas'ket), *n.* 1. A basket lined with metal, for removing plates and other utensils which have been used at table, preparatory to washing them.—2. A basket, usually divided into compartments, for holding the knives, forks, spoons, etc., in daily use.

plate-bender (plāt'ben'dėr), *n.* A pincers with curved bits used for bending dental plates without leaving marks.

plate-black (plāt'blak), *n.* See *black*.

plate-bone (plāt'bōn), *n.* The blade-bone; the omoplate, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

plate-box (plāt'boks), *n.* 1. A grooved box of appropriate size, for holding photographic plates or finished negatives.—2. A box especially designed to exclude light when closed, for the safe-keeping of photographic dry plates when removed from the manufacturer's package; a safety-box.

plate-brass (plāt'bras), *n.* Rolled brass; latten. *E. H. Knight.*

plate-bulb (plāt'bulb), *n.* The swollen part on the edge of beams, having a cross-section of mushroom form.

> The *plate bulb* of beams should be bent before the angle-irons are riveted to their upper edges, after which it is necessary to check and adjust the curvature, which alters slightly in the process of riveting.
> *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 310.

platecote†, *n.* A coat of plate-armor.

> An helmeite and a Jacke or *platecote* hideth all partes of a manne, sauyng the legges.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 308. (*Davies.*)

plate-culture (plāt'kul'tūr), *n.* The culture of micro-organisms, especially bacteria, in a thin, uniform layer of gelatin spread upon a glass plate.

plated (plā'ted), *p. a.* 1. Strengthened with plates of metal and defensive armor.

> And over all the brasen scales was armd,
> Like *plated* cote of steele, so couched neare
> That nought mote perce. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 9.

2. Covered or overlaid with a different and especially a richer material: as, *plated* silk hose; *plated* forks and spoons.—3. In *zoöl.*, covered or protected with hard dermal plates or scutes; scutate or loricate; shielded.—**Plated ware**, a name especially given to vessels of base metal, etc., coated or plated with gold or silver, as distinguished from *plate*, *n.*, 4.

plate-fleet† (plāt'flēt), *n.* The vessels engaged in transporting masses of precious metal; especially, the vessels which transported to Spain the products of the mines in Spanish America.

> The [Spanish] admiral's ship was called the Armadillo of Carthagena, one of the greater galleys of the royal *plate-fleet*. *Milton*, Letters of State.
>
> The *Plate-Fleet* also from Lima comes hither with the King's Treasure. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 179.

plate-frame (plāt'frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a frame of any kind for holding or receiving a plate; a dark-slide; a plate-holder.

plateful (plāt'fûl), *n.* [< *plate* + *-ful*.] As much as a plate will hold.

plate-gage (plāt'gāj), *n.* A plate with notched edges used to measure the thickness of metal plates. The notches are of gradnated standard measures of thickness, and are numbered in accordance with the thicknesses they represent. Different standards are in use. The thickness of a plate is definitely specified only when both the number of the notch it fits and the kind of gage used are named: as, No. 16 Birmingham gage; No. 10 Brown and Sharp's gage; etc. See *wire-gage*.

plate-girder (plāt'gėr'dėr), *n.* A girder formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together.

plate-glass (plāt'glàs), *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, and also for large panes in windows, shop-fronts, etc. (See *plate*, 12.) The materials for this kind of glass are selected and compounded with much greater care than those of ordinary glass. The fused metal is poured upon a true-faced iron table and there rolled out into a plate having parallel faces and a uniform thickness, by means of an iron roller, running on supporting bars at the sides of the table which gage the thickness. By ingenious mechanism the plate while yet hot is transferred to the annealing-oven. It is carried through this oven, retained on flat supports, and is gradually cooled. Both surfaces are then highly polished. Machinery is now universally employed for polishing. See *polishing-machine*, 2.—**German plate-glass**. Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).—**Rough plate-glass**, unpolished plate-glass. Before grinding and polishing, the surface of plate-glass is not smooth enough to permit distinct vision through it. In this state plate-glass is largely used for sky-lights in sidewalks and roofs, windows opening into halls, etc., where light is desirable, but where distinct vision would be objectionable. Plates of this kind vary in thickness from about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to 1 inch or more.

plate-hat (plāt'hat), *n.* A hat made with an outer pile or nap of finer material than the body. Such hats are often made water-proof, and stiffened before the nap is added.

plate-holder (plāt'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a movable frame fitted to a camera, used to contain and transport a sensitized plate, which is exposed to the image projected by the lens by withdrawing a slide or shutter after the holder is in position in the camera; a dark-slide; a plate-frame. The plate-holders for dry plates are usually made double, for economy of space, and, after exposure of the plate in one side, are reversed in the camera in order to expose the plate in the other side.

2. A pneumatic device for holding a photographic plate during development or other manipulation.

plate-iron (plāt'ī'ėrn), *n.* Iron pressed into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.—**Plate-iron girder**. See *girder*[1].

plate-key (plāt'kē), *n.* A flat key notched at the ends or sides, as the key for a Yale lock.

plate-layer (plāt'lā'ėr), *n.* In *rail.*, a workman employed to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers. [Eng.]

> Sundry new occupations, as those of drivers, stokers, cleaners, *plate-layers*.
> *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 54.

plate-leather (plāt'leтн'ėr), *n.* Chamois leather used for cleaning gold or silver plate, especially when prepared for the purpose, as with rouge-powder, etc., applied to the surface.

platelet (plāt'let), *n.* [< *plate* + *-let*.] In *anat.*, a little plate; a plaque or plaquette.—**Platelet of blood**. Same as *blood-plate*.

plately†, *adv.* Same as *platly*.

plate-machine (plāt'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaping, turning, and finishing plastic materials for making stone or china tableware, plates, dishes, etc.: a variation of the potter's wheel.

plate-mail (plāt'māl), *n.* Same as *scale-armor*.

plate-mark (plāt'märk), *n.* 1. A legal mark or symbol made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, etc. These symbols, according to British regulation, are—(1) The maker's mark or initials. (2) The assay-mark. For gold, the assay-mark is a crown and figures indicating the number of carats fine. For silver, in England, it is a lion passant; in Ireland, a harp crowned; in Glasgow, a lion rampant; and in Edinburgh, a thistle. (3) The hall-mark of the district office. These offices are at London, York, Exeter, Chester, Newcastle,

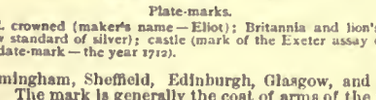


Plate-marks.

EL crowned (maker's name—Eliot); Britannia and lion's head (new standard of silver); castle (mark of the Exeter assay office); M (date-mark—the year 1719).

Birmingham, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin. The mark is generally the coat of arms of the town. (4) The date-mark, consisting of a letter which is changed every year. (5) The duty-mark, consisting of the head of the sovereign. This indicates that the duty has been paid. (*Imp. Dict.*) All these marks are sometimes called *hall-marks*.

2. In an engraving, the depression in the paper around the edges of an impression taken from an incised plate. It is caused by the force of the press when striking off.

plate-matter (plāt'mat'ėr), *n.* Type cast in a number of stereotype plates for insertion in different newspapers, costing them much less than would have to be paid for setting.

> To-day one of these *plate-matter* manufacturing firms has branch offices and foundries in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco, maintaining a corps of editors and employing a large force of compositors and stereotypers at each point. It furnishes matter for almost every department of a newspaper except editorial articles and local news.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 862.

plate-metal (plāt'met'al), *n.* A plate of metal produced in the process of refining pig-iron as preparatory to its being puddled in the reverberatory furnace, according to the method followed in Yorkshire for the production of a high class of iron. Such plates are grooved on the bottom and have been cooled rapidly, so as to be easily broken in pieces. Also called *line-metal*, *white metal*, or simply *metal*.

plate-mill (plāt'mil), *n.* A mill for rolling metal plates. It usually has long rolls, necessitated by the width of the plates, and the rolls are made very heavy and strong in order to prevent springing and consequent greater thickness of the plates in the middle than at the sides.

platen[1] (plat'en), *n.* [Also *platin*, *platine*; < F. *platine*, a plate, lock-plate, pillar-plate, scutcheon, plate of a printing-press, covering-plate, etc., < *plat*, flat: see *plat*[3] and *plate*.] In *printing*, the flat part of a press which comes down upon the form, and by which the impression is made.—**Platen press**, any form of printing-press which gives impression from a platen, in distinction from rotary or cylinder presses, which give impression from a cylinder or a curved surface.

platen[2] (plat'en), *n.* [Appar. a reduced form and special use of *platinum*.] An alloy used in making buttons, composed of eight parts of copper and five parts of zinc.

plate-paper (plāt'pā'pėr), *n.* 1. Paper to which a high gloss is imparted on both sides by packing each sheet between smooth plates of copper or zinc, and subjecting a pile of the sheets so packed to heavy pressure in a rolling-press. Supercalendering (which see) has entirely superseded this process.—2. A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.—**Hard plate-paper, soft plate-paper**. See *paper*.

plate-piece (plāt'pēs), *n.* The lower or under half of the fore quarter of beef, used for corning. Also called *rattle-ran*.

plate-powder (plāt'pou'dėr), *n.* A polishing-powder for silverware. One kind, called *jewelers' rouge*, is prepared by mixing solutions of soda and sulphate of iron, and washing, drying, and calcining the precipitated oxid of iron in shallow vessels until it assumes a deep reddish-brown color. Compounds of rouge and prepared chalk, or of oxid of tin and rose-pink, are also termed *plate-powders*.

plate-press (plāt'pres), *n.* A press for printing from engraved plates of steel or copper.

plate-printer (plāt'prin'tėr), *n.* A workman who produces impressions from engraved copper or steel plates, as distinguished from one who prints from types or from stone.

plate-printing (plāt'prin'ting), *n.* The act or process of printing from an engraved plate.

plater (plā'tėr), *n.* 1. One engaged in the manufacture of metallic plates, or in their application in the arts and manufactures.

> When being bent, the plate is lifted by a number of men, under the direction of the *plater* in charge, who hold the plate in the necessary position for obtaining the required curvature and twist. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 296.

2. A machine for calendering paper by means of heavy pressure between smooth plates of metal.—3. One who plates or coats articles

with gold or silver: generally in composition: as, silver-*plater*, gold-*plater*, nickel-*plater*.—4. A horse that competes for a plate. *Lever.*

plate-rack (plāt'rak), *n.* 1. An open frame for holding plates and dishes; specifically, a frame in which dishes can be placed in a vertical position to dry after they have been washed.—2. Any arrangement, other than simple shelves, for holding plates in any number, as the inclosed boxes, etc., in the pantries of a ship.—3. A grooved frame for receiving photographic plates while wet, and holding them diagonally on edge to drain; a negative-rack.

plate-rail (plāt'rāl), *n.* In *railway engin.*, a flat rail. *E. H. Knight.*

plate-railway (plāt'rāl″wā), *n.* A tramway in which the wheel-tracks are flat plates. [Eng.]

plateresco (plat-e-res'kō), *a.* [Sp.] Same as *plateresque*.

plateresque (plat-e-resk'), *a.* [< Sp. *plateresco*, < *plata*, silver: see *plate*.] Resembling silverwork: noting a certain class of architectural enrichments. *Ford.*

plate-roller (plāt'rō″lėr), *n.* A smooth roller for making plate- or sheet-iron.

plate-shears (plāt'shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting or shearing plate- or sheet-metal, such as boiler-plate.

Platessa (plā-tes'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *platessa*, the plaice: see *plaice*.] A genus of flatfishes of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, having as its type *Pleuronectes platessa*: same as *Pleuronectes* in a strict sense. See cuts under *plaice* and *asymmetry*.

platessiform (plā-tes'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *platessa*, the plaice, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, resembling the plaice in form or structure; related to the plaice or flounder.

plate-tracery (plāt'trā″sėr-i), *n.* In *medieval arch.*, a form of tracery in which the openings are cut or pierced in slabs of stone, as distinguished from ordinary tracery, which is constructed of assembled blocks. This form appeared early in the transition from the round-arched to the pointed style, and was often employed in subsequent periods in places where stone of the necessary formation and toughness was available. It was particularly esteemed in Italy, where the excellent building-marbles, in addition to their mechanical fitness, supplied a medium adapted for delicacy of outline and profile, and lending itself to high decorative quality in such tracery.

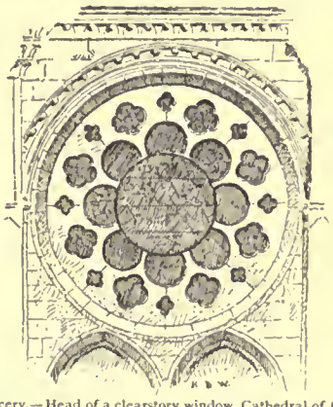


Plate-tracery.—Head of a clearstory window, Cathedral of Chartres, France; 13th century.

platetrope (plat'e-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. πλατύς, flat, + τρέπειν, turn.] A part symmetrically related to another on the opposite side of the meson; a lateral homologue; a fellow of the opposite side. *Wilder.*

platetropy (plat'e-trō-pi), *n.* [< *platetrope* + *-y*[3].] The state or condition of being laterally homologous; bilaterality; bilateral symmetry; reversed repetition of parts or organs on each side of the meson.

plate-vise (plāt'vīs), *n.* In *photog.*, a frame for holding a plate firmly in certain processes, particularly for cleaning or polishing the glass. It consists essentially of two wooden jaws or sides, grooved to receive the plate, and adjustable by means of a screw.

plate-warmer (plāt'wâr″mėr), *n.* 1. A case with shelves or any other device in which plates are held before a fire, over a hot-air register, etc., to be warmed.—2. A hollow metallic tray, of the size and form of a plate, filled with hot water and placed at table beneath a dinner-plate to keep it warm.

plate-wheel (plāt'hwēl), *n.* A wheel without arms or spokes; a wheel in which the rim and nave are connected by a plate or web.—**Open plate-wheel**, a form of cast-iron wheel having large openings in the web between the arms, hub, and rim. It is used for street-cars, etc.

platey, *a.* See *platy*.

platfond, *n.* Same as *plafond*.

platform (plat'fôrm), *n.* [Formerly also *plotform* (simulating *plat*[2], *plot*[1]); = Sp. Pg. *plataforma* = It. *piattaforma*, < OF. *plateforme*, also *platteforme*, and as two words *plate forme*, *platte fourme*, F. *plateforme*, a platform (terrace), platform (in arch.), prop, mudsill (of a bridge), etc., < *plate*, fem. of *plat*, flat, level, + *forme*, form: see *plat*[3] and *form*.] 1†. A ground-plan, drawing, or sketch; a plan; a map.

So I have made a *platform* of a princely garden, partly by precept, partly by drawing—not a model, but some general lines of it. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

The young men meeting in places of exercise, and the old men also in Artificers Shops, and in their compassed Chaires, or halfe circles where they sate talking together, were every one occupied about drawing the *Platforme* of Sicilia, telling the nature of the Sicilian Sea, and reckoning up the Havens and places looking towards Africke. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. 1656), p. 456.

Able so well to limn or paint as to take in paper the situation of a castle or a city, or the *platform* of a fortification. *Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2†. A plot; a design; a scheme; a plan.

Alexander. Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand?

Apelles. None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head.

Lyly, Alexander and Campaspo, v. 4.

And now there rests no other shift but this,
To gather our soldiers, scatter'd and dispersed,
And lay new *platforms* to endamage them.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 77.

A sudden *plotform* comes into my mind,
And this it is. *Grim*, The Collier of Croydon, ii.

3†. Situation; position.

With your instrument for trying of distances, observe the *platforme* of the place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

4. A raised level place; a terrace.

Ham. But where was this?
Mar. My lord, upon the *platform* where we watch'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 213.

The buildings we now find on the *platform* at Persepolis may have been dedicated to somewhat different purposes than were those of Nineveh. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 189.

5. A raised frame or structure with a level surface. Specifically—(*a*) A raised structure in a hall or meeting-place for the use of those who are to speak; a rostrum or stage from which a speaker may conveniently address his audience. (*b*) A raised walk along the track at a railway-station for landing passengers and freight. (*c*) The place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery.

The Captain commanded them to cast anchor before a certain town called Cris, which had a *platform* or fort with ordnance to defend it. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 605).

(*d*) *Naut.*, the orlop. (*e*) In a glass-furnace, a bench on which the pots are placed. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A projecting floor or landing at the end of a railroad-car or street-car, serving as a means of ingress and egress.

Specifically—6. A systematic scheme or body of principles, especially of religious or political principles, expressly adopted as a policy or basis of action; a syllabus, program, or scheme of principles or doctrines adopted as a basis of action, policy, or belief; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, a statement of political principles and of the course to be adopted with regard to certain important questions of policy, issued by the representatives of a political party assembled in convention to nominate candidates for an election: as, the Genevan *platform*; a political *platform*; the Democratic *platform*.

The wisdom of a lawmaker consisteth not only in a *platform* of justice, but in the application thereof. *Bacon* Advancement of Learning, ii. 355.

Every little society pretending to that venerable name [the church] did the very thing they had complained of: imposed the *platform* of their doctrine, discipline, and worship as divine; and were for rooting out all that opposed or did not comply with it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The Whigs, whether on the Lexington *platform* or some other non-committal *platform*, will be and must be at once known as the party that opposed their country in her just and generous war. *Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention*, May 30, [1844, quoted in New York Herald, May 6, 1848.

Conversation in society is found to be on a *platform* so low as to exclude science, the saint, and the poet. *Emerson*, Clubs.

7. Figuratively, the function of public speaking, as that of lecturers or political speakers; also, public speeches or public addresses collectively.

It is perfectly true that a great number of foolish and erroneous, sometimes very mischievous, notions are fostered by the periodical press, but the same might be said of the pulpit and the *platform*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 86.

Cambridge platform, Saybrook platform, declarations of principles respecting church government and doctrine adopted by church synods held respectively at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1648, and Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1708. They substantially agree with each other and with the principles still maintained by Congregationalists. See *congregationalism*.—**Feeding-platform**, a platform, generally about two feet by four, placed in the middle of a trout-pond, a few inches above the bottom: used by fish-culturists. If the food is thrown over this platform, all not taken before it reaches the bottom will fall upon it, and, as it can more easily be cleaned than the bottom of the pond, there is less liability of fouling the water. The fish will also take food better from a clean than from a muddy bottom. It serves incidentally, too, as a cover for the young fish.

platform (plat'fôrm), *v. t.* [< *platform*, *n.*] 1†. To sketch or lay down the plan of; set forth in plan; outline.

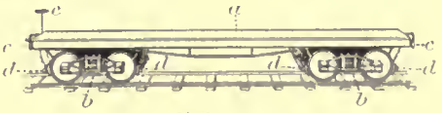
Some . . . do not think it for the ease of their inconsequent opinions to grant that church-discipline is *platformed* in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

2. To draw up a platform, or scheme of principles or policy. [Colloq.]—3. To support or rest as on a platform. [Rare.]

Platforming his chin
On the palm left open.
Mrs. Browning, To Flush, my Dog.

platform-bridge (plat'fôrm-brij), *n.* A movable gangway over the space between the platforms of two railroad-cars, designed to protect passengers from falling between the cars. [U. S.]

platform-car (plat'fôrm-kär), *n.* An open railroad-car, having no inclosing sides, or surrounded merely by low ledges.



Platform-car.
a, platform; *b*, truck-frames; *c*, buffers; *d*, brake-shoes; *e*, brake-wheel.

platform-carriage (plat'fôrm-kar″āj), *n.* A four-wheeled platform, wagon, or truck used for carrying mortars, guns, or other heavy materials or stores.

platform-crane (plat'fôrm-krān), *n.* 1. A detachable crane on the margin of a railway-car platform or a platform of a truck.—2. A crane permanently mounted on a movable truck, which forms an integral part of the machine.

platformer (plat'fôrm-ėr), *n.* [< *platform* + *-er*[1].] A public speaker; one who draws up or invents a plan of proceedings. [Rare.]

But one divine Aretine in Italy, and two heavenly Tarletons in England, the sole *platformers* of odd elocution, and only singularities of the plain world. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

platformist (plat'fôrm-ist), *n.* [< *platform* + *-ist*.] A public speaker or lecturer. [Colloq.]

platform-scale (plat'fôrm-skāl), *n.* A weighing-machine or balance with a flat scale or platform for the support of the object to be weighed. The designation is applied especially to a weighing-machine in which the flat scale is placed near to or on a level with a table, counter, floor, or the ground, for the convenient reception of heavy bodies and to save lifting, and is connected with the scale-beam by a system of compound levers and links. Either sliding or detachable counterpoising weights, or both, are used on the beam, which, when sliding weights are used, is graduated to indicate weights and fractions of the unit of weight.

platform-spring (plat'fôrm-spring), *n.* In a vehicle, a compound spring consisting of a rectangular arrangement of four arched springs, each made up of long, thin, curved steel plates of regularly diminishing lengths bolted together. The extremities of the four springs are united at the corners of the rectangle by links or stirrups, two of the springs usually bowing upward and two downward. The name has also been applied to a similar mechanism of three springs arranged as on three sides of a rectangle.

plat-full† (plat'fûl'), *a.* [ME. *platful*; < *plat*[3] + *full*.] Choke-full.

So that my palaya *plat-ful* be pyȝt al aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 83.

plathelminth, Plathelmintha, etc. See *platyhelminth*, etc.

platiasmus (plat-i-as'mus), *n.* [< Gr. πλατειασμός, a broad manner of speech, a broad Doric accent, < πλατειάζειν, speak or pronounce broadly, < πλατύς, broad: see *plat*[3].] Imperfect speech, the result of an abnormal condition of the tongue.

platict (plā'tik), *a.* [< LL. *platicus*, general, compendious, summary, < Gr. πλατικός, diffuse, detailed, < πλατύς, broad, wide: see *plat*[3].] In *astrol.*, pertaining to or in the position of a ray cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light: opposed to *partile*.—**Platic conjunction.** See *conjunction*.

platilla (plā-til'ä), *n.* A white linen fabric made in Silesia.

platin (plat'ln), *n.* See *platen*.

platina (pla-tē'nä), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *platina* = F. *platine*, < Sp. *platina* = Pg. *platina* (NL. *platina*), platina, so called from its resemblance to silver, < *plata*, plate, silver: see *plate*.] 1. Same as *platinum:* the older name. —2. Twisted silver wire.—3. An iron plate for glazing stuff.

platinate (plat'i-nāt), *v. t.* Same as *platinize*. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 454.

plating (plā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plate*, *v.*] 1. The art or operation of covering articles with a thin coating or film of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold, silver, or nickel. It is effected in various ways; sometimes the plating-metal is attached to and rolled out with the other metal by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solution upon the other, electrochemical decomposition being now much employed for this purpose. See *electrotype*.

2. A thin coating of one metal laid upon another.

plating-hammer (plā'ting-ham"ėr), *n.* A steam-hammer of from 500 to 700 pounds weight, used for bending plates and for other operations in armor-plating vessels.

platinic (plā-tin'ik), *a.* [< *platinum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, of or pertaining to platinum.

platiniferous (plat-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *platinum* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing platinum: as, *platiniferous* sand.

platiniridium (plat"in-i-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *platin(um)* + *iridium*.] An alloy of platinum and iridium, occurring in isometric crystals and crystalline grains together with native platinum.

platinization (plat"i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* The process of platinizing, or the condition of being platinized.

platinize (plat'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *platinized*, ppr. *platinizing*. [< *platin(um)* + *-ize*.] To coat with platinum in a fine state of division: as, to *platinize* the negative plate (silver) of a Smee's battery. Silver is platinized by dipping it or washing it in a solution of platinum chlorid, and then heating it in a closed vessel till the salt decomposes. The negative plates of Urquhart's potassium-bichromate cell—which consist each of a copper plate having one face and its edges covered with platinum-foil soldered to the copper, and the other face covered with lead—have their platinum sides platinized by a deposit of metallic platinum, obtained by decomposition of platinum chlorid with the aid of a galvanic current, the lead being temporarily covered with an acid-proof varnish or cement. Also spelled *platinise*.—**Platinized glass.** See *glass*.

platinochlorid (plat"i-nō-klō'rid), *n.* [< *platinum* + *chlorid*.] A double chlorid containing platinum: as, potassium *platinochlorid*.—**Ethylene platinochlorid.** See *ethylene*.

platinode (plat'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *platinum*, platinum, + Gr. *ὁδός*, way (see *cathode*).] The negative or non-oxidizable plate of a voltaic cell, which often consists of a sheet of platinum, as in the Grove cell.

platinoid (plat'i-noid), *n.* [< NL. *platinum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] One of the metals with which platinum is invariably found associated. The platinoids are palladium, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and ruthenium.

platinotype (plat'i-nō-tīp), *n.* [< *platinum* + *type*.] 1. A process of photographic printing in which the paper is coated with a solution of platinum chlorid and ferric oxalate. When exposed to the light under a negative and subsequently immersed in a hot solution of potassic oxalate, the metal is reduced in proportion to the action of the light. The picture is then finished by simply washing in slightly acidulated water. Some patented platinum processes, as that of Pizzighelli, simplify greatly the operations of development.

2. A print made by any platinotype process.

Excellent specimens of *platinotypes* were shown. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 65.

platinous (plat'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *platinum* + *-ous*.] Containing or consisting of platinum.

platinum (plat'i-num), *n.* [= F. *platine* = Sp. Pg. It. *platino*, < NL. *platinum* (with term. *-um* added, in analogy with other names of metals), < *platina*, < Sp. *platina*, platina (the orig. name): see *platina*.] Chemical symbol, Pt; atomic weight, 194.9. An important metal, introduced into Europe about the middle of the eighteenth century from South America. It does not occur as an ore, but alloyed with other metals, especially with rhodium, osmium, iridium, and palladium, all of which, together with iron, copper, and gold, are almost always present in it in small quantity in what is called its native state. Platinum is surpassed in ductility only by gold and silver, and in malleability only by those metals and copper. It is easily rolled into sheets or drawn into wire. Its specific gravity is 21.5, which is higher than that of any other known substance except osmium and iridium. It is not oxidized in the air at any temperature, and is not attacked by any of the simple acids. It is infusible in the strongest heat of a blast-furnace, but can be melted in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe or by means of the electric current. It is a rare metal, and the regions which supply it are few. Most of the platinum of commerce comes from the Urals, South America, and Borneo. It is used chiefly for purposes connected with chemical manufacture and analysis, where its resistance to heat and acids is of special value. It was used for coinage in Russia from 1828 to 1845.—**Platinum chlorid.** Same as *chloroplatinic acid* (which see, under *chloroplatinic*).—**Platinum luster.** See *luster*[2].

platinum-black (plat'i-num-blak'), *n.* A black dull powder consisting of very finely divided metallic platinum. It was first obtained by E. Davy, and considered to be a nitrite of platinum; later it was recognized by Liebig as metallic, and prepared by him by warming a solution of platinum chlorid in potash with alcohol. According to Liebig, platinum-black absorbs more than 800 times its volume of oxygen. It can be prepared in a variety of ways, and is used in organic chemistry as an oxidizing agent.

platinum-lamp (plat'i-num-lamp), *n.* In *elect.*, an electric lamp in which the incandescent filament is of platinum.

platitude (plat'i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *platitude*, flatness (of taste), vapidness, a flat remark, < *plat*, flat: see *plat*[3].] 1. Flatness; dullness; insipidity of thought; triteness.—2. A trite, dull, or stupid remark; especially, such a remark uttered as if it were a novelty; a truism.

It does not seem so easy for a preacher to trade upon his capacity of reserve, yet even in the clerical profession many have gained the reputation of profound divines and able judges in the spiritual life by a judicious management of solemn *platitudes*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 76.

platitudinarian (plat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-arian*.] I. *a.* Of the nature of or characterized by platitude; given to the utterance of platitudes.

II. *n.* One who is addicted to or indulges in platitudes.

You have a respect for a political *platitudinarian* as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

platitudinize (plat-i-tū'di-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *platitudinized*, ppr. *platitudinizing*. [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-ize*, as in *attitudinize*.] To utter platitudes; make dull, stale, or insipid remarks.

platitudinous (plat-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< *platitude* (*-din-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or characterized by platitude or platitudes; stale; trite; flat; dull; insipid.

platitudinousness (plat-i-tū'di-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being platitudinous; dullness; flatness; staleness; insipidity; triteness.

platly† (plat'li), *adv.* [< ME. *platly*; < *plat*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Flatly; plainly; certainly; surely.

This synne is *platly* agayns the Hooly Goost.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

If 3ou barnes bowe the brede of an hare,
Platly 3e be putte to perpetuell pyne.
York Plays, p. 328.

platness†, *n.* [< *plat*[3] + *-ness*.] Flatness. *Palsgrave*.

platode (plat'ōd), *a.* Same as *platoid:* correlated with *cestode*, *trematode*, and *nematode*.

platoid (plat'oid), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *εἶδος*, form.] Broad or flat, as a worm.

platometer (plā-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *planimeter*.

platometry (plā-tom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πλάτος*, breadth, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring the breadth of rivers. *Dee*, 1570.

Platonia (plā-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Martius, 1829), < *Plato*, < Gr. Πλάτων, the Greek philosopher: see *Platonic*[1].] A small genus of tropical American trees, belonging to the natural order *Guttiferæ* and the tribe *Moronobeæ*. It is chiefly distinguished from the other genera of the tribe by the anthers being borne above the middle of the numerous filaments into which the phalanges of stamens are divided. The genus embraces only two (perhaps only one) species, large trees with coriaceous, delicately penninerved leaves, solitary and showy pink flowers, and five-celled fleshy edible berries. The fruit of *P. insignis*, called *pacoury-uva* in Brazil, is said to be highly delicious, its seeds almond-flavored.

Platonic[1] (plā-ton'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Platonick*, *Platomike*; = F. *Platonique* = Sp. *Platónico* = Pg. It. *Platonico*, < L. *Platonicus*, < Gr. Πλατωνικός, of or pertaining to Plato, < Πλάτων, L. *Plato*, a Greek philosopher, son of Ariston, orig. named Aristocles, and surnamed Πλάτων with ref. to his broad shoulders, < *πλατύς*, broad: see *plat*[3].] I. *a.* Pertaining to Plato (about 427–347 B. C.), or to his doctrines. Reference to the school of Plato and to his followers is more usually expressed by the adjective *Platonistic*. Plato wrote in dialogues, which are equally admirable from a literary and from a philosophical point of view. He held that the object of philosophy is beauty; that without a deep sense of ignorance no man can philosophize; that judgments of common sense are open to doubt; that the senses may err, and at best can afford only likelihood (*εἰκασία*); that experience (*δοξα*), built out of perceptions, though safer, does not know the reasons of phenomena; and that man is the measure of things, not in his experience of particular facts, as Protagoras would have it, but in his knowledge of reasons, which alone is ennobling. Philosophy according to Plato has three branches—dialectic, physics, and ethics. Dialectic, the art of discussion, proceeds by definition and division. Division should be by dichotomy. He holds strongly to the truth of cognition; the process of mind and the process of nature are one. Neither the Eleatic doctrine that all is One, and the Many mere illusion, nor the Heraclitan doctrine that there is only a fluid manifold without unity, is the truth; there is a mixed being (*μικτὴ οὐσία*): being has an eternal and an evanescent element, and only a compound of these can be an object of science. The One in the Many is the Idea, the active force prescribing regularity (as we should say, the law of nature), which in supercelestial place subsists while individual cases arise and perish. The ideas make up an organism, or living system (*ζῷον*). They are themselves regulated by an idea of a teleological character, the Good, or ultimate purpose of all things, identical with Reason, the true Being (*ὄντως ὄν*), the One, King of heaven and earth, which, immutable, draws all things toward itself. This Reason is God, who is related to the ideas as a poet to the ideals he has created and intends to embody. That other element which in the actual condition of things in this world has not yet been eliminated so as to leave pure Reason is extended quantity (*μικρὸν καὶ μέγα*) or body (*σῶμα*), nearly Aristotle's matter (*ὕλη*). This is the secondary principle (*συναίτιον*) of the universe. God, the father, implants the seed of the Good in space, the mother, and without his further intervention the Cosmos, the only begotten son of God, made in his likeness, grows up. This is a second blessed god, instinct with Reason. Plato was a political philosopher. He abhorred alike the sway of oligarchy and of democracy, and still more the outcome of the latter, the one-man power—tyranny. He believed in aristocracy supported by an iron socialism. The relations of the sexes should be so regulated as to stop all increase in the population, which should be limited to 5,040 households. Private property and family relations should be abolished. Three classes should be recognized—workmen, soldiers, and lawyers. The education of a lawyer should begin with music, gymnastic, and mathematics. In his thirtieth year (up to which age he should be seen and not heard) he is to begin the study of dialectic. His education should be completed at the age of fifty, when he is to take his share in the government. The above is an outline of the general views of Plato; many of his special opinions are celebrated. He strongly maintains the immortality and previous existence of the soul. The tie which holds body and soul together is music. Virtue is not natural, nor can it be commanded by the will, but it is the result of discipline. The cardinal virtues are wisdom (*σοφία*), courage (*ἀνδρία*), prudence (*σωφροσυνη*), and justice (*δικαιοσυνη*). The unjust alone prosper; the perfect man would suffer on the cross. Reason resides in the head, desire in the abdomen, prophesy in the liver. Time is an image of eternity; it is produced by circular motions. Nature abhors a vacuum. Like attracts like. The constellations and the earth are living divinities. Plato was a mathematician, and is said to have discovered the ancient method of analysis. His thoughts constantly show the influence of mathematical studies, and the desire to import mathematically distinct conceptions into philosophy. Aristotle, who was Plato's scholar, declared that the Platonic ideas were numbers. Plato no doubt attributed active virtues to the ideas of One, Two, Three, and Four.

Now the first Christians many of them were *Platonick* Philosophers. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 53.

We are apt to ridicule the sublime *Platonic* notions they had, or personated, in love and friendship.
Swift, Conversation.

Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids which inwrap the center only once—namely, the tetrahedron, the hexahedron or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—**Platonic idea.** See *idea*.—**Platonic love,** a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with sensual desire, and regarding the mind only and its excellences.

The Court affords little News at present, but that there is a Love called *Platonic Love*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 15.

Platonic year. See *year*.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Plato; a Platonist.

Other things which he with great paines hath gathered out of the *Platonikes*, stamped with Zoroastera name, are many of them diuine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 367.

2. One who loves with a Platonic affection.

A talking dull *Platonic* I shall turn;
Learn to be civil when I cease to burn.
Prior, Ode, st. 5.

Platonic[2] (plā-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato (see def.).] Pertaining to the Greek comic poet Plato (about 427–388 B. C.).—**Platonic meter,** in *anc. pros.*, a meter or period consisting of an iambic penthemimeres between two dactylic penthemimeres.

Platonical (plā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Platonic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *Platonic*[1]. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

Platonically (plā-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Platonic manner. *Sir H. Wotton*.

Platonise, Platoniser, *n.* See *Platonize*, *Platonizer*.

Platonism (plā'tō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato, or of the Academic school. —2. A Platonic saying or proposition.

The striking *Platonisms* of Coleridge.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 165.

Platonist (plā'tō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ist.*] One who adheres to the philosophy of Plato; a follower of Plato.

Or, self-conceited, play the humorous *Platonist*,
Which boldly dares affirm that Spirits themselves supply
With bodies, to commix with frail mortality.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 180.

Platonistic (plā-tō-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Platonist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Plato or his followers, or the Platonic doctrines; characteristic of the Platonists.

Platonize (plā'tō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Platonized*, ppr. *Platonizing*. [< Gr. Πλάτων, Plato, + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To follow the opinions or philosophy of Plato; reason like Plato; emulate Plato.

Hitherto Philo; wherein, after his usual wont, he *platonizes;* the same being in effect to be found in Plato's Timæus. *Hakewill*, Apology, II. vi. § 2.

The imagination instinctively *Platonizes*, and it is the essence of poetry that it should be unconventional, that the soul of it should subordinate the outward parts.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 402.

II. *trans.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

Also spelled *Platonise*.

Platonizer (plā'tō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who Platonizes; a Platonist. Also spelled *Platoniser*.

Philo the Jew, who was a great *platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls.
Dr. A. Young, Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion, I. 109.

platoon (pla-tön'), *n.* [< F. *pelaton* (pron. plō-tôṅ'), a platoon, lit. a 'ball,' i. e. cluster, a particular use of *pelaton*, a ball, tennis-ball, dim. of *pelote*, a ball, pellet: see *pellet*.] 1†. A small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot to form a hollow square to strengthen the angles of some military formation or position; or, a small body acting together, but separate from the main body.—2. A number of soldiers, as large as is convenient for drill, etc., drawn up in two ranks, usually from 15 to 25 in each rank; hence (since a company of infantry is habitually divided into two platoons), half of a company considered as a separate body.—**Platoon firing**, firing by platoons, or subdivisions of companies.

platopic (plā-top'ik), *a.* Same as *platyopic*. *Jour. of Anthrop. Inst.*, p. 156.

platte[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *plat*[1].

platte[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *plat*[3].

platte[3] (plat), *n.* [OF.: see *plate*.] Same as *placcate* (*c*).

platté (pla-tā'), *a.* [OF., < *platte*, a plate: see *plate*.] In *her.*, semé with plates—that is, with roundels argent.

platted (plat'ed), *a.* Same as *plaited*.

platten (plat'en), *v. t.* [< *plat*[3] + *-en*[1].] In *glass-manuf.*, to open out and flatten into a plate or sheet: said of a blown cylinder of glass. The hot cylinder is first cracked on one side in a straight line longitudinally by the application of a cold iron rod; then it is laid in the flattening-oven (which has a smooth stone bottom), and kept there in a soft state till it opens out; and lastly it is smoothed out with an implement called a *flattener*. Sometimes the cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and then placed in the furnace or flattening-arch for opening and smoothing. The flattening of crown-glass is called *flashing*.

plattening (plat'en-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *platten*, *v.*] In *glass-manuf.*, the process of forming glass into plates or sheets. See *platten*.

platter[1] (plat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plater*, *platere*, appar. orig. **platel*, < OF. *platel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate: see *plate*, and cf. *platcau*.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables; especially, a flat dish in which a fowl, a joint, or the like is placed to be carved.

In the Lond of Prestre John ben many dyverse thinges, and many precious Stones so grete and so large that men maken of hem Vesselle; as *Plateres*, Dissches, and Cuppes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

Earthen *Platters* held their homely Food.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

The attendants bustled to and fro, and speedily brought in several large smoking *platters*, filled with huge pieces of beef, boiled and roasted. *Scott*, Monastery, xxiv.

platter[2] (plat'ėr), *n.* [< *plat*[4] + *-er*[1].] One who plats, braids, or interweaves.

platting (plat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plat*[4], *v.*] 1. The process of making interwoven or platted work.—2. A fabric made of fibers, bundles of fibers, or thin slips of any pliable material, such as cane or straw.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat or (as they call it) *platting* made of the palmetto leaf.
Bp. Berkeley, Proposals for Better Supplying of Churches.

plattnerite (plat'nėr-īt), *n.* [Named after K. F. *Plattner* (1800–58), a German chemist and mineralogist.] Native lead dioxid (PbO_2), a rare mineral occurring in iron-black massive forms, of high specific gravity. It was originally described as found at Leadhills, Scotland, but was regarded as a doubtful species until recently identified from the lead-mines of northern Idaho.

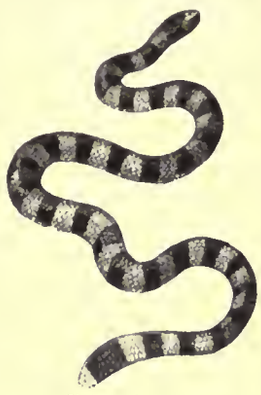
Plattner's process. See *process*.

platty (plat'i), *a.* [< *plat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Having plats or bare spots, as grain-fields sometimes have. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

plature (plā'tūr), *n.* [< NL. *Platurus*, q. v.] A broad-tailed humming-bird of the genus *Platurus*.

platurous (plā-tū'rus), *a.* [Prop. **platyurous*, < Gr. πλατύουρος, broad-tailed, < πλατύς, broad, flat, + οὐρά, tail.] Having a broad tail.

Platurus (plā-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), prop. **Platyurus*, < Gr. πλατύουρος, broad-tailed: see *platurous*.] 1. A genus of venomous marine serpents of the family *Hydrophidæ*, having wide and flat gastrosteges and two pairs of frontal shields. —2. A genus of broad-tailed *Trochilidæ*, named by Lesson in 1829; the platures.


Platurus fasciatus.

platy (plā'ti), *a.* [Also *platey*; < *plate* + *-y*[1].] Like a plate; consisting of plates.

platybasic (plat-i-bā'sik), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, flat, + βάσις, foot, base: see *basic*.] Having the occipital bone about the foramen magnum pressed upward; having the negative angle of Daubenton more than 80°. See *craniometry*.

platybrachycephalic (plat-i-brak-i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *brachycephalic*.] Flat and broad; both platycephalic and brachycephalic: said of a skull.

platybregmate (plat-i-breg'māt), *n.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, + βρέγμα, the front part of the head: see *bregma*.] A wide bregma, as seen in Mongolian skulls.

platycarpous (plat-i-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having broad fruit.

platycephalic (plat'i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platycephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *platycephalous*.

Platycephalidæ (plat'i-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Platycephalus;* the flatheads. They have an elongated body depressed in front, a wide depressed head, imbricated scales, two dorsals (the anterior shorter than the posterior), a long anal, and perfect ventrals behind the pectorals. Nearly 50 species are known as inhabitants of the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans.

Platycephalinæ (plat-i-sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycephalus* + *-inæ*.] The *Platycephalidæ* as a subfamily of scorpænoid fishes.

platycephalous (plat-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατυκέφαλος, broad-headed, < πλατύς, broad, flat (see *plat*[3]), + κεφαλή, head.] Having the vault of the skull flattened; having a vertical index of less than 70.

Platycephalus (plat-i-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *platycephalous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Platycephalidæ:* so called from the broad depressed

Flathead (*Platycephalus tentaculatus*).

head. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.—2. [*l. c.*] A broad flat skull, deformed from synosteosis of frontal and parietal bones.

platycephaly (plat-i-sef'a-li), *n.* [< *platycephal-ous* + *-y.*] The condition of having a platycephalic skull.

Platycercidæ (plat-i-sėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycercus* + *-idæ*.] The broad-tailed parrakeets as a separate family of parrots.

Platycercinæ (plat'i-sėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycercus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, typified by the genus *Platycercus*, to which varying limits have been ascribed; the broad-tailed parrakeets. It is properly restricted to those parrots which have no ambiens and no furculum. In a common acceptation, it contains parrakeets with a short beak of greater height than length, a small cere (frequently feathered), and a long tail, usually exceeding the wings in length, and in some cases with broad feathers. All the *Platycercinæ* belong to the Old World, and they are most numerous in species and individuals in the Australian region. About 70 species are described, among them the grass-, ground-, and zebra-parrakeets. See *grass parrakeet*, *Euphema*, *Melopsittacus*, and *Platycercus*.

platycercine (plat-i-sėr'sin), *a.* Broad-tailed; belonging to the *Platycercinæ*.

Platycercus (plat-i-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. πλατύκερκος, broad-tailed, < πλατύς, broad, + κέρκος, tail.] The leading genus of *Platycercinæ*, containing more than half the species of this subfamily, having the tail long and ample, with its feathers broad to their ends, and the four middle ones longer than the rest. They are beautifully and variously colored, and range from the Malay archipelago to the islands of the Pacific ocean. Several are favorite cage-birds, as the rosella or rose-parrakeet, *P. eximius*, and the king-parrakeet, *P. scapulatus*. See cut under *rosella*.

Platycerium (plat-i-sē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κηρίον, a honeycomb, < κηρός, wax: see *cere*.] A very distinct and remarkable genus of ferns, commonly associated with the *Acrostichæ*. It has been proposed to place it in a separate section, from its producing its sori in large amorphous patches, not, as in the true *Acrostichæ*, universal over the fertile portions. The species are few in number, chiefly Eastern or Australian, and for the most part tropical.

Platycerus (plā-tis'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762) (cf. L. *platyceros*, < Gr. πλατύκερως, having broad horns), < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of stag-beetles of rather small size, chiefly characterized by the distinctness of the sixth ventral abdominal segment. The few species known are found in Asia, Europe, and North America. Four inhabit the United States, as *P. quercus*, found in oak-stumps throughout North America, ¾ inch long and brownish-black.

Platycerus quercus. (Line shows natural size.)

platycnemia (plat-ik-nē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *platycnemic*.] The condition of being platycnemic; platycnemism.

platycnemic (plat-ik-nē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κνήμη, the lower leg: see *Cnemis*.] Broad and flat, as a tibia; having such tibiæ, as a person.

platycnemism (plat-ik-nē'mizm), *n.* [< *platycnem-ic* + *-ism*.] The state of being platycnemic; breadth and flatness of the tibia.

Platycœlia (plat-i-sē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Dejean, 1833), < Gr. πλατύς, flat, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Rutelidæ*, or typical of a family *Platycœlidæ*. They are large and handsome South American insects, with a very convex head of a beautiful green color. Also *Platycœlus*.

platycœlian (plat-i-sē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *platycœl-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *platycœlous*.

Platycœlidæ (plat-i-sē'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycœlia* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Platycœlia*. *Burmeister*, 1844.

platycœlous (plat-i-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. πλατύς, flat, + κοῖλος, hollow.] Plano-concave, as a vertebra; plane or flat in front and cupped behind, as the bodies of the vertebræ of the cetiosaurians: now usually called *opisthocœlian*.

platycoria (plat-i-kō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλατύς, broad, + κόρη, the pupil of the eye.] In *med.*, an undue dilatation of the pupil; mydriasis.

Platycrinidæ (plat-i-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic crinoids or enerinites, typified by the genus *Platycrinus*.

platycrinite (plat'i-kri-nīt), *n.* An enerinite of the genus *Platycrinus* or *Platycrinites*.

platycrinoid (plat'i-kri-noid), *n.* [< NL. *Platycrinus*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A platycrinite.

Platycrinoidea (plat'i-kri-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platycrinus* + *-oidea*.] Same as *Platycrinidæ*.

Platycrinus (plā-tik'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *κρίνον*, lily (see *crinoid*).] The typical genus of *Platycrinidæ*, from the limestone of the coal-measures: so named from the flatness and breadth of the radial plates on the receptacle. Originally *Platycrinites*.

platydactyl, platydactyle (plat-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *platydactylus*, < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] **I.** *a.* Having broad or thick digits; specifically, in *herpet.*, having toes dilated at the ends; discodactyl; belonging to the *Discodactyla*: distinguished from *oxydactyl*.

II. *n.* A platydactyl batrachian.

Platydactyla (plat-i-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *platydactylus*: see *platydactyl*.] In Günther's classification, a group of opisthoglossate batrachians, having the toes dilated: distinguished from *Oxydactyla*. Also called *Discodactyla*.

Platydactylus (plat-i-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817): see *platydactylous*.] 1. A genus of gecko lizards. *P. fascicularis* or *muralis* is the wall-gecko. *P. mauritanicus*, of the countries bordering the Mediterranean, is known as the *tarente*.

Platydactylus mauritanicus.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1835.

platydolichocephalic (plat-i-dol'i-kō-se-fal'-ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *dolichocephalic*.] Flat and narrow; both platycephalic and dolichocephalic: said of a skull.

Platyelmia (plat-i-el'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), worm.] Same as *Platyhelmintha*.

Platygaster (plat-i-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809) (cf. Gr. *πλατυγάστωρ*, flat-bellied), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*2.] 1. A genus of parasitic hymenopterous

Platygaster herrickii. (Cross shows natural size.)

insects of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Platygasterinæ*. It is separated from other genera by negative characters, and contains a large number of species, more than 100 being known in Europe alone. *P. herrickii* is a common parasite of the Hessian fly in North America.

2. A genus of true bugs of the family *Lygæidæ*, erected by Schilling in 1829.—3. A genus of fishes erected by Swainson in 1839.—4. A genus of flies of the family *Acroceridæ*, erected by Zetterstedt in 1840: same as *Sphærogaster*.

Platygasterinæ (plat-i-gas-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Platygaster* + *-inæ*.] An important subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, consisting of minute black insects having the fore tibiæ one-spurred, the mandibles toothed, and the anterior wings without marginal and stigmal veins. Over 20 genera have been founded, though the group has been little studied. The species seem to be mainly parasitic on dipterous larvæ.

platygastric (plat-i-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gastric*.] Having broad or wide gastric cavities: belonging to the *Platygasterinæ*.

platyglossal (plat-i-glos'al), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύγλωσσος*, broad-tongued, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Having a broad or wide tongue.

Platyglossus (plat-i-glos'us), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1861, after Klein), < Gr. *πλατύγλωσσος*, broad-tongued: see *platyglossal*.] A genus of labroid fishes of the wrasse family. They have the teeth of the jaws distinct, the pharyngeal teeth not confluent, the posterior canines well developed, 3 anal spines, 9 dorsal spines, and the cheeks and opercles naked or nearly so. They are known as *doncellas*. *P. radiatus*, 16 inches long, inhabits West Indian and Floridan waters. *P. semicinctus* is a kelp-fish of the Pacific coast of North America.

platygonidium (plat'i-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *platygonidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + NL. *gonidium*.] See *gonidium*, 3.

Platygonus (plā-tig'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *γόνυ*, knee.] A genus of fossil peccaries of the family *Dicotylidæ*, founded by Le Conte in 1848 upon remains of the late Tertiary of America. Also called *Hyops*, *Protochœrus*, and *Euchœrus*.

platyhelminth (plat-i-hel'minth), *n.* [< NL. *Platyhelmintha*.] A member of the *Platyhelmintha*, in any sense; a flatworm, as a cestoid, trematoid, turbellarian, or nemertean.

Platyhelmintha, Platyhelminthes (plat'i-hel-min'thą, -thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *ἕλμις* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A superordinal or other high group of worms, variously named and rated, including forms more or less flattened, usually ovate, and indistinctly segmented; the flatworms, or cestoids, trematoids, and turbellarians, together contrasted with the roundworms or nemathelminths. In some of the older arrangements, under the name *Platyelmia*, they were divided into the non-parasitic order *Turbellaria* and the two parasitic orders *Tæniada* and *Trematoda*. In another classification the platyhelmintha are a prime division of *Vermes*, divided into *Turbellaria* (rhabdocœlous and dendrocœlous turbellarians), *Nemertina* (rhynchocœlous turbellarians), *Trematoda*, and *Cestoda*. In Lankester's latest arrangement they are called *Platyhelmia*, and are divided into two branches, *Ciliata* and *Cotylophora*. The former is the order *Turbellaria* in a broad sense, here divided into three classes, *Rhabdocœla*, *Dendrocœla*, and *Nemertina* (or *Rhynchocœla*). The *Cotylophora* are divided into three classes, *Trematoidea*, *Cestoidea*, and *Hirudinea*, the two former of these, each with numerous orders, corresponding in a general way with the families of other authors. The *Mesozoa* of Van Beneden (see *Dicyemida*) are regarded as probably classable with the *Ciliata*. This arrangement is peculiar in bringing the leeches and *Dicyemida* under this head. Otherwise it resembles its predecessors. The many arrangements of the flatworms differ more in nomenclature and taxonomic rating than in actual significance. Also *Plathelmintha*, *Plathelminthes*.

Platylobium (plat-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1794), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *λόβιον*, dim. of *λοβός*, pod.] A genus of leguminous shrubs of the tribe *Genisteæ* and subtribe *Bossiææ*, characterized by the two-lipped calyx, orbicular banner-petal, monadelphous stamens, uniform versatile anthers, and broad flat two-valved pod, opening elastically along the lower suture, broadly winged upon the other. The 3 species are Australian shrubs, with slender branches, opposite undivided leaves, and handsome orange-yellow flowers solitary in the axils, occasionally red, resembling the sweet-pea. They are pendent-branching evergreens, cultivated under the name *flat pea*.

Platylophus (plā-til'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, broad, + *λόφος*, a crest.] 1. A genus of birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Garrulinæ*, containing several species of crested jays from Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc., such as *P. galericulatus*, *P. coronatus*, and others. *Swainson*, 1831.—2. A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1839.—3. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifrageæ* and the tribe *Cunonieæ*, characterized by the two-celled, two-seeded, and two-valved capsules, the two awl-shaped recurved styles, four or five calyx-lobes, as many smaller petals, and eight or ten stamens, of the length of the petals, and inserted with them on the base of an urn-shaped disk. *D. Don*, 1830. The only species, *P. trifoliatus*, the white alder or white ash of Cape Colony, is a very smooth and handsome tree, casting abundant shade, and bearing multitudes of small white flowers in long-stalked axillary panicles, followed by small white capsules. The coriaceous opposite and stalked leaves are each composed of three toothed and veiny lanceolate leaflets. See *alder*1, 2.

platymesaticephalic (plat-i-mes'a-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *platy(cephalic)* + *mesaticephalic*.] Both platycephalic and mesaticephalic: said of a skull. Also *platymesocephalic*.

platymeter (plą-tim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the inductive capacity of dielectrics. It consists essentially of two cylindrically shaped condensers of equal size, having their inner coatings connected.

Platymiscium (plat-i-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Vogel, 1837), so called with ref. to the compressed stalk of the pod; < Gr. *πλατύς*, flat, + **μίσκος* for *μίσχος*, a stalk, also, in form *μίσκος*, husk or shell.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, of the tribe *Dalbergieæ* and the subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*, characterized by the free wing-petals, the opposite leaves and leaflets, and the indehiscent one-seeded long-stalked pod, which is thin, flat, and oblong. In its opposite or whorled leaves it is almost alone in this large order. The 13 species are natives of tropical America. They bear yellow flowers in racemes on the branches. *P. platystachyum* is called *roble* in the West Indies.

Platynota (plat-i-nō'tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platynote*.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, with a columella and an orbital septum, procœlous vertebræ, not more than nine cervical vertebræ, and the nasal bone single. It embraces the monitors or varanoids of the Old World, with the American genus *Heloderma*. See *monitor*, *Heloderma*.

platynotal (plat-i-nō'tal), *a.* [< *platynote* + *-al*.] Broad-backed, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Platynota*.

platynote (plat'i-nōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύνωτος*, broad-backed, < *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *νῶτος*, back.] **I.** *a.* Broad-backed, as a lizard: applied to the varans or monitors.

II. *n.* A monitor or varanoid lizard.

Platynotus (plat-i-nō'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *platynote*.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) By Fabricius, 1801, for a genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) By Schilling, 1829, for a genus of hemipterous insects. (*c*) By Wagler, 1830, for a genus of reptiles, whence the name *Platynota*. (*d*) By Haan, 1835, for a genus of crustaceans.

Platynus maculicollis, enlarged.

Platynus (plat'i-nus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πλατύνειν*, widen, make wide, < *πλατύς*, wide, broad: see *plat*3.] A genus of caraboid beetles. *P. maculicollis* is at times so abundant in California as to be a nuisance. It is popularly called the *overflow-bug*.

platyodont (plat'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having broad teeth.

II. *n.* A broad-toothed animal.

Platyonychus (plat-i-on'i-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατώνυχος*, with broad nails or hoofs, < *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), claw.] A genus of

Lady-crab (*Platyonychus ocellatus*).

crabs of the family *Portunidæ*. *P. ocellatus* is a beautiful species known as the *lady-crab*. Incorrectly written *Platyonichus*.

platyope (plat'i-ōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *ὤψ* (*ὀπ-*), face.] A broad-faced animal, person, or skull.

platyopic (plat-i-op'ik), *a.* [< *platyope* + *-ic*.] Broad-faced; wide across the eyes: applied to skulls or persons whose nasomalar index is below 107.5, as in the Mongolian races generally. Also *platopic*.

platypetalous (plat-i-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having very broad petals. [Rare.]

Platypeza (plat-i-pē'zą), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1804), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *πέζα*, foot.] The typical genus of *Platypezidæ*, having the four basal joints of the posterior tarsi broad and flattened, whence the name. They are small velvety-black or gray flies, whose larvæ live in fungi. Fifteen European and five North American species are known. *P. cingulatus* of the District of Columbia is an example.

Platypezidæ (plat-i-pez'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fallen, 1817), < *Platypeza* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Platypeza*. They are of minute size, and resemble the *Dolichopodidæ*, but the body is depressed and the head hemispherical, almost entirely occupied by the eyes; the legs are short and spineless, and the hind tarsi are often dilated. The antennæ are porrect and three-jointed; the bare eyes are contiguous in the male; the abdomen is short, and pulvilli are present. The genera are four in number.

platyphylline (plat-i-fil'in), *a.* [< *platyphyll-ous* + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, broad-leaved; flat.

Thallus sub-membranaceous, stellate, appressed, *platyphylline.* *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 74.

platyphyllous (plat-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύφυλλος*, broad-leafed, < *πλατύς*, flat, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having broad leaves.

platypod (plat'i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *platypus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *πλατύπους*, broad-footed, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having broad feet, in any sense; belonging to the *Platypoda.*—2. In *ornith.*, having the toes extensively coherent, forming a broad sole; syndactyl.

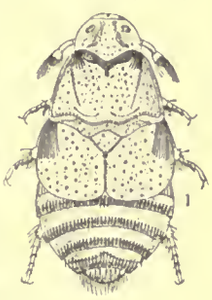
II. *n.* A broad-footed animal.

Platypoda (plā-tip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platypod.*] 1. In *mammal.*, a group of monotremes, named from the genus *Platypus.* See *Ornithorhynchidæ*, and cut under *duckbill.*—2. In *conch.*, a group of rostriferous gastropods with broad flat foot fitted for crawling. It includes most of the rostriferous gastropods, among the best-known of them being the *Cypræidæ*, *Littorinidæ*, *Melaniidæ*, *Cerithiidæ*, and *Viviparidæ.* *J. E. Gray.* See cuts under *Cerithium*, *Cypræa*, *Littorinidæ*, and *Viviparidæ.*

platypode (plat'i-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *platypod.*

Platypsyllidæ (plat-ip-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1872), < *Platypsyllus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Platypsyllus.* They have the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, ventral segments free; the tarsi five-jointed (at least one pair of tarsi); the mentum large, and prolonged in three obtuse lobes behind; and the palpi distant at base. The family is certainly coleopterous, and its true position seems to be between the *Hydrophilidæ* and the *Silphidæ*; but the form is degraded by parasitism to the semblance of a mallophagous insect.

Platypsyllus (plat-ip-sil'us), *n.* [NL. (Ritsema, 1869), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *ψύλλα*, a flea.] A remarkable genus of insects, type of the family *Platypsyllidæ*, referred by some to the order *Aphaniptera*, by others to the *Diptera*, by Westwood made type of an order *Aehreioptera*, by Le Conte placed in the order *Coleoptera* among the clavicorns. *P. castoris*, a parasite of the beaver, is a small eyeless and wingless beetle with short elytra leaving five abdominal segments exposed. Also called *Platypsylla.*



Parasite of the Beaver (*Platypsyllus castoris*). (Line shows natural size.)

Platyptera (plā-tip'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Platypteridæ.* The only known species, *P. aspro*, is an inhabitant of fresh water in islands of the Sunda-Moluccan archipelago.

Platypteridæ (plat-ip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platyptera* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Platyptera.* They are related to the *Gobridæ*, and by many referred to that family, but differ from it by having the ventrals widely separate from each other, and from the *Callionymidæ* by the scaly body, unarmed preoperculum, and moderately wide gill-openings.

Platypterna (plat-ip-tėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Hitchcock, 1848), < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *πτέρνα*, the heel.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known by their footprints in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley.

Platypterygidæ (plā-tip-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platypteryx* (*-pteryg-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of bombycoid moths, typified by the genus *Platypteryx.* The antennæ of the male are pectinate, those of the female generally filiform; the abdomen is slender, and the wings are small but comparatively broad, and sometimes hooked at the tip; the larvæ have 14 legs.

Platypteryx (plā-tip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Platypterygidæ.* The species are known as *hook-tip moths.*

Platypus (plat'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύπους*, broad-footed, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of xylophagous beetles of the family *Scolytidæ:* synonymous in part with *Bostrychus.* *Herbst*, 1793.—2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) A genus of monotremes, now called *Ornithorhynchus.* *Shaw*, 1799. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The species of this genus; the duckbilled platypus. See cut under *duckbill.*—3. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidæ* and the subfamily *Fuligulinæ:* synonymous with *Fulix.* *Brehm*, 1831.

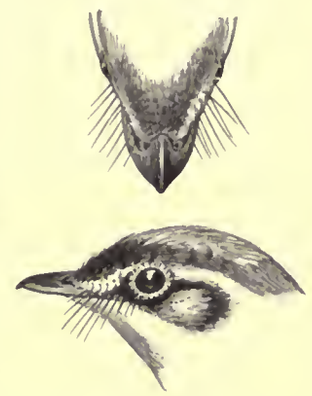
platypygous (plat-i-pī'gus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύπυγος*, broad-bottomed, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] Having broad buttocks.

platyrhine, Platyrhini, etc. See *platyrrhine*, etc.

Platyrhynchi (plat-i-ring'kī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Platyrhynchus*, q. v.] In Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group equivalent to the *Steganopodes* or *Totipalmati* of authors, containing such genera as *Pelecanus*, *Phaëton*, and *Plotus*, or the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, anhingas, tropic-birds, etc.

platyrhynchine (plat-i-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Platyrhynchus* + *-ine*[1].] Broad-billed, as a bird.

Platyrhynchus (plat-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), prop. **Platyrrhynchus*, < Gr. *πλατύρρυγχος*, broad-snouted, broad-beaked, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of American tyrant-flycatchers, belonging to the family *Tyrannidæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Platyrhynchinæ*, having a very broad flat bill with long vibrissæ, whence the name. There are several species, of South and Central America, as *P. mystaceus.* *Megarhynchus* is a synonym. (*b*) Same as *Eurylæmus.* *Vieillot*, 1825.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Thunberg*, 1815.—3. In *herpet.*, a genus of batrachians. Also *Platyrhineus.* *Duméril*, 1854.



Head of *Platyrhynchus mystaceus*, top and side views, natural size.

platyrrhine, platyrhine (plat'i-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύρρις* (*-ρῑν-*), broad-nosed, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *ῥίς* (*ῥῑν-*), nose.] **I.** *a.* 1. Broad-nosed, as any American monkey; belonging to the *Platyrrhini.*—2. In *craniom.*, having a flat nose; having a nasal index of from 51.1 (Frankfort agreement) or 53 (Broca) to 58.

II. *n.* A platyrrhine monkey.

Platyrrhini, Platyrhini (plat-i-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *platyrrhine.*] A division of *Quadrumana*, contrasted with *Catarrhini* and *Strepsirhini*, including all the American or New World members of the order *Primates* and families *Cebidæ* and *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ*; the platyrrhine monkeys. There is no bony external auditory meatus, the tympanic bone being annular; the premolars are three above and below on each side; the nasal septum is usually broad and flat, and the nostrils are proportionately far apart, presenting forward or laterally and not downward; the thumb, when present, is scarcely or not apposable; there are no cheek-pouches nor ischial callosities; and the tail is generally long and prehensile or bushy. Also written *Platyrrhina*, *Platyrrhinæ*, and in all forms with single or double *r.* See cuts under *Cebinæ* and *Hapalidæ.*

platyrrhinian (plat-i-rin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *platyrrhine* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *zoöl.*, platyrrhine, as a monkey.—2. In *anthropol.*, having broad flat nasal bones, as a person, a people, or a skull.

II. *n.* A platyrrhinian animal, person, or skull.

platyrrhiny, platyrhiny (plat'i-rī-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πλατύρρις* (*-ρῑν-*), broad-nosed: see *platyrrhine.*] The condition of having a platyrrhine skull.

Platyschistæ (plat-i-skis'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύσχιστος*, with broad clefts, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *σχιστός*, cloven, parted, divided, < *σχίζειν*, split, part.] In Günther's classification, the first subfamily of *Murænidæ*, with the branchial openings in the pharynx in the form of wide slits, including all the true apodal fishes excepting the typical *Murænidæ.*

platyscopic (plat-i-skop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] In *optics*, having a wide and flat field of view: used as a trade-name for certain achromatic combinations of lenses, as for photographic use, or for hand-magnifiers.

platysma (plā-tis'mä), *n.*; pl. *platysmata* (*-ma-tä*). [NL., < Gr. *πλάτυσμα*, a flat piece or plate, < *πλατύνειν*, broaden, extend, < *πλατύς*, broad, flat: see *plat*[3].] A thin broad muscle situated immediately beneath the skin at the side of the neck, and extending from the chest and shoulder to the face. It represents the panniculus carnosus of many mammals, which produces the movements of the skin, as in the horse.—**Platysma myoides.** Same as *platysma.* See *panniculus*, and cut 3, A, under *muscle.*

Platysomata (plat-i-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third family of tetramerous *Coleoptera*, corresponding to the genus *Cucujus* of Fabricius, and to the modern family *Cucujidæ*, which, however, is now differently located, among the clavicorn pentamerous coleopters.

platysome (plat'i-sōm), *n.* An insect of the group *Platysomata.*

Platysomidæ (plat-i-som'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Platysomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil lepidosteoid ganoid fishes, represented by the genus *Platysomus.* The body is generally high, covered with rhomboganoid scales arranged in dorsiventral rows; the notochord is perstatent, but vertebral arches are developed; the vertebral column is heterocercal; the fins have fulcra; the dorsal fin is long, occupying the posterior half of the back; the branchiostegals are numerous; and the teeth are tubercular or obtuse. All these fishes are extinct.

Platysomus (plat-i-sō'mus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *πλατύσωμος*, with a broad body, < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, typical of the family *Platysomidæ.* *Agassiz*, 1833.

Platystemon (plat-i-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1831), so called in allusion to the dilated filaments; < Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, + *στήμων*, warp (stamen).] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ* and tribe *Romneyeæ*, characterized by its three sepals, six petals, many broad flat stamens, numerous coalescent carpels distinct at maturity, and separate linear stigmas. The only species, *P. Californicus*, common on the lower hills of California and Arizona, is a hairy spreading annual, with yellow long-stalked flowers, and narrow entire leaves, alternate or whorled in threes, blooming profusely in dense dwarf tufts in early spring, and known as *cream-cups.*

Platysternæ (plat-i-stėr'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύστερνος*, broad-breasted: see *platysternal.*] An order of birds in Nitzsch's classification of 1840. It is the subclass *Ratitæ* of Merrem reduced to ordinal rank and placed between *Gallinæ* and *Grallæ*, and consists of the struthious or ratite birds—ostriches, cassowaries, the apteryx, and other ccarinate birds. See *Ratitæ.* [Little used.]

platysternal (plat-i-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύστερνος*, broad-breasted, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *στέρνον*, breast, chest.] Having a broad flat breastbone, as a bird; ratite; non-carinate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Platysternæ.*

Platystoma (plā-tis'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλατύστομος*, broad-mouthed: see *platystomous.*] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Meigen*, 1803.—2. A genus of South American catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, having a long flattened spatulate snout, a large mouth, six barbels, and scaleless skin. There are several species; some of them attain a large size, and *P. tigrinum* of South American rivers, called by the natives *corutto*, *colite*, and *oronné*, is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fresh-water fishes. The Indians take it both by hook and line and by shooting it with arrows.

3. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Conrad*, 1842.

platystomous (plā-tis'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλατύστομος*, broad-mouthed, < *πλατύς*, broad, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a broad mouth.

Platystomus (plā-tis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *platystomous.*] 1. A genus of sirenians: same as *Dugungus.*—2. A genus of flycatchers: same as *Peltops.*

plaud† (plâd), *v. t.* [< L. *plaudere*, applaud, clap the hands in applause, clap, strike, beat. From the same source are *applaud*, *displode*, *explode*, *applause*, *explosion*, *implosion*, etc., *plausible*, etc.] To applaud. [Rare.]

> At our banquet all the gods may 'tend,
> *Plauding* our victory and this happy end.
> *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

plaud (plâd), *n.* [< *plaud*, *v.*; or short for *plaudit.*] Claim to applause; plaudit; applause. [Obsolescent.]

> To patient judgments we appeal our *plaud.*
> *Marlowe*, Faustus (cho.).
>
> Shekels of gold may shrink to grains
> Into this treasury as they fall,
> While a poor widow's hard-earned gains
> May win the *plaud* "More than they all."
> *Pulpit Treasury*, July, 1836, p. 201.

plaudit (plâ'dit), *n.* [Formerly *plaudite* (in 3 syllables), sometimes spelled *plaudity*; < L. *plaudite*, 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *plaudere*, clap the hands, applaud, as an audience at the theater (*plaudite* or *vos plaudite*, 'clap!' 'applaud!' a formula craving the approbation of the audience, used by actors at the end of a performance): see *plaud.*] An expression or round of applause; praise bestowed with audi-

ble demonstrations: in the plural, equivalent to *applause*.

Augustus Cæsar . . . desired his friends about him to give him a *Plaudite*, as if he were conscious to himself that he had played his part well upon the stage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 322.

Chuse whether you will let my notes have you by the ears or no; hiss or give *plaudites*.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

Our poet, could he find forgiveness here,
Would wish it rather than a *plaudit* there.
Dryden, Prol. to Univ. of Oxford (1673), l. 30.

Now I have him that neer of ought did speak
But when of plays or players he did treat—
Hath made a common-place book out of plays,
And speaks in print: at least what e'er he says
Is warranted by Curtain *plaudities*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 45.

When the committee read the report, the house passed his accounts with a *plaudite*, without further examination.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

plauditet, *n.* An obsolete form of *plaudit*.

plauditory (plâ′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< *plaudit* + *-ory*.] Applauding; commending.

plaudity† (plâ′di-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *plaudit*.

plausibility (plâ-zi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *plausibilité* = Sp. *plausibilidad* = Pg. *plausibilidade* = It. *plausibilità*; < L. as if **plausibilita(t-)s*, < *plausibilis*, plausible: see *plausible*.] 1. The quality of being plausible or worthy of praise or acceptance; especially, a specious or superficial appearance of being right or worthy of acceptance, approval, or applause.

He insists upon the old Plea of his Conscience, honour, and Reason; using the *plausibility* of large and indefinite words to defend himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Covetousness is apt to insinuate also by the *plausibility* of its pleas. *South*, Sermons, IV. x.

To give any *plausibility* to a scheme of perpetual peace, war must already have become rare, and must have been banished to a prodigious distance.
De Quincey, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

The Austrian diplomatists propounded a new scheme of politics, which, it must be owned, was not altogether without *plausibility*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. A praiseworthy act or quality; whatever deserves or commands applause.

Being placed in the upper part of the world, [he] carried on his dignity with that justice, modesty, integrity, fidelity, and other gracious *plausibilities*, that in a place of trust he contented those who could not satisfy, and in a place of envy procured the love of those who emulated his greatness. *Vaughan*, Life, etc., of Dr. Jackson. (*Trench*.)

3†. Applause.

With great admirstion and *plausibility* of the people running plentifully on all sides.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 287.

plausible (plâ′zi-bl), *a.* [< F. *plausible* = Sp. *plausible* = Pg. *plausivel* = It. *plausibile*, < L. *plausibilis*, praiseworthy, pleasing, acceptable, < *plaudere*, pp. *plausus*, applaud: see *plaud*.] 1†. Deserving applause or approval; meritorious; praiseworthy; commendable.

The dactil is commendable inough in our vulgar meetres, but most *plausible* of all when he is sounded vpon the stage. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 105.

The *plausible* examples of Tully, Cato, Marius, Scipio, divers such virtuous Romans, and sundry excellent Greeks, are famously known. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

This objection seems very *plausible* and cordiall to covetous earthworms.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 14.

Beauty, composed of blood and flesh, moves more,
And is more *plausible* to blood and flesh,
Than spiritual beauty can be to the spirit.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

These Comedies, bearing the title of The fair Maid of the West: if they proved but as gratious in thy private reading as they were *plausible* in the publick acting, I shall not much doubt of their successe.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [II. 259).

2. Seemingly worthy of acceptance or approval; apparently right, meritorious, or worthy of confidence; having a specious or superficial appearance of truth or trustworthiness: as, a *plausible* excuse; a *plausible* theory or doctrine.

Go you to Angelo; answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience; agree with his demands to the point.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 253.

Well dissembling his untimely joys,
And veiling truth in *plausible* disguise.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii. 304.

The undermining smile becomes at length habitual; and the drift of his *plausible* conversation is only to flatter one that he may betray another.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Ded.

I am not at all clear that I could not write a fairly *plausible* answer to myself; only I am much surer that I could write a rejoinder to that answer which should be something more than *plausible*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 38.

3. Fair-spoken and apparently worthy of confidence; using or presenting discourse or arguments that seem right and worthy of acceptance: as, a *plausible* person.

My boy—that delightful contradiction, who was always *plausible*, yet never right.
C. W. Stoddard, South-sea Idyls, p. 250.

4†. Applauding; applausive.

That when the epilogue is done we may with franke intent,
After the plaudite stryke vp our *plausible* assente.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Euarchus, though neither regarding a prisoner's passionate prayer nor bearing over-*plausible* ears to a many-headed motion, yet [was] well enough content to win their liking with things in themselves indifferent.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

I will haste to declare of what virtue and strength the true and Christian prayer is, that men, knowing the efficacy and dignity, yea, and the necessity thereof, may with the pure *plausible* and joyful minde delight in it.
Becon, Works, I. 141. (*Davies*.)

=Syn. 2. *Colorable*, *Specious*, etc. See *ostensible*.

plausibleize (plâ′zi-bl-īz), *v. t.* [< *plausible* + *-ize*.] To render plausible; recommend. [Rare.]

He [Richard III.] endeavoured to work himself into their good will by erecting and endowing of religious houses, so to *plausibleize* himself, especially among the clergy. *Fuller*, Church Hist., IV. iv. 7.

plausibleness (plâ′zi-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *plausibility*.

It is no trusting either to outward favour or to *plausibleness* of disposition; but the true fear of God is that the comfort whereof will stick by us always.
Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Prov. xxxi. 30.

plausibly (plâ′zi-bli), *adv.* In a plausible manner. (*a*†) With expressions of applause or approval; with acclamation.

The Romans *plausibly* did give consent
To Tarquin's everlasting banishment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1854.

(*b*) With fair show; speciously; so as to command attention or win approbation.

They could talk *plausibly* about what they did not understand. *Collier*.

If they be well considered they will convince any reasonable man that, how *plausibly* soever this objection looks at the first sight, yet there is nothing in the world in it, but it is all mere cavill. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, II. viii.

Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps,
While thoughtful man is *plausibly* amus'd.
Cowper, Task, iii. 186.

plausive (plâ′siv), *a.* [< L. *plaudere*, pp. *plausus*, applaud, + *-ive*.] 1. Applauding; manifesting praise or approval.

Those *plausive* shouts which giue you entertain
Eccho as much to the Almighties eares.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

No mightier work had gained the *plausive* smile
Of all-beholding Phœbus!
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 34.

The young graduate, when the Commencement anniversary returned, though he were in a swamp, would see a festive light, and find the air faintly echoing with *plausive* academic thunders. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

2†. Plausible.

His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them,
To grow there and to bear.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2. 53.

plaustral (plâs′tral), *a.* [< L. *plaustrum*, also *plostrum*, *plaustra*, a wagon, cart, + *-al*.] Of or relating to a wagon or cart. [Rare.]

Whether this contention between three carts of different parishes was promoted by a subscription among the nobility, or whether the grand jury . . . had . . . combined to encourage *plaustral* merit, I cannot take upon me to determine. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

Plautidæ (plâ′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plautus* + *-idæ*.] The auk family, named from the genus *Plautus*; the *Alcidæ*. *Henry Bryant*.

Plautine (plâ′tin), *a.* [< *Plautus* (see def.) + *-ine*1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Plautus, a Roman comic poet (died 184 B. C.): as, *Plautine* diction.

It is needless to dwell further upon the details of *Plautine* scansion. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 330.

Plautus (plâ′tus), *n.* [NL. (Klein, 1759), < L. *plautus*, also (Umbrian) *plotus*, flat, flat-footed.] 1. An old book-name of the great auk, *Alca impennis*, lately used in a generic sense.—2. A genus of gulls: synonymous with *Larus*. *Reichenbach*, 1853.

plaw1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *play*1.

plaw2 (plâ), *v.* [Also *play*; ME. *plawen*, *playen*, boil.] I.† *intrans.* To boil.

Take a pot full of wyne, and steke yt wele aboue that no thynges go ynne nor owte, and put it ynne a cowdrun ful of water, and layt yt *play* longe therin, and yt schal be gode ayselle sone.
Sloane MS. 3548, f. 16, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 403.

Item, a grete lede to brew v comb malte with one *plawyng*. *Paston Letters*, III. 435.

II. *trans.* To boil; especially, to boil slightly. [Prov. Eng.]

play1 (plâ), *v.* [< ME. *playen*, *pleyen*, *pleien*, *plezen*, also *plawen*, *plahen*, *plazen*, < AS. *plegan* (pret. *plægde*), *plegian*, *plegean*, *plægian* (pret. *pleyode*, *plegede*, *pleogede*), *plagian* (pret. *plagade*), move briskly, play, amuse oneself, exercise, strive, play on an instrument, clap the hands, etc., = OS. *plegan* = OFries. *plegia*, *pligia*, be wont or accustomed, use, = D. *plegen*, be wont or accustomed, use, commit, = MLG. LG. *plegen* = OHG. *phlegan*, *pflegan*, *plegen*, MHG. *phlegen*, *pflegen*, G. *pflegen*, be wont or accustomed, care for, cherish, administer, indulge, apply, etc., = Icel. *plaga* = Sw. *plägа*, be wont or accustomed, use, entertain, treat, = Dan. *pleje*, be accustomed; the AS. senses refer only to physical activity, the orig. sense of all the forms being appar. 'be in action,' whence 'be busy,' 'be concerned' (with a thing), 'bo wont or accustomed' (to do something), senses leading to those of the derivative *plight*. Hence *play*1, *n.*, and *plight*1.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move lightly and quickly; move with a brisk, lively, and more or less irregular and capricious motion, as water in waves or in a fountain, light and shadow on agitated water, leaves in the wind, tremulous flames, etc.; flutter; flicker; dart; dance; in *mech.*, to move freely.

And Cytherea all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving sedges *play* with wind.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 56.

But soon their pleasures pass'd; at noon of day
The sun with sultry beams began to *play*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 373.

This [garden] of the Tuilleries is vastly great, has shaded Tarrasses on two sides, one along the River Seine, planted with Trees, very diverting, with great Parters in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly *Play*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 181.

The self-same shadows now as then
Play through this grassy upland glen.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

And hark the clock within, the silver knell
Of twelve sweet hours that past in bridal white,
And died to live, long as my pulses *play*.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 8.

The window was open, and barbs of fire, like serpents' tongues, *played* over it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, I. 211.

The motion [of an anchor] may be limited by a second pin through the shoulder, *playing* in a long hole in the flukes. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 233.

2. To engage in active exercise; exercise or contend in any way, but especially with weapons; technically, to contend with swords or sticks; fence: said of persons.

Us he dude lede
Into a galeie
With the se to *pleie*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 186.

Betere him were in Scotlond,
With is ax in ys hond,
To *pleyen* o the grene.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

When you *play* at weapons, I would have you get thick caps and bracers [gloves].
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 309).

And Abner said to Joab, Let the young men now arise, and *play* before us. 2 Sam. ii. 14.

He sends to know if your pleasure hold to *play* with Laertes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 206.

3. To contend in a game of skill or chance: as, to *play* at chess or cards; specifically, to gamble.

He wule come the nier
And bidde the *pleie* at the eschicker.
Whane thescheker is forth ibrozt
Bithute panes ne *plei* tha nozt.
Floriz and Blauncheflur (E. E. T. S.), l. 344.

He made him to ben clept Melechmanser: the whiche on a Day *pleyed* at the Chesse, and his Swerd lay besyde him. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

I'll follow
The ladies, *play* at cards, make sport, and whistle.
Ford, Lady's Trial, v. 2.

After they [the Chinese] have lost their Money, Goods, and Cloaths, they will stake down their Wives and Children: and lastly, as the dearest thing they have, will *play* upon tick, and mortgage their Hair upon honour.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 42.

4. To engage in exercise or occupation of any kind for diversion, amusement, or recreation; amuse one's self, as with games or diversion, or with any occupation which is not a task or for profit; sport; frolic; gambol.

Han pardoun thorw purgatorie to passen ful sone,
With patriarkes in paradys to *pleyen* ther-aftur.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 12.

He . . . preyed hath Daun John
That he sholde come to Seint Denys, to *pleye*
With hym and with his wyf a day or tweye.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 59.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play*. Ex. xxxii. 6.

O come ye here to fight, young lord,
Or come ye here to *play*!
Katharine Janfarie (Child's Ballads, IV. 31).

It seems so little while ago since I used to see you *playing* about the door of the old house, quite a small child!
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

5. To take part in a game or games; join in sport or frolic: as, to *play* with the children.—6. To act thoughtlessly or wantonly; trifle; toy; dally.

Do not *play* with mine anger, do not, wretch!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

O golden hair, with which I used to *play*
Not knowing! O imperial-moulded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

7. To act; behave; deal: as, to *play* fair or false.

If she have *played* loose with me, I'll cut her throat.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

You *play* false with us, madam—I saw you give the baronet a letter. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

8. To act on the stage; personate a character.

There is a lord will hear you *play* to-night.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 93.

Courts are theatres where some men *play*. *Donne*.

9. To perform on an instrument of music: as, to *play* on a flute or a violin.

With musicke sweete that did excell
Hee *plaies* under her window then.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

We sat round a pan of coals, and three Mahometans sang Arab songs, beating time with their hands, and *playing* on a tambour. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 82.

10. To operate or act with continuous blows or strokes, or with repeated action: as, the cannon *played* on the enemy's works; the firemen *played* upon the burning building.

Upon the seauenteenth day of Aprill [the Archduke] planted his Cannon against the towne, and *played* vpon it.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 8.

Here, as before, the firemen were not permitted to *play* on the flames. *The Century*, XXXVII. 929.

To play against the bank. See *bank*[2].—**To play at duck and drake.** See *duck*[2].—**To play false.** See *false*, *adv.*—**To play fast and loose.** See *fast*[1], *a.*—**To play for love.** See *love*[1].—**To play in,** to begin at once. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To play in and out**†. Same as *to play fast and loose*.—**To play into the hands of some one,** to act in such a way as to give the advantage to one's opponent or a third party.

Why *play* . . . *into the devil's hands*
By dealing so ambiguously?
Browning, Ring and Book, vi. 1833.

To play loose, in *fencing*, to practise attack and defense. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 71.—**To play off,** to simulate; feign; make pretense: as, the man is not ill, he is *playing off*.—**To play on** or **upon.** (*a*) To make sport of; trifle with; mock; delude; befool, especially for advantage or through malice: as, to *play upon* one's feelings.

Art thou alive?
Or is it fantasy that *plays upon* our eyesight?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 138.

Is 't not enough
That you have *played upon* me all this while,
But still to mock me, still to jest at me?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 5.

You rely upon the mildness of my temper—you do, you dog! you *play upon* the meekness of my disposition!
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

(*b*) To give a humorous or fanciful turn to: as, to *play upon* words.

He jested with all ease, and told
Free tales, and took the word and *play'd upon* it,
And made it of two colours. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To play up. (*a*) To work forward. (*b*) To play (music) more vigorously.—**To play upon advantage**†, to cheat.—**To play with edged tools.** See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool*.—**To play with fire.** See *fire*.—**To play with one's beard**†, to deceive one. *Nares.*

Yet have I *play'd with his beard*, in knitting this knot
I promist friendship, but . . . I meant it not.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

=**Syn.** 4. To gambol, romp, caper, frisk.

II. *trans.* 1. To divert or amuse with or as with sports or pastimes: used reflexively. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They goon and *pleye hem* al the longe day.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 177.

Lete vs go for to *pley vs* and disporte in this foreste, to assay yef we fynde eny aventure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

Bot fyn I am put to a poynt that ponerte hatte,
I achal me poruay pacyence, & *play me* with bothe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 36.

2. To take part as a contestant in (a game or pastime engaged in at a particular time and place); also, to be in the habit of engaging in (a particular kind of game), be able to join in (it), or be skilled in (it): as, to *play* a rubber of whist; to *play* a round of golf; he does not *play* chess, but he can *play* billiards.—3. To engage in a game, contest, or competition with.

I will *play* you for a hundred pounds.
Warren, Diary of a Late Physician, II. xxv.

4. To put forward, move, throw, or lay on the table, etc., in carrying on a game or contest: as, *play* a swift bull; to *play* the knave of clubs.—5. To use as a plaything; trifle or fool with.

Some wise Men, and some Fools we call:
Figures, alas, of Speech, for Destiny *plays* us all.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

6. To manœuver; handle or play with, as a hooked fish in angling.

The river is large and free from obstacles, and when you are landed to *play* him, you have little to do except to exercise the ordinary give and take which is within the competence of any angler for pike or carp.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 340.

7. To produce music from; perform upon: as, to *play* the flute or the organ.

The dancing-master, having to *play* the kit besides, was thoroughly blown. *Dickens*, Battle of Life.

8. To perform on a musical instrument; execute: as, to *play* a tune.—9. To operate or cause to operate with continuous or repeated action; put into and keep in action: as, to *play* the hose on a burning building.

The water is brought from a river which is lower than the basin; it commonly rises eighty feet, and, by *playing* another pipe, it throws the water a hundred and twenty feet high. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 226.

10. To give out or discharge freely: as, to *play* a steady stream.

In 1711 there were shown Sea Gods and Goddesses, Nymphs, Mermaids, and Satirs, all of them *playing* of water as suitable, and some Fire mingling with the water, and Sea Triumphs round the Barrel that *plays* so many Liquors; all which is taken away after it had perform'd its part, and the Barrel is broken in Pieces before the Spectators. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 293.

11. To perform or act on the stage; represent in character with appropriate action and accessories: as, to *play* a comedy.

Two persons *plaied* a dialogue, the effect whereof was whether riches were better than love.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 1528.

The old comedies were *plaid* in the broad streets vpon wagons or carts vncouered.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

Lusens, what 's *play'd* to-day? Faith now I know
I set thy lips abroach, from whence doth flow
Naught but pure Juliet and Romeo.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 37.

12. To take or assume the rôle of; act the part or perform the duties of; act or behave like: as, to *play* Hamlet; to *play* the tyrant; to *play* the hostess.

I have a will, I am sure, howe'er my heart
May *play* the coward.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 3.

To *play* the fool by authority is wisdom.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Remember how thou *playedst* the man at Vanity-fair, and wast neither afraid of the chain nor cage, nor yet of bloody death. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 177.

Why, every Man *plays* the Fool once in his Life;
But to marry is *playing* the Fool all ones Life long.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

Neither the Pope nor the most Christian King will *play* the devil. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 435.

13. To do; operate; enact; perform: as, to *play* tricks; to *play* a part.

But man, proud man, . . .
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 121.

No law nor justice frighta 'em; all the town over
They *play* new pranks and gambols.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

Who can call him a wise man who *playeth* the part of a Foole or a Vice? *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

I have indeed observed in several inscriptions of this country that your men of learning are extremely delighted in *playing* little tricks with words and figures.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), p. 522.

This man had *played* an important part in all the revolutions which, since the time of Surajah Dowlah, had taken place in Bengal. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

14†. To use; apply; ply.

Yif thow wolt *pleie* this craft with the arisyng of the mone, loke thow rekne wel her cours howre by howre.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 40.

15. To make a pretense of; make believe: as, children *play* being devoured by lions.

We [merchants] may wel make chiere and good visage,
And dryve forth the world as it may be,
And kepen our estaat in pryvetee
Til we be ded: or elles that we *pleye*
A pilgrymage, or goon out of the weye.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 233.

Played out. (*a*) Played to an end; finished; used up; done for. [Colloq.]

Brown thinks to himself that after all there is some refreshing sense of the primæval about this *played-out* country. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 88.

(*b*) Exhausted and brought to land or killed, as a fish that has been played.—**To play hob** †, **booty, ducks and drakes, first** (or **second**) **fiddle, gooseberry, hob, hooky,** etc. See *fool*[1], *booty*, *duck*[2], *fiddle*, etc.—**To play off,** to display; show: as, to *play off* tricks.—**To play off a person,** to exhibit or expose a person for the entertainment or merriment of others.—**To play one false.** See *false*.—**To play possum.** See *possum*.—**To play the deuce or dickens.** See *deuce*[1], *dickens*.—**To play the devil, the fool, the hangment, the mischief,** etc., **with.** See the nouns.—**To play up,** to start or begin playing; strike up.

Play uppe The Brides of Enderby.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

play[1] (plā), *n.* [< ME. *play*, *pley*, *pleye*, *pleie*, *plege*, also *plawe*, *plahe*, *plaze*, < AS. *plega*, brisk motion, play, sport, game, also fight, battle (cf. OFries. *plega*, *pliga*, custom, habit, practice, MLG. *plege*, care, custom, also *playe*, LG. *plege*, OHG. *phlega*, MHG. *phlege*, *pflege*, G. *pflege*, care, nursing, custom, etc., Icel. *plag*, manner, Dan. *pleje*, nursing, tendance, care, maintenance, cultivation, encouragement, administration, etc.); from the verb: see *play*[1], *v.*]

1. Brisk or free motion; movement, whether regular or irregular: as, the *play* of water in a fountain; the *play* of a wheel or piston; hence, freedom or room for motion.

The *play* and slight agitation of the water, in its upward gush, wrought magically with these variegated pebbles.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

The saw, with restless *play*,
Was cleaving through a fir-tree
Its long and steady way. *Bryant*, Saw-Mill.

Any *play* or lost motion between the threads of the cross-feed screw and its nut.
Joshua Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 34.

2. Liberty and room for action or display; scope; swing; ease or freedom in performance.

Give him [the chub] *play* enough before you offer to take him out of the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

He dares not give his Imagination its full *play*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

The Mercian scribes appear to have been very excellent penmen, writing a very graceful hand with much delicate *play* in the strokes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 159.

3. Action; use; employment.

The senseless plea of right by Providence
Was by a flattering priest invented since,
And lasts no longer than the recent sway,
But justifies the next who comes in *play*.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 120.

Every kind of vehicle is brought into *play* on this day to carry people down who prefer to drive over the magnificent country roads between London and Epsom.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 15.

4. Active exercise; especially, exercise in trial of skill: as, sword-*play*.—5. Any exercise intended for recreation, amusement, or pleasure; a game or sport, such as cricket, foot-ball, curling, skittles, quoits, graces, etc.

And suche *pleyes* of desport thei make, til the takynge up of the Boordes. *Manderville*, Travels, p. 238.

They say that this Philosopher [Lycurgus] did innent the Olympiades, which were certeine *playes* vsed enery fourth yeere in the mounteine Olympus.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 21.

See that *plaies* be published,
Mal-games and maskes, with mirthe and minstrelsie,
Pageants and school-feastes, beares and puppet-*ploies*.
Three Lords of London, in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, [p. 32.

The *plays* of children are nonsense, but very educative nonsense. *Emerson*, Experience.

6. Amusement, diversion, recreation, or pastime; sport; frolic; fun; merry-making: as, "all work and no *play* makes Jack a dull boy."

Al the loge of oure herte nou is went a-wey,
For into serwe & into wo tornid is al oure *pley*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 232.

Come forth than, my maidens, an show them some *play*.
Baron of Brakley (Child's Ballads, VI. 194).

A tiger . . . by chance hath spied
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at *play*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 404.

But the instinct of *play* and the desire for amusement is not exhausted in childhood.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 386.

7. Fun; jest; sport: opposed to *earnest:* as, it was done in *play*.—8. Gaming; the practice of contending for amusement, or for wager, as at dice, cards, billiards, etc.: as, to lose money at *play*.

They [the gamesters] will change the cards so often that the old ones will be a considerable advantage by selling them to coffee-houses, or families who love *play*.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Butler).

What are they to do who love *play* better than wine?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

A sportsman keen, he shoots through half the day,
And, skill'd at whist, devotes the night to *play*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 15.

He left his wine and horses and *play*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 7.

9. A dramatic composition; a literary composition in which characters are represented by dialogue and action; a written tragedy, comedy, or other such production intended for representation on the stage.

And when his *plays* come forth, think they can flout them, With saying he was a year about them.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

The first *play* of this kind [miracle-play] specified by name, I believe, is called "St. Catherine," and, according to Matthew Paris, was written by Geofrey, a Norman, afterwards abbot of Saint Albans.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

10. Representation or exhibition of a comedy, tragedy, or other form of drama; dramatic performance.

The *play* 's the thing
Wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 633.

For a *play* is still an imitation of nature; we know we are to be deceived, and we desire to be so.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

The King went to the *play* last night (Drury Lane) for the first time, the Dukes of York and Clarence and a great suite with him. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 7, 1821.

I am just come from the *play* at Richmond.
Walpole, Letters, II. 126.

11. Style or manner of playing; style of performing or executing a play or game; execution; performance; skill: as, he made clever *play* with the foils.

There were Billiard Rooms, where a young man from the country who prided himself upon his *play* could get very prettily handled. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 135.

12. Manner of acting or dealing, or of treating another: as, fair *play*; foul *play*.

Good my friends, consider
You are my guests; do me no foul *play*, friends.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 31.

13. A country wake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]
—**A play upon words**, punning; a pun.—**Benefit play.** See *benefit*.—**Child's play.** See *child*.—**Fair play.** See *fair*[1].—**In play**, in *foot-ball* and some other games, alive; that can be legitimately played; not dead: said of the ball: the opposite of *out of play*.—**Out of play**, in *foot-ball* and some other games, dead: the opposite of *in play*.—**Play of colors**, an appearance of several prismatic colors in quick succession on the surface of an object, as on a diamond.—**To hold in play**, to keep occupied or engaged; hold the attention of.

I, with two more to help me,
Will *hold* the foe *in play*.
Macaulay, Horatius.

To make good play, to proceed or take action with spirit or advantage.=**Syn. 4.** Activity, exercise.—6. Pastime.

play[2]† (plā), *v.* A variant of *plaw*[2].

playable (plā′a-bl), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being played: as, a ball touching the balk-line is not *playable*.

play-acting (plā′ak″ting), *n.* Theatrical performance; stage-playing.

We read of fireworks and bonfires and prize-fights; of cricket and cards, and tavern-dinners; and unsuccessful shooting, and incessant play-going and *play-acting*.
Contemporary Rev., LVI. 812.

play-actor (plā′ak″tor), *n.* A stage-player; an actor.

If any *play-actors* or spectators think themselves injured by any censure I have past upon them. *Prynne.*

play-actorism (plā′ak″tor-izm), *n.* [< *play-actor* + *-ism*.] The profession, habits, manner, style, etc., of a play-actor; a stilted, theatrical, affected style or manner; histrionism.

Sterling's view of the Pope, as seen in these his gala days, doing his big *playactorism* under God's earnest sky, was much more substantial to me than his studies in the picture galleries. *Carlyle*, Sterling, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

playbill (plā′bil), *n.* A bill or placard displayed as an advertisement of a play, with or without the parts assigned to the actors; a bill of the play; a program.

Nicholas found himself poring with the utmost interest over a large *playbill* hanging outside a minor theatre.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

play-book (plā′bůk), *n.* **1.** A book containing material for amusement or pastime; a picture-book or book of games for children.

There was compiled and printed "A *Play Book* for Children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain." *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 12.

2. A book of plays or dramatic compositions.

I would have them [women] well read, but in scripture and goode bookes, not in *playbookes* and love-bookes.
Quoted in *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 522.

That ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *play-books* and romances. *Swift.*

play-day (plā′dā), *n.* A day given to pastime or diversion; a day exempt from work; a holiday.

Livius Drusus said of himself, he never had any *play-days* or days of quiet when he was a boy.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 4.

The soul's *play-day* is always the devil's working day; and the idler the man, still the busier the tempter.
South, Sermons, VI. x.

player (plā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *playere*, < AS. *plegere*, a player (of a wrestler), < *plegian*, play: see *play*[1].] One who plays. (*a*) One who takes part in sports, pastimes, or amusements of any kind. (*b*) An idler; a trifler.

Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 113.

(*c*) A contestant in a game or match of any kind; also, one who is in the habit of playing, or who is skilled in, a particular game: as, a chess-*player*; a billiard-*player*.

If two play, then each one covers two divisions, the one nearest to the wall being the inhand, the other one the outhand *player*. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 128.

(*d*) A dramatic performer; an actor; one who enacts characters on the stage.

The propertie and condition of *Players* is sometymes to haue greate abundance, and at other times to suffer greate lacke.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 318.

All the world 's a stage,
And all the men and women merely *players*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 140.

To give a poor soul a farthing at that door where you give a *player* a shilling is not equal dealing, for this is to give God the refuse of the wheat. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

The *player* feigns for no other end but to divert or instruct you. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 370.

(*e*) One who performs on an instrument of music.

Seek out a man who is a cunning *player* on an harp.
1 Sam. xvi. 16.

Then *playeris* played, and songsters song,
To gled the mirrie host.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

playerly (plā′ėr-li), *a.* [< *player* + *-ly*[1].] Player-like.

All which, together with the satyricall invectiues of Iuuenall and others against this infamous *playerlie* emperor, are a sufficient euidence.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II. ii. 1.

playfeer† *n.* [Also improp. *playpheer*; < ME. *playfere*; < *play*[1] + *feer*[1].] A playfellow.

Pouerte & pacyence are nedes *play-feres*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 45.

Learn what maids have been her companions and *playpheers*. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

She was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

The minion of delight, faire from thy birth,
Adonis *play-pheere*, and the pride of earth.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, II. 13).

playfellow (plā′fel″ō), *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.

Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 301.

Danger 's my *playfellow*;
Since I was a man, 't has been my best companion.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

playful (plā′fůl), *a.* [< ME. *pleiful*; < *play*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of play; sportive; frolicsome; frisky: as, a *playful* child.

The *playful* children just let loose from school.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 120.

2. Showing a sportive fancy or sprightly humor; pleasantly jocular: as, a *playful* remark; a *playful* style; *playful* attentions.

playfully (plā′fůl-i), *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.

playfulness (plā′fůl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being playful; sportiveness.

I think the word that Cowper was at a loss for was *playfulness*, the most delightful ingredient in letters, for Gray can hardly be said to have had humor in the deeper sense of the word. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 167.

playgame (plā′gām), *n.* Sport; child's play; a play of children.

Liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

playgoer (plā′gō″ėr), *n.* One who habitually attends theatrical performances.

I now became a confirmed *playgoer*.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

playground (plā′ground), *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation; especially, such a piece of ground connected with a school, etc.

playhouse (plā′hous), *n.* [< ME. **playhous*, < AS. *pleghūs*, a theater, < *plega*, play, + *hūs*, house.] A house appropriated to dramatic performances; a theater.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 64.

Is your *playhouse* an inn, a gentleman can not see you without crumpling his taffeta cloak?
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

His lordship's avocations as a statesman prevented him from attending the *playhouse* very often.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xiv.

playing-card (plā′ing-kārd), *n.* One of a pack of cards used for playing games; especially, one of a set composed of fifty-two cards, of four suits—diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs.

playing-passage (plā′ing-pas″āj), *n.* The gallery of the bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

The Bower-birds, by tastefully ornamenting their *playing-passages* with gayly-colored objects, . . . offer additional evidence that they possess a sense of beauty.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 61.

playless (plā′les), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-less*.] Without play; not playing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

play-lomet† *n.* [ME., < *play*, exercise, as sword-play, + *lome*, implement: see *loom*[1].] A weapon.

Go reche me my *playlome*,
And I salle go to hym sone;
Hym were better hafe bene at Rome,
So ever mote I thryfe!
Perceval, 2013. (*Halliwell.*)

play-maker (plā′mā″kėr), *n.* A writer of plays.

play-maret† *n.* Same as *hobby-horse*, 1.

This exhibition, the *play-mare* of Scotland, stood high among holyday gambols. It must be carefully separated from the wooden chargers of our nurseries. It gives rise to Hamlet's ejaculation—
"But oh, but oh, the hobby-horse is forgot!"
Scott, Abbot, xiv., note.

playmate (plā′māt), *n.* A playfellow; a companion in play or amusement.

Patience, discreetnesse, and benignitie, . . .
These be the lovely *playmates* of pure veritie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

Nature does not like to be observed, and likes that we should be her fools and *playmates*. *Emerson*, Experience.

playnet† A Middle English form of *plain*[1] and *plain*[2].

playntet† *n.* A Middle English form of *plaint*.

playock (plā′ok), *n.* [< *play*[1] + *-ock*.] A plaything; a toy. [Scotch.]

play-pleasuret (plā′plezh″ūr), *n.* Idle amusement; mock pleasure; pretended pleasure. [Rare.]

He taketh a kind of *play-pleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

play-right (plā′rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic or musical composition to its exclusive production or performance, as distinguished from the right to multiply copies by printing. See *stage-right*.

playset† *n.* An obsolete form of *plaiee*.

playsome (plā′sum), *a.* [< *play*[1] + *-some*.] Playful; wanton.

All pleasant folk, well-minded, malicious, and *playsome*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 3. (*Latham.*)

playsomeness (plā′sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being playsome; playfulness; wantonness; sportiveness.

playstowt (plā′stō), *n.* [Also *pleystow*, corruptly *plestor*; < ME. **pleystow*, < AS. *plegstōw*, a place for play, a wrestling-place, gymnasium, palestra, < *plega*, play, + *stōw*, place.] A wrestling-place. [Prov. Eng.]

playtet† *n.* An obsolete form of *plait*.

playtent† *v. t.* To plait; fold.

plaything (plā′thing), *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

playtime (plā′tīm), *n.* Time for playing; time devoted to or set aside for amusement.

Upon festivals and *playtimes* they should exercise themselves in the fields by riding, leaping, fencing, mustering, and training. *Cowley*, The School.

playwright (plā′rīt), *n.* A writer or adapter of plays for the stage.

Nor is it without reluctance that we name him [Grillparzer] under this head of *playwrights*, and not under that of dramatists, which he aspires to.
Carlyle, German Playwrights.

play-writer (plā′rī″tėr), *n.* One who writes plays; a dramatist.

plaza (plä′zä), *n.* [Sp., = It. *piazza* = F. *place*, > E. *place*: see *place*.] A public square or open space surrounded by houses in a Spanish or Spanish-American town or city; a market-place in such a town: as, the *Plaza* of San Francisco.

Overlooking the *Plaza*, . . . you had before you, across the midst of the open space, the Parker House, famous as the first of Californian hotels.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 70.

plet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plea*.

plea (plē), *n.* [< ME. *plee*, *ple*, *play*, *plait*, < OF. *plait*, *plaid*, *plat*, *play*, *plet*, *plez*, F. *plaid* = Pr. *plait*, *play* = Sp. *pleito* = Pg. *pleito*, *preito* = It. *piato*, < ML. *placitum* (also contr. *placetum*, *placedum*, and, after Rom., *plaitum*), a decree, sentence, suit, plea, etc., L. an opinion, determination, prescription, order, lit. 'that which is pleasing,' 'pleasure,' neut. of *placitus*, pp. of *placere*, please: see *please*, and cf. *placit*.

Henee *plead, v.*] 1. In *law:* (*a*) A suit or action; the presentation of a cause of action to the court. Pleas were formerly distinguished as *pleas of the crown*, or public prosecutions, usually in criminal cases, and *common pleas*, or suits between subjects or commoners in civil controversies, whence this name was given to a court for such actions, the original of which was held in an outer court of the Tower of London, while the King's Bench was held in an inner court. *Davis*, Law in Shak. (*b*) In a general sense, that which is urged by or on behalf of a litigant, in support of his claim or defense; the contention of either party. (*c*) Specifically, in modern practice: (1) At common law, a document (or in some inferior courts an oral statement) on the defendant's part, denying the allegations of the plaintiff's declaration, or alleging new matter (that is, matter not shown by the plaintiff's pleading) as cause why the action should not be maintained. (2) In equity, a document alleging new matter as a cause why the defendant should not be required to answer the complainant's bill. (*d*) In Scots law, a short and concise note of the grounds on which the action or defense is to be maintained, without argument.—2. That which is alleged in support, justification, or defense; an urgent argument; a reason; a pleading; an excuse; an apology: as, a *plea* for the reduction of taxation; a *plea* for rationalism.

> And thus I leave it as a declared truth that neither the feare of sects, nu, nor rebellion, can be a fit *plea* to stay reformation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 7.
>
> Hast thou no other *plea* for thy self but that thy sins were fatal? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.
>
> Nor is it possible to urge in defense of this act of James those *pleas* by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. Pretext; pretense.

> The Spaniards subdued the Indians under *plea* of converting them to Christianity.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.
>
> The invasion of private property under the doctrinaire's *plea* of the general good. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 295.

4†. Proposition; proposal.

> And yet shall I make to yow a feire *plee:* com with me to Bredigan, where the kynge Arthur me abideth, and do hym homage, as the barouns seyen that ye owe for to do, and I shall ycide yow the castell all quyte.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 365.

5†. A dispute or controversy; a quarrel.

> Make a *plee* betwyx glotony and thy pursse. Nevyrtheless be ware to which of thise two thow be advocate, or what sentens thou gene betwyx them, for glotony hath effectualle wytnes.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.
>
> And wow but they were lovers dear,
> And loved fu' constantlie;
> But aye the mair when they fell out,
> The sairer was their *plea*.
> *Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 300).

Court of Common Pleas. See *court*.—**Declinatory, dilatory, equitable plea.** See the adjectives.—**Double plea,** in *law*, a plea in which the defendant alleges two different matters in bar of the action.—**Foreign plea.** (*a*) In *old Eng. law*, a plea in either a civil or a criminal case that the matter arose or the prisoner was taken in another county than that where it is sought to try him, and therefore that the court or judge of the latter place has no jurisdiction of the case. It was one kind of plea to the jurisdiction, but distinguished from other kinds by the fact that it resulted in removing the cause. (*b*) Another litigation elsewhere, on the same subject, and between the same parties, or between the creditor and a third party sought to be held for the same debt. When used in this sense it is commonly in reference to the question whether arrest in one action is a satisfaction or bar to the other.—**Issuable, non-issuable,** etc., **plea.** See the adjectives.—**Plea in abatement, plea in avoidance, plea in bar,** etc. See *abatement*, etc.—**Plea of autrefois acquit, of autrefois attaint, of autrefois convict,** pleas in criminal cases, that the accused has been already acquitted, attainted, or convicted, as the case may be, on a former trial for the same offense, the object of which is to invoke the protection of the rule in law that a man cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same cause.—**Plea of non-claim.** See *non-claim*.—**Plea of panel,** in Scotland, the plea of guilty or of not guilty.—**Plea of parole demurrer.** Same as *age-prayer*.—**Plea of pregnancy.** See *pregnancy*.—**Pleas of the crown,** public prosecution in criminal cases; hence, the body of English criminal law.—**Plea to the jurisdiction.** See *jurisdiction*.—**Special plea,** a plea which admits the truth of the declaration, but alleges special or new matter in avoidance.=**Syn. 1.** *Argument, Plea.* See *argument*.—2. *Excuse*, etc. See *apology*.

pleach (plēch), *v. t.* [< ME. *plechen*, < OF. *plescier, plessier, plesser*, also *plaissier, plassier*, plash, plait: see *plash*², of which *pleach* is a doublet.] 1. To unite (the branches of shrubs, vines, etc.) by plaiting, weaving, or braiding together; plash; mingle.

> Bende as a bowe, or vynes that men *pleche*,
> And cleme it, mose it, bynde it softe aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.
>
> Round thee blow, self-*pleached* deep,
> Bramble roses, faint and pale,
> And long purples of the dale.
> *Tennyson*, A Dirge.
>
> Seeing I have sworn by the pale temples' band
> And poppied hair of gold Persephone,
> Sad-tressed and *pleached* low down about her brows.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, At Eleusis.

2. To form by intermingling or interweaving.

> The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a thick-*pleached* alley in mine orchard, were thus much overheard. *Shak.*, Much Ado, I. 2. 10.
>
> Plundered vines, teeming exhaustless, *pleach'd*
> New growth. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

3. To fold, as the arms.

> Wouldst thou be window'd in great Rome and see
> Thy master thus with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
> His corrigible neck, his face subdued
> To penetrative shame? *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 73.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

pleacher (plē'chėr), *n.* One who pleaches.

> The toplarius, or *pleacher*, was kept actively at work trimming the hedges and trellis walks.
> *Portfolio*, No. 240, p. 231.

plead (plēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pleaded*, rarely *pled, plead* (pled), ppr. *pleading*. [< ME. *pleden, pleten, plaidien* (?), < OF. *plaider, pleidier*, F. *plaider* (> G. *plädiren*) = Pr. *plaidejar, plaideiar, playejar, plaegar* = Sp. *pleitear* = Pg. *pleitear* = It. *piateggiare, piatire*, plead, offer a plea, < *plait*, a plea: see *plea*.] I. *intrans.* 1. In *law*, to present an answer to the declaration or complaint of a plaintiff, or the charge of a prosecutor; deny the plaintiff's declaration or complaint, or allege facts relied on as showing that he ought not to recover in the suit. The plaintiff is said to *declare, complain*, or *allege;* the defendant *pleads* to his complaint or declaration. The crown or the state prosecutes an offender, and the offender *pleads* guilty or not guilty, confessing or denying the charge.

> Be ye noght ware how false Polyphete
> Is now aboute eftsonca for to *plete*
> And brynge on yow advocacies newe?
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1468.

2. To urge a plea, an argument, or an excuse for or against a claim, or in support, justification, extenuation, etc.; endeavor to persuade by argument or supplication; urge reasons or use argument: as, to *plead* with a judge for a criminal or in his favor; to *plead* with a wrongdoer, urging him to reform.

> A! lorde, a-yeenst the wee wole nat *plette*,
> For as thou wouledyst, hit is, and was.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 168.
>
> I will *plead* against it with my life.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 192.
>
> The drooping child who prays in vain to live,
> And *pleads* for help its parent cannot give.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Ded. of Pittsfield Cemetery.

3†. To sue; make application; enter a plea or an argument.

> If a Woman can prove her Husband to have been thrice drunk, by the ancient Laws of Spain she may *plead* for a Divorce from him. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

4. To argue or prosecute causes; contend.

> Whan shal your cursed *pletynge* have an ende?
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 495.
>
> There do the Advocats and Civilians *pleade*, and discusse matters of controvercie. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

II. *trans.* 1. To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons offered to the person or tribunal that has the power of determining; argue: as, to *plead* a cause before a court or jury.—2. To urge or allege in extenuation, justification, or defense; adduce in proof, support, or vindication: as, to *plead* poverty as an excuse for stealing.

> What *plead* you to your father's accusation?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.
>
> But who are we to make complaint,
> Or dare to *plead*, in times like these,
> The weakness of our love of ease?
> *Whittier*, Thy Will be Done.

3. To set forth in a plea or defense; interpose a plea of: as, to *plead* a statute of limitations.

> I . . . humbly crave pardon at adventure, having nothing that I can think of to *plead*.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 91.
>
> The punishment for this, by *pleading* benefit of clergy, which of course was always done, was reduced to a very minimum—something amounting to the supposed burning of the hand with a barely warm or cold iron.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

pleadable (plē'dą-bl), *a.* [< *plead* + *-able*.] Capable of being pleaded; capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication: as, a right or privilege *pleadable* at law.

> Nor bargaine or sale that he [an excommunicate] maketh is anaileable in law, neither anie of his acts whatsoever *pleadable*, whereby he lineth as an outlaw.
> *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 15.

Pleadable briefs†, in *Scots law*, precepts directed to the sheriffs, who thereupon cite parties, and hear and determine.

pleader (plē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *pledere, pletere, pletour, plaidur*, < OF. *plaideur*, a pleader, < *plaidier*, plead: see *plead*.] 1. One who pleads; one who presents pleas for or against a claim, allegation, etc.; technically, a lawyer who pleads a cause or argues in a court of justice (the original meaning of the term), or who drafts, prepares, or devises pleadings.

> The thridde buffet signifieth these false *pletours*, men of lawe, that sellen and a-peire theire neyghbours be-hinde here bakke for couetise and envye.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.
>
> So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain.
> *Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

2. The party whose pleading is under consideration.—**Special pleader,** one of a class of the English bar, whose business consists in giving opinions, and especially in drawing special and difficult pleadings and other documents. In the days of technical common-law procedure, when the statement of the cause of action was presented in different counts varying as to details so as to cover every anticipated variation of circumstances, the function of the special pleader was important to the English practitioner, whether in preparing documents or in detecting defects in those of the adversary.

pleading (plē'ding), *n.* [< ME. *pledyng, pletyng;* verbal n. of *plead, v.*] 1. The act of advocating any cause; specifically, the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law.

> The lawyer is judged by the virtue of his *pleading*, and not by issue of the cause.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.
>
> I fling my heart into your lap
> Without a word of *pleading*.
> *Whittier*, Among the Hills.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The document (or in some inferior courts an oral statement) formally setting forth the cause of action or the defense of a party. The objects of pleading are to inform the adverse party what questions he must be prepared to meet at the trial; to inform the court what questions are to be determined; and to preserve a record which, with the verdict or judgment, shall show what matters are not afterward to be drawn in question. The term *pleadings* is applied to the documents on either side, whether a declaration, complaint, or bill with demurrer, or a declaration with plea, etc., or a bill or complaint with plea or answer, etc., which form the issue on which it is proposed to try the cause. See *issue*, 10. (*b*) The formal allegation on the record of that which is to be relied on as the support of the party's case in evidence. (*c*) The rules and usages of framing such documents, and of the sufficiency of their contents; the art of drawing pleadings. (*d*) *pl.* (1) The written allegations made in alternate series by the plaintiff and the defendant of their respective grounds of action and defense, terminating in propositions distinctly affirmed on one side and denied on the other, called the *issue*. *Heard.* (2) In a more limited sense, only those allegations or altercations which are subsequent to the count or declaration. *Gould.*—**Code pleading, color in pleading†, oral pleading.** See *code, color, oral*.—**Pleading over** going on to respond by pleading, after a previous pleading has been adjudged insufficient, or has been withdrawn.—**Special pleading.** (*a*) The allegation of special or new matter, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged on the other side. (*b*) The science of pleading, which, until the English Common-law Procedure Act, in 1852, constituted a distinct branch of the law, having the merit of developing the points in controversy with great precision. Its strictness and subtlety were frequently a subject of complaint, and one of the objects of the act was to relax and simplify its rules. (*c*) In popular use, the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth.

> Not one of these [medieval wars] was simply a war of aggression, . . . except perhaps the Norman Conquest; and we all know what an amount of *special pleading* was thought necessary to justify that.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 217.

pleadingly (plē'ding-li), *adv.* In a pleading manner; by supplication.

pleading-place (plē'ding-plās), *n.* A court of justice. *Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiii. 5. [Rare.]

pleasable† (plē'zą-bl), *a.* [< *please* + *-able*.] Capable of being pleased.

> I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor *pleasable*.
> *Northumberland*, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xx., note.

pleasance (plez'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasaunce;* < ME. *plesance, plesaunce, pleasaunce*, < OF. *plaisance*, F. *plaisance* = Pr. *plazensa* = It. *piacenza*, pleasure, < LL. *placentia*, suavity, courteousness, lit. 'pleasingness,' < L. *placen(t-)s*, pleasing, dear: see *pleasant*.] 1. Pleasant manners; agreeable behavior; complaisance.

> Wrapped under humble chere, . . .
> Under *plesaunce*, and under bisy peyne.
> *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 501.

2. Pleasure; satisfaction; enjoyment; delight.

> He beholdethe in alle whiche of hem is most to his *plesance*, and to hire anon he sendethe or castethe a Ryng fro his Fyngre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 39.

Of love I seke nothir *pleasance*, ne ease,
Nor grete desire, nor righte greto affiance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

The nymphs
With *pleasance* laugh to see the satyrs play.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

When my passion seeks
Pleasance in love-sighs.
Tennyson, Lilian.

It was a pageant befitting a young and magnificent chief, in the freshness and *pleasance* of his years.
Irving, Moorish Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Pleasure; will.

Doth your *pleasaunce;* I wol your lust obeye.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 602.

Ser, if it be your will and your *pleasaunce*,
Her am I come to offer my seruice
To your lordshippe, right as ye list to devise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 654.

4. A garden, especially a pleasure-garden, or part of a garden attached to a mansion but secluded or screened by trees, shrubs, and close hedges.

The window . . . commanded a delightful view of what was called the *Pleasance*—a space of ground enclosed and decorated with arches, trophies, statues, fountains, and other architectural monuments, which formed one access from the castle itself into the garden.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxvi.

Meanwhile the party had broken up, and wandered away by twos and threes, among trim gardens, and *pleasaunces*, and clipped yew-walks. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho.

5. A kind of lawn or gauze in use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In one instance at least it is mentioned as used for a napkin. It was sometimes black.

Moreover there is j. kome in to Englond a knyght out of Spayne, with a kercheff of *pleasaunce* i wrapped aboute hys arme; the wych knyght wyl renne a cours wyth a sharpe spere for his sovereyn lady sake.
Paston Letters, I. 41.

Over their garmentes were vochettes of *pleasauntes*, rouled with crymosyne velvet, and set with letters of gold like carrettes, their heades rouled in *pleasauntes* and lyppers lyke the Egipciana.
Hall, Henry VIII., f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

[Archaic in all senses.]

Kerchief of pleasance†. See *kerchief*.

pleasancy† (plez′an-si), *n.* [As *pleasance* (see *-cy*).] Pleasantness.

pleasant (plez′ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasaunt;* < ME. **plesant*, *pleasaund*, < OF. *plesant*, *plesant*, *plaisant*, F. *plaisant* = It. *piacente*, *piagente*, < L. *placen(t-)s*, pleasing, charming, dear, ppr. of *placere*, please: see *please*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pleasing; delightful; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses.

The bocher sweet, the *pleasant* flounder thin.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 175).

How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! Ps. cxxxiii. 1.

This summer morning makes vs conetous
To take the profit of the *pleasant* aire.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

This latter [Lord Weston] goes to France, Savoy, Venice, and so returns by Florence—a *pleasant* Journey, for he carrieth Presents with him from King and Queen.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 38.

The *pleasant* savoury smell
So quicken'd appetite that I, methought,
Could not but taste. *Milton*, P. L., v. 84.

A *pleasant* spot in spring, where first the wren
Was heard to chatter.
Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

2. Merry; lively; cheerful; gay.

'Tis merry.
And meant to make ye *pleasant*, and not weary.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, Prol.

Nay, then, I'm heartily *pleasant*, and as merry
As one that owes no malice.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from *pleasant* to severe.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 76.

3. Jocular; witty; facetious.

They all agreed; so, turning all to game
And *pleasaunt* bord, they past forth on their way.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 13.

It does become you well to make us merry:
I have heard often of your *pleasant* vein.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 3.

Can a ghost laugh . . . when you are *pleasant* with him?
Lamb, New-Year's Eve.

=**Syn.** 1. *Pleasant*, *Pleasing*, *Agreeable*, *Congenial*, gratifying, acceptable, welcome. *Pleasing* is the strongest, and *agreeable* the weakest of the first four words. *Pleasant* may be, and generally is, applied to things in the concrete: as, *pleasant* weather. *Pleasing* applies generally to things not physical: as, a *pleasant* face; a *pleasing* aspect, variety. *Pleasant* suggests the effect produced, *pleasing* the power of producing it; hence we may say a *pleasant* or a *pleasing* variety. *Pleasing* must be objective, *pleasant* may be subjective: as, he was in a *pleasant* mood. *Agreeable* and *congenial* are used of social qualities and relations, but the latter goes deeper, expressing a natural suitableness, on the part of a person or thing, to the tastes, habits, temperament, or passing mood of the person concerned.

It was worth while to hear the croaking and hollow tones of the old lady, and the *pleasant* voice of Phœbe, mingling in one twisted thread of talk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Sallies of wit and quick replies are very *pleasing* in conversation. *Johnson.*

Politeness and good breeding are equally necessary to make you welcome and *agreeable* in conversation and common life. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must be those which are associated with their pursuits.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. of Men of Genius, p. 147.

II.† *n.* A humorist; a droll; a jester; a buffoon.

They bestow their silver on courtesans, *pleasants*, and flatterers. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 169. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

pleasantly (plez′ant-li), *adv.* 1. In a pleasant manner. (*a*) So as to please or gratify the senses or the mind.

It standeth very *pleasantly* in a clift betweene two hilles.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

All these things were carried so *pleasantly* as within a weeke they became Masters, making it their delight to heare the trees thunder as they fell.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 197.

(*b*) Merrily; cheerfully; happily.

It is impossible to live *pleasantly* without living wisely, and well, and justly; and it is impossible to live wisely, and well, and justly without living *pleasantly*.
Quoted in *W. Wallace's* Epicureanism, p. 155.

2†. Jestingly; jocularly.

This embellishment carries an odd appearance, and has occasioned strangers sometimes to ask us *pleasantly*, "Whether we fastened our walls with tenpenny nails?"
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, letter iv.

pleasantness (plez′ant-nes), *n.* 1. Pleasing or agreeable character or quality; the quality of being pleasing or of affording pleasure.

Her ways are ways of *pleasantness*, and all her paths are peace. Prov. iii. 17.

All the way from the white Promontory to this Plain is exceeding Rocky; but here the *pleasantness* of the Road makes you amends for the former labour.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Bewitched with the *pleasantnesse* of the fruit to the taste and sight. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

In all satisfaction of desire there is pleasure, and thus *pleasantness* in an object is a necessary incident of its being good. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 171.

2. Vivacity; gaiety.

It was refreshing, but composed, like the *pleasantness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

3†. Jocularity; pleasantry.

pleasantry (plez′an-tri), *n.*; pl. *pleasantries* (-triz). [< F. *plaisanterie* = It. *piacenteria*, *piagenteria*, pleasantry; as *pleasant* + *-ry*.] 1. Good humor; cheerfulness; sprightliness.

The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*.
Addison.

But let us leave the serious reflections, and converse with our usual *pleasantry*.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 295.

2. Humorousness; jocularity; witticism; raillery; wit.

He saw my distress, and, with a kind of benevolent *pleasantry*, asked me if I would let him guess any more.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxii.

The harmless play of *pleasantry* and mirth.
Cowper, Epistle to J. Hill.

The keen observation and ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world. *Macaulay.*

3. A sprightly or humorous saying; a jest.

The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addison.*

4. A laughable trick; a prank; a caper: as, the *pleasantries* of monkeys. *Addison.* (*Worcester.*)=**Syn. 2.** Sport, fun, facetiousness, jocoseness, drollery.

pleasant-spirited (plez′ant-spir′i-ted), *a.* Having a pleasant spirit; cheerful; merry.

D. Pedro. A *pleasant-spirited* lady.
Leon. There's a little of the melancholy element in her.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 355.

pleasant-tongued (plez′ant-tungd), *a.* Having pleasing speech.

pleasaunce†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pleasance*.

please (plēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pleased*, ppr. *pleasing*. [< ME. *plesen*, < OF. *plesir*, *plaisir*, also *plere*, *pleire*, F. *plaire* = Pr. *placer* = Sp. *placer* = Pg. *prazer* = It. *piacere*, *piagere*, < L. *placere*, please, be agreeable, welcome, or acceptable, satisfy, impers. *placet* (with dat. *mihi*, etc.), it pleases, suits (me, etc.), it is (my) opinion or resolve, etc. From the L. *placere* are also ult. E. *pleasance*, *pleasaunce*, *pleasure*, *plea*, *plead*, *complacent*, *complaisant*, *placid*, *placate*, etc. In constructions and development *please* is similar to *like*[3], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To be agreeable to; suit; satisfy; seem good to: used impersonally, and followed by an object, originally dative, of the person: same as *like*[3], I., 1. This impersonal construction with the indirect object of the person has given way in more familiar use to a personal construction, the original dative *you*, in *if you please*, for example, being now taken as the subject. (See II., 1.) The word in this sense was formerly common in polite request, *may it please you*, or *if it please you*, or, elliptically, *please you:* a mode of speech still common in addressing a judge or persons of rank or position: as, may it *please* the court; if it *please* your honor; *please* your worship; etc. Compare II., 1.

It *pleased* the Father that in him should all fulness dwell.
Col. i. 19.

Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 178.

The toils and troubles,
All that is burthenous in authority,
Please you lay it on me.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 1.

It is very likely, an 't *please* your Worship, that I should bullock him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me. *Fielding*, Tom Jones, ii. 6.

2. To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; impart satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, or delight to; gratify; content.

The elther suster vndirstode hym wele, and gretly was *plesed* with his doctryne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

I know a Trout taken with a fly of your own making will *please* you better than twenty with one of mine.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 247.

What next I bring shall *please* . . .
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, P. L., viii. 449.

Pleas'd in Mind, he calls a Chair,
Adjusts, and combs, and courts the Fair.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

'Tis certainly very commendable in the King, who *pleases* himself in Planting and Pruning the Trees with his own Hand, to make use of no other Trees but what the Neighbouring Woods afford. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 209.

If it were not to *please* you, I see no necessity of our parting. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, iv.

Pleased with his daily task, or, if not *pleased*,
Contented. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Please the pigs. See *pig*1.—**To be pleased** (followed by an infinitive with *to*). (*a*) To be willing or well inclined.

Here also they *are pleased to* shew a stone, which, they say, spoke on that question.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 9.

Many of our most skillful painters . . . *were pleased to* recommend this author to me.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

(*b*) To think fit or have the complaisance or kindness; condescend; be good enough; be so kind as: an expression of courtesy, often used ironically.

They *are pleas'd*, I hear,
To censure me extremely for my pleasures.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

To be pleased in, to take pleasure in.

And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, *in* whom I *am* well *pleased*. Mat. iii. 17.

=**Syn. 2.** To rejoice, gladden, make glad.

II. *intrans.* 1. To like; choose; think fit: as, do as you *please*.

Their troops we can expel with ease,
Who vanquish only when we *please*.
Dryden, Fair Stranger, I. 12.

The Aga sent for my servant, and told him I might stay as long as I *pleased*, but that I should see nothing more.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 119.

Since I last attended your Lordship here, I summoned my Thoughts to Counsel, and canvassed to and fro within myself the Business you *pleased* to impart to me, for going upon the King's Service into Italy.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*.
Pope, R. of the L., I. 69.

[In this use common in polite request: as, *please* let me pass; especially in the phrase *if you please* (see I., 1), by ellipsis, in familiar use, *please:* as, let me pass, *please*.]

2. To give pleasure; win approval.

For we that live to *please* must *please* to live.
Johnson, Prol. on Opening of Drury Lane Theatre.

Let her be comprehended in the frame
Of these illusions, or they *please* no more.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 3.

pleasedly (plēz′ed-li), *adv.* In a pleased manner; with pleasure or satisfaction.

Surely, he that would be *pleasedly* innocent must refrain from the tast of offence. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 40.

He . . . that can look upon another man's lands evenly and *pleasedly*, as if they were his own.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. 3.

pleasemant, *n.* [< *please*, v., and obj. *man*.] An officious or servile person who courts favor; a pickthank.

Some carry-tale, some *please-man*, some slight zany, . . .
Told our intents before. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

pleaser (plēz′ėr), *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he might gain some.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 190.

pleasing (plē′zing), *n.* [< ME. *plesynge;* verbal n. of *please, v.*] 1. Pleasure given or afforded; pleasurable or pleasure-giving quality; gratification; charm.

He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious *pleasing* of a lute.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 13.

2. Satisfaction; approbation.

That ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all *pleasing*, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God. Col. i. 10.

3†. A matter of pleasure.

Swiche manere necessaries as bee *plesynges*
To folk that han ywedded hem with rynges.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 613.

pleasing (plē′zing), *p. a.* [< ME. *plesynge;* ppr. of *please, v.*] Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying: as, a *pleasing* prospect; a *pleasing* reflection; *pleasing* manners.

It were *plesynge* to god that he hadde my doughter spoused. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

I do
Protest my ears were never better fed
With such delightful *pleasing* harmony.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 28.

I know there is no music in your ears
So *pleasing* as the groans of men in prison.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, i. 2.

To be exempt from the passions with which others are tormented is the only *pleasing* solitude.
Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

She formed a picture, not bright enough to dazzle, but fair enough to interest; not brilliantly striking, but very delicately *pleasing*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xvi.

=Syn. *Agreeable, Congenial*, etc. See *pleasant*.

pleasingly (plē′zing-li), *adv.* In a pleasing manner; so as to give pleasure.

While all his soul,
With trembling tenderness of hope and fear,
Pleasingly pain'd, was all employ'd for her.
Mallet, Amyntor and Theodora, iii.

pleasingness (plē′zing-nes), *n.* The quality of being pleasing or of giving pleasure.

Stafford's speech was esteemed full of weight, reason, and *pleasingness;* and so affectionate it was that it obtained pity and remorse in the generality.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 30.

pleasurable (plezh′ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-able.*] 1. Pleasing; giving or capable of giving pleasure; gratifying; pleasant.

On the restoration of his Majesty of *pleasurable* memory, he hastened to court, where he rolled away and shone as in his native sphere.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 2. (*Davies.*)

By feeling is meant any state of consciousness which is *pleasurable* or painful.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 449.

2. Pleasure-seeking; capable of receiving pleasure. [Rare.]

A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit could never have submitted to take long or great pains in attaining the qualifications he is master of.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. xii. (*Davies.*)

I think we are a reasonable, but by no means a *pleasurable* people; and to mend us we must have a dash of the French and Italian; yet I don't know how.
Gray, Letters, I. 126.

pleasurableness (plezh′ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure: as, the *pleasurableness* of the benovolent emotions.

Able to discern the fraud and feined *pleasurableness* of the bad. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 61.

The Sensations that have been considered have no inherent quality of *pleasurableness* or painfulness.
Mind, IX. 339.

pleasurably (plezh′ūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Woe to those that live securely and *pleasurably* in Zion, and that trust to the impregnable situation of the City of Samaria. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Amos vi. 1.

pleasurancet, *n.* Pleasure. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

pleasure (plezh′ūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pleasur, plesur;* with termination accommodated to the noun suffix *-ure* (as also in *leisure*), < OF. *plesir, plaisir*, F. *plaisir* = Pr. *plazer* = Sp. *placer* = Pg. *prazer* = It. *piacere, piagere*, please, inf. used as noun: see *please.*] 1. That character of a feeling by virtue of which it gratifies the sentient being that experiences it, so that there is an impulse to its continuance or renewal. As being a character of a mere feeling, *pleasure* is distinguished from *happiness*, which is a general state of consciousness arising from such an adaptation of circumstances to desires as to produce a prevalent sense of satisfaction. According to hedonistic writers, happiness consists in an excess of pleasure over pain. Pleasure is measured by its intensity, its duration, the freedom from consequent pain, the number of persons whom it affects, etc.

And Salomon saithe, "The harte full of ennie
Of him seife hath no *pleasure* nor commoditie."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

There is a *pleasure*, sure,
In being mad which none but madmen know.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii.

About three quarters of the way up the hill we came to a level spot where there is a fountain, and every thing made very convenient for those who come here for their *pleasure*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 146.

How shall we define *pleasure?* It seems obvious to define it as the kind of feeling which pleases us, which we like or prefer. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 114.

2. Sensual gratification; indulgence of the appetites.—3. That which pleases or gratifies the senses or the mind; that which is delightful or beautiful.

Wiche Galyes went to the Turke Ambasset, and they Caryed with them Riches and *pleasurs*, as clothe of gold and Crymsyn velvett, and other thyngs mor than I knewe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

O bonny, bonny was my love,
A *pleasure* to behold.
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 209).

4. A favor; gratification.

Felix, willing to shew the Jews a *pleasure*, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

He [Domitian] would have done us some *pleasure* in driving away those flies. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

5. Will; desire; preference, or whatever one chooses, desires, or wills: as, it is my *pleasure* to remain.

My counsel shall stand, and I will do all my *pleasure*.
Isa. xlvi. 10.

It is his worship's *pleasure*, sir, to bail you.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

Cannot a man of fashion, for his *pleasure*, put on, now and then, his working-day robes of humility, but he must presently be subject to a beadle's rod of correction?
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1.

There is a prerogative of God and an arbitrary *pleasure* above the letter of his own law.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

At pleasure, as or whenever one pleases: as, an officer removable *at pleasure*.

Here are many Tortoises, and abundance of all sorts of fowles, whose young ones we tooke and eate *at* our *pleasure*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

But if love be so dear to thee, thou hast a chamber-sted
Which Vulcan purposely contriv'd with all fit secrecie;
There sleepe *at pleasure*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiv. 288.

Positive pleasure. See *positive.*—**To take pleasure in**, to have satisfaction or enjoyment in; regard with approbation or favor.

The Lord *taketh pleasure in* them that fear him.
Ps. cxlvii. 11.

=Syn. 1. *Joy, Delight*, etc. (see *gladness*), satisfaction, comfort, solace.—2. Self-indulgence; luxury, sensuality, voluptuousness.—4. Kindness.

pleasure (plezh′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pleasured*, ppr. *pleasuring*. [< *pleasure, n.*] To give pleasure to; please; gratify.

I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 63.

Silvius doth shew the citty dames brave sights,
And they for that doe *pleasure* him a nights.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

You're in the happiest way t' enrich yourself
And *pleasure* me. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

Aristides . . . would do no man wrong with *pleasuring* his friends; nor yet would anger them by denying their requests. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

The Birds rural Musick too
Is as melodious and free
As if they sung to *pleasure* you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Spring.

Tost his ball and flown his kite and roll'd
His hoop, to *pleasure* Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

pleasureful (plezh′ūr-fūl), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-ful.*] Pleasant; agreeable. [Rare.]

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country.
Abp. Abbot, Descrip. of the World.

pleasure-ground (plezh′ūr-ground), *n.* Ground ornamented and appropriated to pleasure or amusement.

On his Tuscan villa he [Pliny] is more diffuse; the garden makes a considerable part of the description; and what was the principal beauty of that *pleasure-ground?*
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

pleasure-house (plezh′ūr-hous), *n.* A house to which one retires for recreation or pleasure.

I built my soul a lordly *pleasure-house*,
Wherein at ease for aye to dwell.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

pleasureless (plezh′ūr-les), *a.* [< *pleasure* + *-less.*] Devoid of pleasure; without enjoyment or satisfaction.

He himself was sliding into that *pleasureless* yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance which is a commoner history of perdition than any single momentous bargain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxix.

pleasurer (plezh′ūr-ėr), *n.* A pleasure-seeker.

Let us turn now to another portion of the London population; . . . we mean the Sunday *pleasurers*.
Dickens, Sketches, Scenes, ix.

pleasure-train (plezh′ūr-trān), *n.* A railway excursion-train. [Colloq.]

pleasure-trip (plezh′ūr-trip), *n.* A trip or excursion for pleasure.

pleasuristt (plezh′ūr-ist), *n.* [< *pleasure* + *-ist.*] A person devoted to worldly pleasure; a pleasure-seeker.

Let intellectual contests exceed the delights wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 23.

pleat, *n.* and *v.* See *plait.*

pleb (pleb), *n.* [< L. *plebs:* see *plebe.*] One of the common people; a plebeian; a low-born person.

The muggur [broad-snouted crocodile] is a gross *pleb*, and his features stamp him lowborn.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 78.

plebe (plēb), *n.* [< OF. *plebe* = Sp. Pg. It. *plebe*, < L. *plebs*, the common people: see *plebs.*] 1†. The common people; the populace; plebs; plebeians.

Which . . . wrought such impression in the hearts of the *plebe* that in short space they excelled in civility and government.
Heywood, Apology for Actors (1612). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A member of the lowest class in the United States naval and military academies; a freshman. [Slang.]

The *plebes* of the last fall had passed through squad and company drill, and the battalion was now proficient in the most intricate manœuvre. *The Century*, XXXVII. 464.

plebeian (plē-bē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *plebeien*, F. *plébéien*, extended with suffix *-en*, E. *-an* (cf. Sp. *plebeyo* = Pg. *plebeo* = It. *plebeo, plebejo*, plebeian), < L. *plebeius*, of or belonging to the common people, < *plebs, plebes*, the common people: see *plebs.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the plebs or common people; vulgar.

Distinguishing the senator's garded robe
From a *plebeian* habit.
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

Wordsworth . . . confounded *plebeian* modes of thought with rustic forms of phrase, and then atoned for his blunder by absconding into a diction more Latinized than that of any poet of his century.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 156.

2. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In show *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order, pass'd. *Milton*, P. L., x. 442.

II. *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks: first applied to the common people of ancient Rome, comprising those free citizens who were not descended from the original or patrician families. See *plebs.*

They have no gentlemen, but every man is a *Plebeian* until his merits raise him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

The word *plebeian*, in its strict sense, is no more contemptuous than the word commoner in England.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 526.

plebeianism (plē-bē′an-izm), *n.* [< *plebeian* + *-ism.*] The state or character of being plebeian; the conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity.

Thor himself engages in all manner of rough manual work, scorns no business for its *plebeianism*. *Carlyle.*

plebeianize (plē-bē′an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plebeianized*, ppr. *plebeianizing*. [< *plebeian* + *-ize.*] To render plebeian or common. *Imp. Dict.*

plebicolist (plē-bik′ō-list), *n.* [< L. *plebicola*, one who courts the common people (< *plebs*, the common people, + *colere*, cultivate), + *-ist.*] One who courts the favor of the common people; a friend of the people; a demagogue. [Rare.]

plebification (pleb′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *plebs*, the common people, + *-ficatio*(*n-*), < *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] The act of making plebeian or common; the act of deteriorating by vulgarizing.

You begin with the attempt to popularize learning and philosophy; but you will end in the *plebification* of knowledge. *Coleridge.*

What is practically meant by the *plebification* of opinion, as a danger to be dreaded, is, when put in its extremest form, the tyranny of unintelligent or half intelligent mobs.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 127.

plebify (pleb′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plebified*, ppr. *plebifying*. [< L. *plebs*, the common people, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy.*] To make plebeian; bring into accord with plebeian ideals or methods. *Coleridge.*

plebiscita, *n.* Plural of *plebiscitum.*

plebiscitary (pleb'i-si-tā-ri), *a.* [< *plebiscite* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a plebiscite.

The *plebiscitary* confirmation makes the reform illusory. *The Nation*, May 12, 1870, p. 297.

plebiscite (pleb'i-sit or -sēt), *n.* [< F. *plébiscite* = Sp. Pg. It. *plebiscito*, < L. *plebiscitum*, a decree or ordinance of the people, < *plebs*, the people, + *scitum*, a decree, neut. of *scitus*, pp. of *scire*, know: see *science.*] 1. Same as *plebiscitum.*—2. An expression of the will or pleasure of the whole people in regard to some measure already decided upon; a vote of the whole people for the ratification or disapproval of some matter: chiefly a French usage.

If people by a *plebiscite* elect a man despot over them, do they remain free because the despotism was of their own making? *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 14.

Plebiscite we have lately taken, in popular use, from the French. The word previously belonged, however, to the language of the civil law. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

plebiscitum (pleb-i-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *plebiscita* (-tä). [L.: see *plebiscite.*] A law enacted in ancient Rome by the lower rank of citizens meeting in the assembly called the *comitia tributa*, under the presidency of a tribune or some other plebeian magistrate; a decree of the plebs. At first these decrees bound only the plebs, but by a law generally assigned to 449 B. C., and confirmed by later legislation (339 and 286 B. C.), their effect was extended to the patricians.

plebity† (pleb'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *plebita(t-)s*, the rank of a common citizen, < *plebs*, the common people: see *plebs.*] The common people; the plebs. *Wharton.*

plebs (plebz), *n.* [L., also less commonly *plebes*, in OL. *pleps*, also *plebis*, the common people; akin to *plenus*, full, *plerique*, many, etc.: see *plenty.*] The lower order of citizens in ancient Rome; the plebeians; hence, in general, the populace. The members of this order were originally of pure Latin blood, but were not among the founders of Rome; they were recruited from the ranks of the clients and of the Latin peoples who had been annexed by Rome; while citizens, they did not figure in the three tribes or in the curiæ and gentes of the patricians, and were thus excluded from the comitia, the senate, and all public, civil, and religious offices. They had all the duties and burdens of citizens with greatly restricted privileges. After the establishment of the republic there took place a long struggle between the two orders. The plebeians secured the institution of the tribunate, various reforms, and an increased share in the government; their efforts culminated when, by the Licinian laws (about 367 B. C.), they secured one of the two consulships. The offices of dictator, censor, and pretor were soon opened to them, and finally, by the Ogulnian law (300 B. C.), the sacred colleges. The strife practically ended by the final confirmation of the extended plebiscitum, about 286 B. C. (See *plebiscitum.*) Under the kings and the republic a plebeian could be raised to patrician rank only by a lex curiata; Julius Cæsar and the emperors conferred the distinction by personal decree. Patrician families or individuals sometimes went over to the plebeian order, for various reasons.

Cæsar, as I stated in another Lecture, divides all the Continental Celtic tribes into the Equites and the *Plebs.* *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 132.

Bethink you that you have to deal with *plebs*,
The commonalty. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 153.

pleck (plek), *n.* [< ME. *pleck*, *plek*; a var. of *plack.*] A plot of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

For the bourȝ watz so brod & se bigge alce,
Stalled in the fayrest stud the sterrez an-vnder,
Prudly on a plat playn, *plek* aither-fayrest.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1379.

plecolepidous (plek-ō-lep'i-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, + *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale: see *lepis.*] In *bot.*, having the bracts coherent that form the involucre in the order *Compositæ.*

plecopter (plē-kop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] A pseudoneuropterous insect whose wings fold. Also *plecopteran.*

Plecoptera (plē-kop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plecopter.*] In *entom.*, a division of pseudoneuropterous insects, having the reticulated wings folded in repose, whence the name. The antennæ are long, setaceous, and many-jointed, and the jaws rudimentary. The family *Perlidæ* represents this division. In Brauer's classification (1885), it is one of 16 orders of insects. See cut under *Perla.*

plecopteran (plē-kop'te-ran), *n.* [< *plecopter* + *-an.*] Same as *plecopter.*

plecopterous (plē-kop'te-rus), *a.* [< *plecopter* + *-ous.*] Having reticulated wings which are folded in repose, as a perlid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Plecoptera.*

Plecostomus (plē-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1754), < Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A South American genus of catfishes of the family *Siluridæ.*

Plecotinæ (plek-ō-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plecotus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Plecotus*, having rudimentary nasal appendages or grooves and very large ears; the eared bats. The genera *Plecotus*, *Synotus*, *Otonycteris*, *Nyctophilus*, and *Antrozous* are contained in this group. Also called *Plecoti.*

plecotine (plek'ō-tin), *a.* Belonging to the *Plecoti.*

Plecotus (plē-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), ear.] A genus of eared bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ* and subfamily *Plecotinæ*, having the incisors and premolars each two above and three below on each side, as the long-eared bat of Europe, *P. auritus*, and the North American *P. macrotis.*

Plectellaria (plek-te-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *plectere*, plait, twine, twist, + *-ell-* + *-aria.*] A suborder of nassellarians, whose skeleton consists of a simple silicious ring or of a triradiate framework of spicules, usually furnished with processes forming simple or branched spicules. The branches of the latter may be united into a loose plexus, without, however, forming a chambered fenestrated shell. The skeleton is entirely wanting only in the simplest form.

plectellarian (plek-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plectellaria* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Plectellaria.*

plectile (plek'til), *a.* [< L. *plectilis*, plaited, < *plectere*, plait: see *plait.*] Woven; plaited.

The crowns and garlands of the Ancients . . . were made up after all the ways of art, compactile, sutile, *plectile.* *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

Plectocomia (plek-tō-kō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Martius and Blume, 1830), so called in allusion to the slender filaments; < Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted (verbal adj. of *πλέκειν*, plait, twist), + *κόμη*, hair.] A genus of rattan-palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ* and subtribe *Calameæ.* It is characterized by an axillary dœcious inflorescence, with numerous persistent spathes, and the spadix divided into many very long tail-like branches, every branch sheathed with numerous two-ranked closely imbricated shell-shaped secondary spathes, each inclosing a short spike 3 inches or less long, bearing coriaceous perianths. The 6 species are natives of mountains in eastern India and the Malayan archipelago. They are climbing palms, with slender or robust, very much prolonged stems. The one-seeded fleshy fruits are densely covered with overlapping rough-fringed, almost prickly scales. The large leaves are pinnate, with narrowly elliptical segments, and the midrib extended into long whip-like tails, covered beneath with exceedingly strong compound claw-like spines, which take firm hold of branches of trees, and support the climbing stem, which in *P. elongata*, the rotang-dahown of Indian jungles, is said to extend to a length of 500 feet.

plectognath (plek'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Plectognathi*, or having their characters. Also *plectognathic*, *plectognathous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Plectognathi.*

Plectognathi (plek-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] An order of physoclistous fishes, with the cranium normal, the premaxillaries usually coössified behind with the maxillaries, the dentary coössified with the articular and angular bones, and the lower pharyngeals distinct: so called from the extensive ankyloses of the jaws. The order includes the porcupine-fishes, swell-fishes, box-fishes, globe-fishes, egg-fishes, file-fishes, and related forms, as of the families *Triacanthidæ*, *Balistidæ*, *Triodontidæ*, *Ostraciontidæ*, *Tetrodontidæ*, *Diodontidæ*, and *Molidæ.*

plectognathic (plek-tog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *plectognath* + *-ic.*] Same as *plectognath.*

plectognathous (plek-tog'nā-thus), *a.* [< *plectognath* + *-ous.*] Same as *plectognath.*

Plectoptera (plek-top'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*] In Packard's classification (1888), one of 15 orders of insects, corresponding to the pseudoneuropterous family *Ephemeridæ* alone. These had before (in 1885) been raised to ordinal rank by Brauer, but without a new name.

plectospondyl (plek-tō-spon'dil), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πλεκτός*, plaited, twisted, + *σπόνδυλος*, *σφόνδυλος*, the backbone: see *spondyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having some joints of the back-bone coössified or ankylosed together, as a fish; having the characters of the *Plectospondyli.* Also *plectospondylous.*

II. *n.* Any fish of the order *Plectospondyli.*

Plectospondyli (plek-tō-spon'di-lī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plectospondyl.*] An order of fishes having a precoracoid arch, a symplectic but no coronoid bones, and the anterior vertebræ coössified and connected with the auditory apparatus by a chain of little bones. It contains the cyprinids, characinids, and gymnonotous fishes—all of fresh water.

plectospondylous (plek-tō-spon'di-lus), *a.* [< *plectospondyl* + *-ous.*] Same as *plectospondyl.*

plectra, *n.* Plural of *plectrum.*

Plectranthus (plek-tran'thus), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1784), so called in allusion to the spurred corolla of many species; < Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, spur (see *plectrum*), + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Ocimoideæ*, and subtribe *Euocimeæ*, characterized by the longer and concave anterior corolla-lobe, four perfect stamens, calyx with five equal or unequal teeth, the posterior tooth sometimes larger, and this or the corolla often prolonged below into a spur or sac. There are about 80 species, natives of the tropics, especially in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, and also in Japan and at the Cape of Good Hope. They are usually herbs, rarely tall shrubs, bearing two-lipped flowers with a long tube, in large or small cymes, which are variously racemed or panicled, and are commonly blue or purple. The name *cock-spur-flower* is sometimes used for the cultivated species, which are either tender annuals or herbs and shrubs grown under glass. *P. nudiflorus* is the Chinese basil, and *P. ternatus* the omime-root of Madagascar.

plectre (plek'tėr), *n.* [< F. *plectre*, < L. *plectrum*, plectrum: see *plectrum.*] A plectrum. [Rare.]

He'd strike that lyre adroitly—speech,
Would but a twenty-cubit *plectre* reach.
Browning, Sordello.

plectron (plek'tron), *n.* Same as *plectrum.*

Plectrophanes (plek-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820), < Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + *φαίνειν*, show.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, so named from the long straightened hind claw or plectrum characteristic of some of its members; the snow-buntings or longspurs. The bill is small and conic, with a nasal ruff or tuft of plumules; the wings are long and pointed; and the tail is short, and square or emarginate. The common snow-bunting is usually called *P. nivalis*, but has been placed in a different genus (*Plectrophenax*). The Lapland longspur is *P. lapponicus.* The collared and the painted longspurs are *P. ornatus* and *P. pictus.* Excluding the snow-bunting, the members of this genus are now usually called *Centrophanes* or *Calcarius.* See cut under *Centrophanes.*

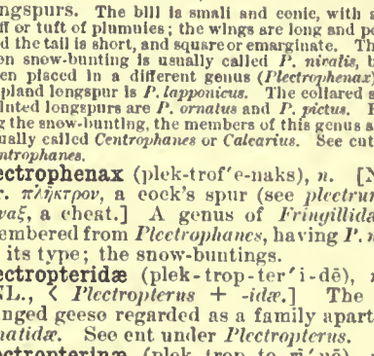
Plectrophenax (plek-trof'e-naks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + *φέναξ*, a cheat.] A genus of *Fringillidæ* dismembered from *Plectrophanes*, having *P. nivalis* as its type; the snow-buntings.

Plectropteridæ (plek-trop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plectropterus* + *-idæ.*] The spur-winged geese regarded as a family apart from *Anatidæ.* See cut under *Plectropterus.*

Plectropterinæ (plek-trop-te-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plectropterus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, represented by the genus *Plectropterus*; the spur-winged geese.

plectropterine (plek-trop'te-rin), *a.* Belonging to the *Plectropterinæ.*

Plectropterus (plek-trop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824), < Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, a cock's spur (see *plectrum*), + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather.*]



Spur-winged Goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).

An African genus of geese having a spur on the wing, as *P. gambensis.*

plectrum (plek'trum), *n.*; pl. *plectra* (-trä). [NL., < L. *plectrum*, < Gr. *πλῆκτρον*, a thing to strike with, as an instrument for striking the lyre, a spear-point, a cock's spur, a punting-pole, < *πλήσσειν* (*πληκ-*), strike: see *plague.*] 1. A small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for plucking or twanging the strings of a lyre, cithara, or other similar instrument.

I heard the forlorn but melodious note of a hooting owl indefinitely far: such a sound as the frozen earth would yield if struck with a suitable *plectrum.* *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 292.

2. Something like or likened to a plectrum. (*a*†) In *anat.*: (1) The stylohyal bone, or styloid process

of the temporal bone. (2) The uvula. (3) The tongue. *Encyc. Dict.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, a spur or claw on the wing or foot. (*c*) In *entom.*, a small bristle or point on the costal margin of the wing, and standing out from it.

pled (pled). An occasional (less correct) preterit and past participle of *plead*.

pledge (plej), *n.* [< ME. *plegge*, < OF. *plege*, *pleige*, *plaige*, *ploige*, *ploge*, *plage*, m., = Pr. *plieu*, *pleya* = OIt. *pieggio*, a pledge, surety, bail (person or thing), prob. < LL. **præbium*, found only in ML. forms reflecting the Rom., *plivium*, *pluvium*, *plegium*, neut., a pledge, surety, *plivius*, *plegius*, m., one who gives a pledge, surety (cf. L. *præbrum*, in pl. *præbra*, an amulet), < L. *præbere*, proffer, offer, give, grant, afford (*præbere fidem*, give promise or security): see *prebend*, and cf. *plevin*, from the same source. Hence *pledge*, *v.*] **1.** In *law*: (*a*†) A person who goes surety or gives bail for another; especially, a surety whom early English law required of a plaintiff on bringing an action. After a time "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" did duty as such pledges. (*b*) A bailment of personal property as a security for some debt or engagement. *Story*, J. It differs from a *chattel mortgage* in three essential characteristics: (1) it may be constituted without any contract in writing, merely by delivery of the thing pledged; (2) it requires a delivery of the thing pledged, and is continued only so long as the possession remains with the creditor; (3) it does not generally pass the title to the thing pledged, but gives only a lien to the creditor, and the debtor retains the general property. But, as regards choses in action, the distinction that a *mortgage* is a transfer of the title, while a *pledge* is a mere lien without a transfer of title, does not always hold good; for in most cases a pledge of choses in action can be made effectual only by a transfer of the legal title. (See *mortgage*.) A pledge of a chose in action is now more commonly termed *collateral security*, or *collateral*. (*c*) The thing pawned or delivered as security; a pawn. —**2.** Anything given or considered as security for the performance of an act; a guaranty. Thus, a man gives his word or makes a promise to another, which is received as a *pledge* for fulfilment; a candidate for parliamentary honors gives promises or *pledges* to support certain measures; the mutual affection of husband and wife is a *pledge* for the faithful performance of the marriage covenant; mutual interest is the best *pledge* for the performance of treatics.

> Him litle answerd th' angry Elfin knight, . . .
> But threw his gauntlet, as a sacred *pledge*,
> His cause in combat the next day to try.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 43.

> I had been insulted by the boy that belonged to the gate, who demanded money of me, and snatched my handkerchief from me as a *pledge*.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

(*a*) Figuratively, a child; offspring.

> 'Tis the curse
> Of great estates to want those *pledges* which
> The poor are happy in: they, in a cottage,
> With joy behold the models of their youth.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

(*b*) A surety; a hostage.

> Command my eldest son, nay, all my sons,
> As *pledges* of my fealty and love.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 50.

> Samuel, their other consort, Powhatan kept for their *pledge*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

(*c*) A formal obligation whereby one voluntarily binds himself to abstain from the use of intoxicating drink.

3. A token or sign of favor, agreement, etc.

> Let it therefore suffice us to receive Sacraments as sure *pledges* of God's favour, signs infallible that the hand of his saving mercy doth thereby reach forth itself towards us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> Here, boldly take
> My hand in *pledge*, this hand, that never yet
> Was given away to any.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

4. An expression of good will, or a promise of friendship and support, conveyed by drinking together; hence, in a more general sense, the act of drinking together; the drinking of a health.

> Suppose that you winked at our friends drinking those * *pledges*. *Scott.*

To hold in pledge, to keep as security.—**To put in pledge**, to pawn.—**To take the pledge**, to bind one's self to observe principles of temperance or of total abstinence from intoxicating drink. =**Syn. 2.** *Covenant*, etc. See *promise*, *n.*, and *earnest*.

pledge (plej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pledged*, ppr. *pledging*. [< ME. *pleggen*, < OF. *pleiger*, ML. reflex *plegiare*, *plegire* (beside *plevire*, *plivire*, etc., after the OF. *plevir*, pledge: see *plevin*); from the noun: see *pledge*, *n.*] **1.** To give as a pledge or pawn; deposit in pawn; deposit or leave in possession of a person as security. See *pledge*, *n.*—**2.** To give or formally and solemnly offer as a guaranty or security.

> And so her father *pledg'd* his word,
> And so his promise plight.
> *The Gay Goss-Hawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 281).

Abs. But my vows are *pledged* to her.

> *Sir A.* Let her foreclose, Jack; let her foreclose; they are not worth redeeming. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

> We mutually *pledge* to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour. *Declaration of Independence.*

3. To bind to something by a pledge, promise, or engagement; engage solemnly: as, to *pledge* one's self.

> Here [shall] Patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,
> *Pledged* to Religion, Liberty, and Law.
> *Story*, Life and Letters, I. 127.

4†. To guarantee the performance of by or as by a pledge.

> Yes, I accept her, for she well deserves it;
> And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 250.

5. To give assurance of friendship to, or promise friendship to, by or in the act of drinking; hence, to drink a health to or with. [The use of the word in this sense is said to have arisen from the fact that, in the rude and lawless society of former times, the person who called upon another to drink virtually pledged himself that the other would not be attacked while drinking or poisoned by the liquor.]

> *Pledge* me, my Friend, and drink till thou be'st Wise.
> *Cowley*, Ode.

> I'll *pledge* you, Sir: so, there 's for your ale, and farewell.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

> Sipping beverage divine,
> And *pledging* with contented smack
> The Mermaid in the Zodiac.
> *Keats*, Lines on the Mermaid Tavern.

> Reach me my golden cup that stands by thee,
> And *pledge* me in it first for courtesy.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

6. To assure solemnly or in a binding manner; guarantee.

> Ye have *plegged* me vpon youre lyves that I shall have no drede of deth. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 35.

=**Syn. 1–3.** To pawn, hypothecate. See *plight*[1], *v.*

pledge-cup (plej'kup), *n.* A cup for drinking healths or pledges; especially, a large cup designed to pass from hand to hand.

pledgee (ple-jē'), *n.* [< *pledge* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom anything is pledged.

pledgeless (plej'les), *a.* [< *pledge* + *-less*.] Having no pledges.

pledgeor (plej'ọr), *n.* [< *pledge* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who gives a pledge; a pledger.

pledger (plej'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who pledges or offers a pledge.

> If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon at a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the *pledger* performs his part by redeeming them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

2. One who accepts an invitation to drink after another, or who pledges himself, his honor, word, etc., to another by drinking with him.

> If the *pledger* be inwardlye sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doe empayre his health.
> *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes

pledge-ring (plej'ring), *n.* A ring capable of being divided into three parts, each of which could be worn separately, one part for each of the parties to an agreement and one for the witness.

pledgery† (plej'ėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *plegerie*, *pleigerie*, etc., < *pleger*, pledge: see *pledge*, *v.*] Suretyship. *Bailey*, 1731.

pledget (plej'et), *n.* [Perhaps for **pludget*, assibilated dim. of *plug*: see *plug*.] A small plug; in *surg.*, a small flat mass of lint, absorbent cotton, etc., used, for example, to lay over a wound to absorb the matter discharged.

> Get my rollers, bolsters, and *pledgets* armed.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 4.

plee†, *n.* An early modern English and Middle English spelling of *plea*.

Plegadis (pleg'a-dis), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829).] A genus of *Ibididæ*, having the plumage more or less metallic and iridescent; the glossy ibises. The type is the common bay ibis, *P. falcinellus*. *P. guarauna* is the white-faced ibis of America.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*).

plegaphonia (pleg-ạ-fō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλῆγή*, a blow, stroke, + *φωνία*, < *φωνεῖν*, produce a sound or tone.] The sound yielded in auscultation of the chest when the larynx is percussed.

pleghan (pleg'an), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *ploiccan*, a plump-cheeked boy.] A stripling; a lad; a haflin. [Scotch.]

> The ordinary farmer's household consisted of a big man, a little man, and a *pleghan*, i. e. a lad of fifteen to drive the plough. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 39.

plegometer (ple-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλῆγή*, a stroke, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pleximeter*.

Pleiad (plī'ad), *n.*; pl. *Pleiads*, *Pleiades* (-adz, -ạ-dēz). [< L. *Pleias*, *Pleias* (*-ad-*), < Gr. Πληιάς, Πλειάς (*-ad-*), pl. Πλειάδες, one of the Pleiads or Seven Stars, traditionally so called as indicating by their rising the time of safe navigation: < *πλεῖν*, sail.] One of a close group of small stars in the constellation Taurus, very conspicuous on winter evenings, about twenty-four degrees north of the equator, and coming to the meridian at midnight in the middle of November. For some unknown reason, there were anciently said to be seven Pleiads, although only six were conspicuous then as now; hence the suggestion of a lost Pleiad. In mythology the Pleiads were said to be the daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and were named Alcyone, Merope, Celæno, Electra, Sterope or Asterope, Taygeta, and Maia. These names, with those of the parents, have been applied by modern astronomers since Riccioli (A. D. 1665) to the principal stars of the group. Four of the brightest stars are at the corners of a trapezoid, with one in the base near the star at the northern angle, and one outside the trapezoid, like a handle to a dipper. Alcyone, the brightest of the group, is a greenish star, of magnitude 3.0, at the east end of the base of the trapezoid; it is *η* Tauri. Electra is a very white star, of magnitude 3.8, at the westernmost corner of the trapezoid, on the short side opposite the base. Taygeta is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.4, at the northern corner on the base. Merope is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.2, at the southernmost corner, not on the base. It is surrounded by a faint nebula, discovered by Tempel many years ago, and visible with a telescope of moderate dimensions. But photographs show that the cluster is also full of invisible wisps and filaments of nebulosity, which are for the most part attached to the larger stars. Maia is a yellowish star, of magnitude 4.0, on the base of the trapezoid, close to the northern angle, but not in it. Asterope is a double star, of magnitude 5.7, not very conspicuous, forming an equilateral triangle with Taygeta and Maia, and lying outside of the trapezoid. Celæno is a star of magnitude 5.2, half-way between Electra and Taygeta, just a little outside the western slanting side of the trapezoid. Atlas is a yellowish star, of magnitude 3.8, the second or third brightest in the group, which lies out of the trapezoid, considerably to the east, as in the handle of the dipper. Pleione is a star of magnitude 5.1, a little north of Atlas.

> Canst thou bind the sweet influences of *Pleiades*, or loose the bands of Orion? Job xxxviii. 31.

> Many a night I saw the *Pleiads*, rising thro' the mellow shade,
> Glitter like a swarm of fire-flies tangled in a silver braid.
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

pleint†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *plein*, F. *plein* = Sp. Pg. *pleno* = It. *pieno*, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] Full; perfect. *Chaucer*.

pleinly†, *adv.* [ME. *pleynly*; < *plein* + *-ly*[2].] Fully. *Chaucer*.

pleio-. For words so beginning and not found below, see forms beginning with *plio-*.

pleiochasium (plī-ō-kā'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *χάσις*, separation, < *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn: see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with three or more lateral axes. Also called *multiparous cyme*.

pleiomorphic (plī-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pleiomorphism* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiomorphism.

pleiomorphism (plī-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pleiomorphy* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the occurrence of more than one independent stage or form in the life-cycle of a species, as in certain uredineous fungi, such as *Puccinia graminis*, which passes through three stages. See *heteræcism*, *Puccinia*, *Uredineæ*, etc. Also spelled *pleomorphism*.

pleiomorphy (plī'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *μορφή*, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *pleiomorphism*.—**2.** In *vegetable teratol.*, the state of a normally irregular flower when it becomes regular by the increase in the number of its irregular elements. It is due to an excessive development. Compare *peloria*. Also spelled *pleomorphy*.

pleiophyllous (plī-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by pleiophylly; also, having several or many leaves.

pleiophylly (plī'ō-fil-i), *n.* [< *pleiophyll-ous* + *-y*[3].] In *vegetable teratol.*, a condition in which there is an abnormal increase in the number of

leaves starting from a particular point; also, that condition in which the number of leaflets in a compound leaf is abnormally increased. *Masters.*

pleiosporous (plī′ō-spō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, having or containing several or many spores.

pleiotaxy (plī′ō-tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *τάξις*, arrangement, order.] In *bot.*, a multiplication of the number of whorls—that is, the production of additional distinct whorls, as in many so-called double flowers. Pleiotaxy may affect the bracts, calyx, corolla, andrœcium, gynœcium, or perianth as a whole.

pleiothalamous (plī-ō-thal′a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *θάλαμος*, a bedchamber.] In *bot.*, several- or many-chambered or -celled.

pleiotrachea (plī′ō-trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *τραχεῖα*, the windpipe.] In *bot.*, a membranous tube or trachea containing a compound spiral fiber. *Cooke.*

Pleistocene (plīs′tō-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. *πλεῖστος*, most (superl. of *πολύς*, much), + *καινός*, recent.] The name given by geologists, with more or less vagueness, to the lower division of the Quaternary or Post-tertiary deposits, or to that division which cannot properly be included under the designation *recent*. See *Post-tertiary*, *Tertiary*, and *Quaternary*.

plek†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleck*.

plenal† (plē′nal), *a.* [< ML. **plenalis* (in adv. *plenaliter*), < L. *plenus*, full (see *plein* and *plenty*), + *-al*.] Full; complete.

> This free and *plenall* act I make.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ix. 231.

plenally† (plē′nal-i), *adv.* Fully; entirely.

> Yours *plenally* devoted, Thomas Heywood.
> *Heywood*, Ep. Ded. to Fair Maid of the West.

plenar†, *a.* See *plener*.

plenargyrite (plē-när′ji-rīt), *n.* [< L. *plenus*, full, + Gr. *ἄργυρος*, silver, + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth and silver found near Schapbach in Baden: it is supposed to be similar in form to miargyrite.

plenarily (plē′nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely.

plenariness (plē′nā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being plenary; fullness; completeness.

plenarly†, *adv.* See *plenerly*.

plenarty (plē′när-ti), *n.* [< OF. *plenerete*, *pleniерte*, fullness, < *plenier*, < ML. *plenarius*, full, entire: see *plenary*. Cf. *plener*.] The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied; occupancy by an incumbent: opposed to *vacancy* or *avoidance*: as, the plea of *plenarty* (that is, the plea that the benefice was already filled by valid appointment) was urged.

> When the clerk was once instituted . . . the church became absolutely full; so the usurper by such *plenarty*, arising from his own presentation, became in fact seised of the advowson. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

plenary (plē′nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *plenarius*, entire, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *plener*.]

I. *a.* 1. Full; entire; complete: as, a *plenary* license; *plenary* consent; *plenary* indulgence.

> In a vawght vnderneth ys the very self Place wher our blyssyd lady was born. And ther ys *Plenarie* Remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 31.
>
> The King, to shew his *plenary* Authority of being at full Age, removed the Archbishop of York from being Lord Chancellor, and put in his Place William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.
>
> Do not confound yourself with Multiplicity of Authors; two is enough upon any Science, provided they be *plenary* and orthodox. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

2. In *law*, noting an ordinary suit which passes through all its gradations and formal steps: opposed to *summary*. Plenary causes in the ecclesiastical courts are now three—(*a*) suits for ecclesiastical dilapidations; (*b*) suits relating to seats or sitting-places in churches; and (*c*) suits for tithes.

> The cause is made a *plenary* cause.
> *Ayliffe*, Parergon. (*Latham.*)

3. Having full power; plenipotentiary.

> The chambers called into existence by the League of the Three Kings met at Erfurt in March, 1850. Austria, as an answer to the challenge, summoned a *plenary* assembly of the German Diet to meet at Frankfort in September. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 334.

Plenary indulgence, the remission of all the temporal punishment due to sin. See *indulgence*, 4.—**Plenary inspiration**, complete inspiration of Scripture in all its utterances. See *inspiration*, 3.

> What is meant by "*plenary inspiration*"? A divine influence full and sufficient to secure its end. The end in this case secured is the perfect infallibility of the Scriptures in every part, as a record of fact and doctrine, both in thought and verbal expression. *A. A. Hodge*, Outlines of Theology, iv. 7.

Plenary missal. See *missal*.

II.† *n.* In *law*, decisive procedure. *Ayliffe.*

plener†, *a.* [ME., also *plenar*; < OF. *plenier*, F. *plénier* = Pr. *plener*, *plenier* = Sp. *lleno* = Pg. It. *plenario*, < ML. *plenarius*, full, entire: see *plenary*.] Full; abundant; plenary.

> Anon conueid to sitte att the table,
> Thys feast *plener* and ryght delectable.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2751.
>
> Oute of this woo he will you wynne,
> To plese hym in more *plener* place.
> *York Plays*, p. 80.

plenere†, *adv.* [ME., < *plener*, *a.*] Fully; completely.

> Whan the peple was *plenere* comen, the porter vnpynned the gate. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 108.
>
> Now was Jason a seemely man withalle, . . .
> And goodly of his speche and famuliere,
> And konde of love al craft and arte *plenere*
> Withoute hoke. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1607.

plenerly†, *adv.* [ME., also *plenarly*, *plenerliche*; < *plener* + *-ly*².] Fully; completely.

> Not only upon ten ne twelve,
> But *plenerliche* upon us alle.
> *Gower*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Wherfore I say yow *plenerly* in a clause.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 187. (*Harl. MS.*)

plenicorn (plen′i-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *plenus*, full, + *cornu*, horn.] Solid-horned, as a ruminant: opposed to *cavicorn*.

plenilunar† (plen-i-lū′när), *a.* [< *plenilune* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the full moon.

plenilunary† (plen-i-lū′na-ri), *a.* Same as *plenilunar*. See the quotation under *interlunary*.

plenilune† (plen′i-lūn), *n.* [< L. *plenilunium*, the time of full moon, < *plenus*, full, + *luna*, moon: see *luna*.] The full moon.

> Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
> Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

plenipo† (plen′i-pō), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *plenipotentiary*.

> I'll give all my silver amongst the drawers, make a bonfire before the door, say the *plenipos* have signed the peace, and the Bank of England 's grown honest. *Vanbrugh*, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

plenipotence (plē-nip′ō-tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *plenipotencia* = It. *plenipotenza*; as *plenipoten(t)* + *-ce*.] Fullness or completeness of power.

> A whole parliament . . . endewed with the *plenipotence* of a free nation. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 6.

plenipotency (plē-nip′ō-ten-si), *n.* Same as *plenipotence*.

plenipotent (plē-nip′ō-tent), *a.* [< ML. **plenipoten(t-)s*, having full power, < L. *plenus*, full, + *poten(t-)s*, having power: see *potent*.] Possessing full power.

> My substitutes I send ye, and create
> *Plenipotent* on earth, of matchless might
> Issuing from me. *Milton*, P. L., x. 404.

plenipotentiary (plen′i-pō-ten′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *plénipotentiaire* = Sp. Pg. *plenipotenciario* = It. *plenipotenziario*, < ML. *plenipotentiarius*, < **plenipoten(t-)s*, having full power: see *plenipotent*.]

I. *a.* Invested with, having, or bestowing full power: as, *plenipotentiary* authority; ministers *plenipotentiary*.

> I hear the Peace betwixt Spain and Holland is absolutely concluded by the *Plenipotentiary* Ministers at Munster. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 43.

II. *n.*; pl. *plenipotentiaries* (-riz). A person invested with full power to transact any business; specifically, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full powers to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business. A plenipotentiary is not necessarily accredited to any specified foreign court. Frequently meetings of plenipotentiaries for concluding peace, negotiating treaties, etc., are held in some neutral place, so that they may conduct their negotiations and despatch their business uninfluenced by any special power.

> The treaty of Blois had not received the ratification of the Navarrese sovereigns; but it was executed by their *plenipotentiaries*, duly authorized. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.
>
> The terms or propositions of peace should have been fully, frankly, and unreservedly laid before the *plenipotentiaries* assembled at Utrecht. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** See *ambassador*, 1.

plenish (plen′ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *pleniss-*, stem of certain parts of *plenir*, < ML. **plenire*, fill up, < L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty*. Cf. *replenish*.]

1. To fill.

> How art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggon's? *Reeve*, God's Plea for Nineveh (1657). (*Latham.*)
>
> He must be a Jew, intellectually cultured, morally fervid—in all this a nature ready to be *plenished* from Mordecai's. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxviii.

2. To furnish; provide (a dwelling) with furniture, etc.; stock (a farm) with cattle, horses, farm implements, etc.

[Old Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

plenishing (plen′ish-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plenish*, *v.*] Household furniture or furnishing. [Scotch.]

> We hae gude *plenishing* o' our ain, if we had the cast o' a cart to bring it down. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

Outsight plenishing. See *outsight*.

plenishing-nail (plen′ish-ing-nāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a large flooring-nail.

plenist (plē′nist), *n.* [< *plenum* + *-ist*.] One who maintains that all space is full of matter; one who denies the possibility of a vacuum or the reality of empty space.

> The generality of the *plenists* . . . did not take a vacuum in so strict a sense. *Boyle*, Works, I. 75.

plenitude (plen′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *plénitude* = Sp. *plenitud* = Pg. *plenitude* = It *pienitudine*, < L. *plenitudo*, fullness, < *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.]

1. Fullness; abundance; completeness.

> In him a *plenitude* of subtle matter,
> Applied to cautels, all strange forms receives.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 302.
>
> You know the *plenitude* of the power and right of a king, as well as the circle of his office and duty.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 280.
>
> A clime
> Where life and rapture flow in *plenitude* sublime.
> *Wordsworth*, Desultory Stanzas.

2†. Repletion; animal fullness; plethora. *Arbuthnot.*—**The moon in her plenitude**, in *her.*, the full moon.

plenitudinarian† (plen-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *plenitudo* (*-din-*), plenitude, + *-arian*.] A plenist. *Shaftesbury.*

plenitudinary (plen-i-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *plenitudo* (*-din-*), plenitude, + *-ary*.] Characterized by plenitude, fullness, or completeness.

plentet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plenty*.

plenteous (plen′tē-us), *a.* [< ME. *plenteus*, *plenterous*, *plentivous*, *plentefous*, *plentuos*, < OF. *plentious*, *plentivos*, *plentivous*, *plenterous*, *plentuous*, etc., < *plentif*, plenty, < *plente*, plenty: see *plenty*.] 1. Abundant; copious; full; plentiful; wholly sufficient for every purpose or need: as, a *plenteous* supply of provisions.

> I shall think it a most *plenteous* crop
> To glean the broken ears after the man
> That the main harvest reaps.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 101.

2. Yielding abundance; fruitful; productive.

> Toward that land he toke the waye full right,
> Whiche was callid a *plentevous* contre.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1031.
>
> The seven *plenteous* years. Gen. xli. 34.

3. Bountifully or abundantly supplied; well provided for; rich; characterized by plenty: formerly sometimes followed by *of* before the thing that abounds or is plentiful: as, *plenteous* in grace; *plenteous of* good fish.

> It is a fair Cytee, and *plenteevous of* alle Gedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.
>
> Thys Ile ys a grett Ile and a *Plenteows of* all maner of thyngs. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 20.
>
> The Lord shall make thee *plenteous* in goods.
> Deut. xxviii. 11.
>
> The *plenteous* horn
> Of autumn, filled and running o'er
> With fruit, and flower, and golden corn!
> *Whittier*, Autumn Festival.

4†. Bounteous or bountiful in giving; generous; open-handed.

> Ne beth *plentyuous* to the pore as pure charite wolde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 80.
>
> Be a man neuer so valiaunt, so wise, so liberall or *plentuous*, . . . if he be sene to exercise iniustyce, . . . it is often remembred. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Copious*, etc. See *ample*.

plenteously (plen′tē-us-li), *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; plentifully; bountifully; generously.

> Al myhten the same thinges betere and more *plentevously* ben couth in the mowth of the poeple. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 5.

plenteousness (plen′tē-us-nes), *n.* The state of being plenteous; abundance; copious supply; plenty.

plentiful (plen′ti-fûl), *a.* [< *plenty* + *-ful*.] 1. Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample.

> The satirical rogue says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a *plentiful* lack of wit. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 202.
>
> Alcibiades . . . a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift*, Contests and Dissensions, ii.
>
> Can anybody remember when sensible men, and the right sort of men, and the right sort of women were *plentiful*? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

2. Yielding abundance; affording ample supply; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

For as *plentiful* springs are fittest, and best become large aquaducts, so doth much virtue such a steward and officer as a Christian. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxix.

3†. Lavish.

He that is *plentiful* in expenses of all kinds will hardly be preserved from decay. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

=Syn. 1 and 2. Profuse, luxuriant. *Plentiful* is essentially the same as *plenteous*. See comparison under *ample*.

plentifully (plen'ti-fûl-i), *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously; abundantly; with ample supply.

Berne is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at set distances. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

Sometimes the Cashif sent for me to dine with him, when the drama went round very *plentifully* whilst we were eating. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 59.

plentifulness (plen'ti-fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being plentiful; abundance.

plentify† (plen'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *plenty* + *-fy*.] To make plenteous; enrich.

For alms (like levain) make our goods to rise,
And God His owne with blessings *plentifies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

plentivous†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *plentcous*.

plenty (plen'ti), *n.* and *a.* [<ME. *plentee*, *plente*, < OF. *plente*, *plentet*, < L. *plenita(t-)s*, fullness, repletion, abundance, < *plenus*, full; cf. Gr. *πλέως*, full; akin to E. *full*: see *full*1.] **I.** *n.* 1. Fullness; abundance; copiousness; a full or adequate supply; sufficiency.

There ben lilies where men geten gret *plentee* of Manna, in gretter habundance than in ony other Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 152.

The fyer towards the element flew,
Out of his mouth, where was great *plentie*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).

God give thee . . . *plenty* of corn and wine. Gen. xxvii. 28.

They have great *plenty* of very large carp in this river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 86.

2. Abundance of things necessary for man; the state in which enough is had and enjoyed.

It ne may han togidere al the *plente* of the lyf. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. prose 6.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord. Joel ii. 26.

Thy lopp'd branches point
Thy two sons forth; . . . whose issue
Promises Britain peace and *plenty*.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 458.

3. A time of abundance; an era of plenty.

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful births.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 35.

If a man will goe at Christmas to gather Cherries in Kent, though there be plenty in Summer, he may be deceiued; so here these *plenties* haue each their seasons. *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 196.

Horn of plenty. See *horn*.=Syn. *Plenty*, *Abundance*, *Exuberance*, *Profusion*. These words are in the order of strength. *Plenty* is a full supply, all that can possibly be needed. *Abundance* is a great plenty, as much as can be wanted or more. *Exuberance* is an overflowing plenty, an abundance that bursts out with fullness: as, the *exuberance* of the harvest. *Profusion* is a plenty that is poured or scattered abroad; *profusion* naturally applies to a large number of units: as, a *plenty* of food; a *profusion* of things to eat. *Exuberance* and *profusion* may mean an amount that needs to be restrained or reduced. See *ample*.

Enough is a *plenty*. *Old proverb*.

All they did east in of their *abundance*; but she of her want. Mark xii. 44.

With an *exuberance* of thought and a splendour of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience, he [Burke] described the character and institutions of the natives of India. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
Of mingled blossoms, where the raptur'd eye
Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spies.
Thomson, Spring, l. 112.

II. *a.* Being in abundance; plentiful: an elliptical use of the noun, now chiefly colloquial.

Thei ordeyned hir a litter vpon two palfrayes, and leide ther-ynne fresch gras and erbes *plente* and clothes, and than leide her ther-ynne softely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 301.

For he maye not lese at the moost but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche he maye haue store *plentee* of his owne makynge, as this symple treatyse shall teche hym. *Juliana Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 2.

They seem formed for those countries where shrubs are *plenty* and water scarce. *Goldsmith*.

When labourers are *plenty*, their wages will be low. *Franklin*.

plenum (plē'num), *n.* [< L. *plenum*, neut. of *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] 1. The fullness of matter in space: the opposite of *vacuum*: also used to denote fullness in general.—2. A quantity of a gaseous body in an inclosed space greater than would remain there under normal atmospheric pressure.—**Plenum method** (or **system**) **of ventilation**, a system in which the air is forced by artificial means into the space to be ventilated, while vitiated or heated air is forced out by displacement.

plenytide†, *n.* [Irreg. (appar. after *plenitude*) < L. *plenus*, full, + E. *tide*.] A full tide; floodtide.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit.

pleochroic (plē-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ic*.] Exhibiting pleochroism. The epithet includes *dichroic* and *trichroic*. Also *pleochromatic*, *pleochroöus*, *polychroic*.—**Pleochroic halo** or **aureole**, a spot within a mineral (for example, biotite) characterized by strong pleochroism. Such spots are frequently observed in sections when examined under the microscope, and are usually immediately associated with microscopic inclusions.

pleochroism (plē-ok'rō-izm), *n.* [< *pleochro-ic* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the variation in color observed in some crystals when viewed in different directions, due to the fact that the rays having vibrations in different planes suffer absorption in different degrees. In general, a uniaxial crystal may be *dichroic*, or have two axial colors, corresponding respectively to the ordinary ray, whose vibrations are transverse to the axis, and the extraordinary ray, with vibrations parallel to this axis; biaxial crystals may be *trichroic*, and the axial colors are generally taken as those determined by the absorption of the rays which are propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. Tourmalin is a striking example of a dichroic species, epidote and hornblende of trichroic species. A more general epithet for both is *pleochroic*.

pleochromatic (plē*-ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, + *χρῶμα*(τ-), color, + *-ic*.] Same as *pleochroic*.

pleochromatism (plē-ō-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *pleochromatic* + *-ism*.] Same as *pleochroism*.

pleochroöus (plē-ok'rō-us), *a.* [< *pleochro-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *pleochroic*.

pleodont (plē'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *πλέως*, full, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Solid-toothed: opposed to *calodont*.

pleomastia (plē-ō-mas'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλέων*, more, + *μαστός*, one of the breasts.] The presence of more than one nipple to one mammary gland.

pleomazia (plē-ō-mā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, + *μαζός*, Ionic and epic for *μαστός*, one of the breasts.] The presence of a greater number of mammary glands than is normal.

pleomorphic (plē-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *pleomorphous*. *E. R. Lankester*, Nature, XXXIII. 413.

pleomorphism (plē-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ism*.] 1. Same as *polymorphism*. *Nature*, XXX. 433.—2. Same as *pleiomorphism*.

pleomorphous (plē-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *pleomorph-y* + *-ous*.] Having the property of pleomorphism; polymorphic.

pleomorphy (plē'ō-môr-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Same as *polymorphism*.—2. Same as *pleiomorphy*.

pleon1 (plē'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more: see *plus*.] In *bot.*, a term proposed by Nägeli for those aggregates of molecules which cannot be increased or diminished in size without changing their chemical nature, as distinguished from *micellæ*, or aggregates that can be so increased or diminished. See *micella*.

pleon2 (plē'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλέων*, ppr. of *πλέειν*, *πλεῖν*, sail, swim.] 1. In *Crustacea*, the abdomen: distinguished from *cephalon* (head) and *pereion* (thorax). *C. Spence Bate*, Eneye. Brit., VI. 634.—2. The tail-spine or telson of some erustaceans, as the king-crab: so named by Owen, on the supposition that it represents the abdomen: correlated with *thoracetron* and *cephaletron*.

pleonal (plē'ō-nal), *a.* [< *pleon*2 + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pleon or abdomen of a crustacean. [Rare.]

pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* [= F. *pléonasme* = Sp. Pg. It. *pleonasmo*, < L. *pleonasmus*, < Gr. *πλεονασμός*, abundance, exaggeration, in gram. pleonasm, < *πλεονάζειν*, be or have too much, abound, < *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, compar. of *πολύς*, much: see *plus*.] 1. Redundancy of language; the use of more words than are necessary to express an idea. Pleonasm may be justifiable when the intention is to present thoughts with particular perspicuity or force.

The first surpluasge the Greekes call *Pleonasmus* (I call him too full speech), and is no great fault: as if one should say, I heard it with mine eares, and saw it with mine eyes, as if a man could heare with his heeles, or see with his nose. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 264.

2. A redundant phrase or expression; an instance of redundancy of language.

Harsh compositions, *pleonasms* of words, tautological repetitions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 25.

3. In *med.*, excess in number or size.=Syn. 1. *Pleonasm*, *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, *Circumlocution*, *Periphrasis*, *Verbiage*, *Redundancy*. "By *pleonasm* is meant the employment of more words than usual, or of redundant words. When properly employed, it is productive of a high degree of emphasis. . . . By *Verbosity* is meant an excessive use of words; it arises from a natural gift of fluent expression, which has not been sufficiently chastened and corrected. . . . *Tautology* arises from verbosity, and may be defined as the repetition of the same idea in different words. . . . *Circumlocution* is another characteristic of verbosity; it means a roundabout mode of speech, where, instead of a direct statement of meaning, the words are multiplied to an unnecessary extent. When properly employed, this is a recognized figure of speech, *periphrasis*. . . . *Periphrasis* is also known as *circumlocution*, but the term *periphrasis* generally refers to those cases where the figure is used with effect, while *circumlocution* refers to its faulty use. *Periphrasis* may be defined as naming a thing indirectly by means of some well-known attribute, or characteristic, or attendant circumstance." *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 27, 28, 29, 132, 218. *Verbiage* and *verbosity* are contemptuous words, *verbiage* being more often applied to the things said or written that are verbose: as, his speech was mere *verbiage*. *Pleonasm* and *periphrasis* are terms of rhetoric, with some general use; the others are in common use. *Redundancy* expresses without contempt the fact that more words are used than are necessary.

A work on style might fitly take, from these documents which our Government annually lays before all the world, warning instances of confusions, and illogicalities, and *pleonasms*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 268.

A relentless clock that has curbed the exuberant *verbosity* of many a lecturer before me. *Nature*, XXX. 135.

"In fine," added he, with his usual *tautology*, "it is right that a man should do his duty." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

As the master [Pope] had made it an axiom to avoid what was mean and low, so the disciples endeavored to escape from what was common. This they contrived by the ready expedient of the *periphrasis*. They called everything something else. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 392.

Verbiage may indicate observation, but not thinking. *Irving*.

He [Wordsworth] . . . lacked the critical sagacity or the hardy courage to condemn and strip away his own *redundancies*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, p. 194.

pleonast (plē'ō-nast), *n.* [< LGr. *πλεόναστος*, abundant, < Gr. *πλεονάζειν*, abound: see *pleonasm*.] One who uses more words than are needed; one given to redundancy in speech or writing.

Ere the mellifluous *pleonast* had done oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables . . . he met with a curious interruption. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxv. (*Davies*.)

pleonaste (plō'ō-nast), *n.* [So called in allusion to the four facets sometimes found on each solid angle of the octahedron; < LGr. *πλεόναστος*, abundant, rich, < Gr. *πλεονάζειν*, abound: see *pleonasm*.] In *mineral.*, same as *ceylonite*. See *spinel*.

pleonastic (plē-ō-nas'tik), *a.* [= Sp. *pleonástico* = Pg. *pleonastico*, < Gr. **πλεοναστικός*, redundant, < *πλεόναστος*, verbal adj. of *πλεονάζειν*, abound: see *pleonasm*.] Characterized by pleonasm or redundancy; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.

pleonastical (plē-ō-nas'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *pleonastic* + *-al*.] Same as *pleonastic*.

pleonastically (plē-ō-nas'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pleonastic manner; with redundancy.

pleonexia (plē-ō-nek'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλεονέξια*, greediness, < *πλεονέκτης*, greedy, grasping, having or claiming more than one's due, < *πλέων*, *πλείων*, more, + *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] Morbid greediness or selfishness.

pleopod (plē'ō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *πλέειν*, swim, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the abdominal limbs of a crustacean; a swimmeret. The pleopods are the typical natatory limbs, or swimming-feet, succeeding the pereiopods or walking-feet.

pleopodite (plē-op'ō-dīt), *n.* [< *pleopod* + *-ite*2.] A pleopod.

pleroma (plē-rō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλήρωμα*, a filling up, < *πληροῦν*, fill up, < *πλήρης*, full: see *plenty*.] 1. Fullness; abundance; plenitude: in *gnosticism*, the spiritual world, or world of light, including the body of eons.

In his system he [Heracleon] appears to have regarded the divine nature as a vast abyss in whose *pleroma* were æons of different orders and degrees—emanations from the source of being. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 681.

2. In *bot.*, same as *plerome*.

pleromatic (plē-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *pleroma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pleroma or fullness of divine being.

plerome (plē'rōm), *n.* [NL. (Hanstein, 1868), < Gr. *πλήρωμα*, a filling up: see *pleroma*.] 1. In *gnosticism*, same as *pleroma*.—2. In *bot.*, the cylinder or shaft of nascent fibrovascular ele-

ments at the growing-points of the axis of plants.

Enclosed by this [the peribiem] is a central cellular mass, out of which the fibro-vascular bundles and the structures of the central part of the shoot or root are formed; this has been termed *plerome*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 92.

plerome-sheath (plē′rōm-shēth), *n.* In *bot.*, a limiting layer of surrounding cellular tissue which incloses ordinarily a group of fibrovascular bundles: with some authors the same as *bundle-sheath*.

pleromorph (plē′rō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. πλήρωμα, a filling up, + μορφή, form.] A kind of pseudomorph formed by the filling of a cavity left by the removal of a crystal of some species with another mineral or mineral substance.

plerophoria (plē-rō-fō′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *plerophory*.

plerophory (plē′rof′ō-ri), *n.* [< NL. *plerophoria*, < Gr. πληροφορία, full conviction, certainty, < πληροφορεῖν, give full satisfaction or certainty, in pass. be fully convinced, < πλήρης, full, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Full persuasion or confidence; perfect conviction or certitude. [Rare.]

Young men apprehend not the necessities of knowledge, old men presume of a *plerophory* and abundance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 317.

Abraham had a *plerophory* that what was promised God was able to perform. *Barrow*, Sermons, 11. iv. (*Latham.*)

The *plerophory* or full assurance of faith. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 8.

plesance†, **plesaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pleasance*.

plesant†, **plesaunt**†, *a.* Obsolete forms of *pleasant*.

plesh†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *plash*[1].

Plesiarctomys (plē-si-ärk′tō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλησίος, near, + NL. *Arctomys*, q. v.] A Miocene genus of sciuromorphic rodents, somewhat resembling marmots.

Plesiochelyidæ (plē′si-ō-ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiochelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous turtles, typified by the genus *Plesiochelys*. They were distinguished by the total absence of the mesoplastral element in the plastron and the union of the pubis above with the epiplastral. They were of Mesozoic age.

Plesiochelys (plē-si-ok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλησίος, near, + χέλυς, a tortoise.] An extinct genus of turtles, typical of the family *Plesiochelyidæ*.

plesiomorphic (plē′si-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *plesiomorph-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *plesiomorphous*.

plesiomorphism (plē′si-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* [< *plesiomorph-ous* + *-ism*.] In *crystal.*, the relation of crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical.

plesiomorphous (plē′si-ō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. πλησίος, near, + μορφή, form, + *-ous*.] Nearly alike in form; exhibiting plesiomorphism.

Plesiopidæ (plē-si-op′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiops* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Plesiops*, generally embraced in the family *Pseudochromididæ*.

Plesiops (plē′si-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πλησίος, near, + ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of pseudo-

Plesiops bleekeri.

chromidoid fishes, regarded by some as the type of a family *Plesiopidæ*. It contains fishes of the Indian and Pacific oceans, as *P. bleekeri*.

plesiosaur (plē′si-ō-sâr), *n.* An animal of the order *Plesiosauria*.

Plesiosauri (plē′si-ō-sâ′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Plesiosaurus*.] Same as *Plesiosauria*.

Plesiosauria (plē′si-ō-sâ′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Plesiosaurus*.] An order of extinct marine *Reptilia*, having the limbs fitted for swimming, the body fish-like, the neck long, and the head quite small. The fore and hind limbs both constitute flippers or paddles like those of cetacean mammals, having numerous phalanges inclosed in a common integument like a fin. The pectoral arch is complete, with triradiate scapular and large coracoid and clavicular elements, and the pelvis is large, with separate ilium, ischium, and pubis. There is no sternum, nor are there any sternal ribs, but floating abdominal ribs are present. The skull has a fixed quadrate bone, one postorbital bar, and no free paroccipital; the vertebræ are amphicœlous, with neurocentral sutures, and only two of them compose a sacrum. The ribs are one-headed. The eyeball has no sclerotic ring of bones, and the teeth are socketed in a single row in both jaws. The order contains many genera of gigantic fish-like saurians from the Trias, Lias, and Chalk, whose affinities are with the chelonians, notwithstanding the wide difference in form. The order is also called *Sauropterygia*, but *Plesiosauria* is its prior and proper name. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*.

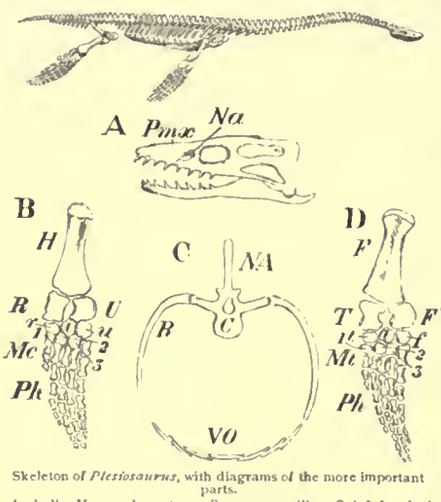
plesiosaurian (plē′si-ō-sâ′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plesiosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Plesiosauria;* plesiosauroid; sauropterygian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Plesiosauria;* a plesiosaur.

Plesiosauridæ (plē′si-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plesiosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic animals represented by the genus *Plesiosaurus* and related forms, having both fore and hind limbs perfectly natatory. The pterygoids diverge backward, and do not overlie the basisphenoid, and there are small infra-orbital vacuities in the palate. They lived from the uppermost Triassic to the Cretaceous epoch. Some of the species were of huge dimensions.

plesiosauroid (plē′si-ō-sâ′roid), *a.* [< *plesiosaur* + *-oid*.] Resembling a plesiosaur; plesiosaurian. *Owen.*

Plesiosaurus (plē′si-ō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Conybeare), < Gr. πλησίος, near, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A



Skeleton of *Plesiosaurus*, with diagrams of the more important parts.

A, skull: *Na*, nasal aperture; *Pmx*, premaxilla. B, left fore limb: *H*, humerus; *R*, *U*, radius and ulna; *r*, *i*, *u*, radiale, intermedium, and ulnare of carpus; 1, 2, 3, distal carpalia; *Mc*, metacarpus; *Ph*, phalanges. C, dorsal vertebra, with *R*, ribs, and *VO*, ventral ossifications; *C*, centrum; *NA*, neural arch. D, left hind limb: *F*, femur; *T*, tibia; *F′*, fibula; *t*, *t′*, *f*, tibiale, intermedium, and fibulare of tarsus; 1, 2, 3, distal tarsalia; *Mt*, metatarsus; *Ph*, phalanges.

genus of *Reptilia*, typical of the order *Plesiosauria*, and formerly conterminous with it, now restricted to forms from the Upper Triassic (Rhætic) and the Liassic, as *P. dolichodirus*, with extremely long neck.

plesiret†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *pleasure*.

plessimeter (ple-sim′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pleximeter*.

plet (plet), *n.* [Also *plete*, *plitt;* < Russ. *pletŭ*, a whip.] A whip, especially one of the form used by the Russian penal administration for the chastisement of refractory prisoners.

There is another flagellator, however, called the *plete*, a whip of twisted hide, which is still retained at a few of the most distant Siberian prisons, and only for the most incorrigible, on whom irons, the birch, and other punishments have had no effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 762.

plete[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *plead*.

plete[2], *n.* See *plet*.

pleteret, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleader*.

plethora (pleth′ō-rạ), *n.* [Formerly also *plethory;* = F. *pléthore* = Sp. *plétora* = Pg. *plethora* = It. *pletora*, < NL. *plethōra*, < Gr. πλήθωρη, fullness, in med. plethora, < πλῆθος, fullness, < πλήθειν, be or become full, < √ πλη in πιμπλάναι, fill, πλήρης, L. *plenus*, full: see *full*[1], *plenty*.] 1. In *pathol.*, overfullness of blood; a redundant fullness of the blood-vessels.

At the same time he is full and empty, bursting with a *plethory*, and consumed with hunger. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 910.

Your character at present is like a person in a *plethora*, absolutely dying from too much health. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

2. Overfullness in any respect; superabundance.

A *plethora* of dull fact is . . . especially the characteristic of . . . [this] volume on ancient history. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 11.

plethoretic (pleth-ō-ret′ik), *a.* [< *plethora* + *-etic*, as in *diuretic*, etc.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethoretical (pleth-ō-ret′i-kạl), *a.* [< *plethoretic* + *-al*.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethoric (plē-thor′ik or pleth′ō-rik), *a.* [< Gr. πληθωρικός, < πλήθωρη, plethora: see *plethora*.] Having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids; characterized by plethora, in any sense.

And late the nation found, with fruitless skill,
Its former strength was but *plethoric* ill.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 144.

At length he broke out into a *plethoric* fit of laughter that had well nigh choked him, by reason of his excessive corpulency. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 160.

The pockets, *plethoric* with marbles round,
That still a space for ball and pegtop found.
Lowell, Bigiow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

plethorical (plē-thor′i-kạl), *a.* [< *plethoric* + *-al*.] Same as *plethoric*.

plethorically (plē-thor′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a plethoric manner; with plethora.

plethory† (pleth′ō-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *plethora*.

Plethospongiæ (plē-thō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πλῆθος, fullness, + σπόγγος, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, same as *Micromastictora*.

plethron, plethrum (pleth′ron, -rum), *n.*; pl. *plethra* (-rạ). [< Gr. πλέθρον (see def.).] In ancient Greece, a fundamental land-measure, being the square of 100 feet, or 10,000 square feet. As a measure of length, the plethron was the side of this square, the sixth part of a stadium, or about 101 English feet.

plethysmograph (plē-this′mō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. πληθυσμός, increasing, enlargement (< πληθύνειν, be or become full, πληθύνειν, make full, < πλῆθος, πλήθυς, fullness), + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for obtaining traeings indicating the changes in the volume of a part of the body, especially as dependent on the circulation of blood in it. The part, as the arm, is inclosed in a tight vessel and surrounded by water, which is forced up or allowed to recede in a tube as the volume increases or diminishes.

plethysmographic (plē-this-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *plethysmograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the plethysmograph, or its use. *Medical News*, XLIX. 276.

pletingt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pleading*.

pletourt, *n.* A pleader; a lawyer.

pleugh, pleuch (plūch), *n.* and *v.* Scotch forms of *plow*.

pleugh-paidle (plūch′pā′dl), *n.* A plow-staff. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxv. [Scotch.]

pleura[1] (plö′rạ), *n.*; pl. *pleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. πλευρά, a rib, in pl. (also in sing.) the side, side of a triangle, a page of a book; cf. neut. πλευρόν, a rib, pl. πλευρά, the ribs, the side.] 1. The principal serous membrane of the thorax; the shut sac, having a serous surface, which lines the walls of the chest, and is reflected over the surface of each lung. There are two pleuræ, right and left, completely shut off from each other. Each is divided into a parietal or costal layer and a visceral or pulmonary layer. (See the phrases below.) Like the other serous membranes, the pleuræ are moistened with a serous secretion, which serves to facilitate the movements of the lungs in the chest. See cuts under *peritoneum* and *thorax*.

2. In *conch.*, one of the lateral tracts on each side of the rachis of the lingual ribbon of the odontophore: generally used in the plural.

The teeth of the *pleuræ* are termed uncini; they are extremely numerous in the plant-eating gastropods. *Woodward.*

3. In *compar. anat.*, the lateral portion of one of the rings composing the integument of an arthropod or articulate animal, lying between the tergum and sternum, and in insects and crustaceans consisting of two pieces, the epimeron and episternum. In descriptive entomology the term is generally restricted to the side of the thorax, as in *Diptera*.—**Cavity of the pleura**, the space between the parietal and pulmonary layers of the pleura. In the normal state these layers are in contact. See cut under *thorax*.—**Parietal pleura.** (*a*) Same as *pleura costalis*. (*b*) All the parts of the pleura except the pulmonary portion.—**Pericardial pleura.** See *pericardial*.—**Pleura costalis**, the costal part of the pleura, lining the walls of the thorax.—**Pleura mediastinalis**, that part of the pleura which enters into the formation of the mediastinum.—**Pleura pericardiaca.** Same as *pericardial pleura*.—**Pleura phrenica**, that part of the pleura which invests the upper surface of the diaphragm; the diaphragmatic pleura.—**Pleura pulmonalis**, the pulmonary or visceral part of the pleura, investing the lungs.—**Visceral pleura**, the pleura pulmonalis.

pleura[2], *n.* Plural of *pleuron*.

pleuracanth (plö′ra-kanth), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pleuracanthus*.] Same as *pleuracanthoid*.

Pleuracanthidæ (plö-ra-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleuracanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of the order *Xenacanthini*, typified by the genus *Pleuracanthus*. The body was moderately long; the head roundish; the mouth terminal and well slit; the dorsal double, the first short, armed with an anterior spine, and mostly above the head, the second extending from the first to the caudal fin; the anals were double, and the caudal was long and diphycercal; the pectorals had a biserial arrangement of cartilaginous rays, and the ventrals were shark-like; the teeth had two divergent cones and an intermediate denticle. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

Pleuracanthini (plö-ra-kan-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleuracanthus* + *-ini*.] An order of fishes otherwise called *Xenacanthini* and *Ichthyotomi*. See *Xenacanthini*.

pleuracanthoid (plö-ra-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or resembling the *Pleuracanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*.

Also *pleuracanth*.

Pleuracanthus (plö-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), ⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] A remarkable extinct genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pleuracanthidæ*.

pleural[1] (plö'ral), *a.* [⟨ *pleura*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleura or the pleuræ: as, the *pleural* investment of the lungs; the *pleural* cavity; *pleural* effusion or adhesions. Also *pleuric*.

pleural[2] (plö'ral), *a.* [⟨ *pleuron* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a rib or a pleuron, or to the ribs or the pleura collectively; costal; situated on the side of the thorax or chest.—2. Lateral, in general; situated on the side of the body: correlated with *dorsal*, *ventral*, etc.—3. In arthropods, pertaining to an arthropleura or pleurite: applied to the lateral limb-bearing section of an arthromere, between the sternite and the tergite. See cuts under *Brachyura* and *Trilobita*.—4. Especially, in *entom.*, lateral and thoracic: as, a *pleural* sclerite; a *pleural* segment of a thoracic somite.—**Pleural facet** of the movable pleura of a crustacean, the anterior part of a pleuron which is overlapped by the preceding pleuron in flexion of the body.—**Pleural spine**, a spine connected with a pleuroid. *G. Baur.*

pleuralgia (plö-ral'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the pleura or side; pleurodynia.

pleuralgic (plö-ral'jik), *a.* [⟨ *pleuralgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with pleuralgia.

pleuralia (plö-rā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **pleuralis*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side: see *pleural*[1], *pleura*[1].] In sponges, spicules forming a fur. *F. E. Schulze.*

pleurapophysial (plö-rap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [⟨ *pleurapophysis* + *-al*.] Having the morphological character of a pleurapophysis; of the nature of a rib; costal; costiferous.

pleurapophysis (plö-ra-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *pleurapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *ἀπόφυσις*, a process: see *apophysis*.] A lateral process of a vertebra, having the morphological character of a rib, or forming a true rib. Such processes in the thoracic region of the spine are commonly highly developed, and movably articulated both with the centra and with the diapophyses of the thoracic vertebræ, and they are then ribs in an ordinary sense. They are mostly rudimentary in other parts of the spinal column, but sometimes are very evident, as in the cervical ribs of various vertebrates, including man. In man, in the neck, they bound the vertebrarterial foramen in front, and produce the tubercles known as *anterior* on the transverse process. Pleurapophyses are also by some considered to be represented in the lateral mass of the human sacrum. Developed and movably articulated pleurapophyses, forming true ribs, often extend into the sacral as well as cervical region, as in various birds; and in all of this class more or fewer of them bear accessory processes called *uncinate*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In serpents they run in unbroken series from head to tail, and assist in locomotion. (See *gastrostege*.) In some reptiles they support a patagium (see cut under *dragon*); in the cobra they spread the hood. In Owen's nomenclature the term *pleurapophysis* is restricted to the true bony part of a rib, the gristly part or costal cartilage being called *hemapophysis*. See cuts under *vertebra* and *endoskeleton*.

pleurarthron (plö-rär'thron), *n.*; pl. *pleurarthra* (-thrą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, a rib, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] The articulation of a rib. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pleurecbolic (plö-rek-bol'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out: see *ecbolic*.] Eversible or capable of protrusion by a forward movement of the sides of the containing tube, as an invert: correlated with *acrembolic*, and distinguished from *pleurembolic*. [Rare.]

It is clear that, if we start from the condition of full eversion of the tube and watch the process of introversion, we shall find that the *pleurecbolic* variety is introverted by the apex of the tube sinking inwards.
Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

pleurembolic (plö-rem-bol'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting into: see *embolic*.] Introversible or capable of being withdrawn by a backward movement of the parts into which it sinks, as an evert: correlated with *acrecbolic*, and distinguished from *pleurecbolic*. [Rare.]

It [the pleurecbolic variety of eversion] may be called acrembolic, whilst conversely the acrecbolic tubes are *pleurembolic*. *Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 652.

pleurenchyma (plö-reng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἔγχυμα*, what is poured in: see *enchymatous*, *parenchyma*.] In *bot.*, the woody tissue of plants. See *wood-cell*.

pleurenchymatous (plö-reng-kim'ą-tus), *a.* [⟨ *pleurenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pleurenchyma.

pleuric (plö'rik), *a.* [⟨ *pleura*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *pleural*[1].

pleurisy (plö'ri-si), *n.* [Formerly also *plurisy*, partly associated (as in the equiv. ML. *plurior*, *pluritus*, plethora) with L. *plus* (gen. *pluris*), more, as if implying a plethora of blood; ⟨ F. *pleurésie* = Pr. *pleurezia* = Sp. *pleuresía* = Pg. *pleuriz* = It. *pleurisia*, ⟨ LL. *pleurisis*, a later form of the reg. L. *pleuritis*: see *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the pleura. It may be acute or chronic, and may or may not be accompanied by effusion. The effusion may be serous, serepurulent, purulent, or hemorrhagic. Also called *pleuritis*.

The *Pleurisie* stabs him with desperate foyl
Beneath the ribs, where scalding blood doth boyl.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Virtue in a chafe should change her linen quick,
Lest *pleurisy* get start of providence.
Browning, King and Book, I. 194.

Dry pleurisy, pleurisy without effusion.

pleurisy-root (plö'ri-si-röt), *n.* A plant of the milkweed family, *Asclepias tuberosa*: so named

1. Part of the inflorescence of Pleurisy-root (*Asclepias tuberosa*). 2. The root and the lower part of the stem. *a*, a flower; *b*, the anthers and the stigma; *c*, the fruit; *d*, a seed.

from its medicinal use. Also called *butterfly-weed*.

pleurite (plö'rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-ite*[2].] 1. In arthropods, a pleural selerite; a lateral piece or segment of a somitic ring or somite, between the tergite and the sternite.—2. In a restricted sense, the lateral or pleural part of an abdominal segment of an insect.

pleuritic[1] (plö-rit'ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *pleuriticus*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευριτικός*, suffering from pleurisy, ⟨ *πλευρῖτις*, pleurisy: see *pleuritis*.] 1. Pertaining to or suffering from pleurisy: as, *pleuritic* symptoms or affections; a *pleuritic* patient.—2. Causing or bringing pleurisy.

For while the effluence of the skin maintains
Its native measure, the *pleuritic* Spring
Glides harmless by.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

pleuritic[2] (plö-rit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *pleurite* + *-ic*.] 1. In arthropods, of or pertaining to a pleurite; pleural, as a segment of a somite.—2. In *entom.*, specifically, lateral or pleural and abdominal; of or pertaining to a pleurite.

pleuritical (plö-rit'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *pleuritic*[1] + *-al*.] Same as *pleuritic*[1].

pleuritis (plö-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *pleuritis*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρῖτις*, pleuritis (cf. *πλευρίτης*, on or at the side), ⟨ *πλευρα*, the side: see *pleura*[1].] Same as *pleurisy*.

pleuroblastic (plö-rō-blas'tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *bot.*, in the *Peronosporeæ*, producing vesicular lateral outgrowths which serve as haustoria. *De Bary.*

Pleurobrachia (plö-rō-brā'ki-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βραχίων*, the arm.] A genus of ctenophorans: same as *Cydippe*, 1.

pleurobranchia[1] (plö-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *pleurobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια* (NL. *branchiæ*, sing. *branchia*), gills.] A pleural gill; a branchial organ borne upon an epimeron of any thoracic segment of a crustacean. Some of the thoracic segments, as in the crawfish, may bear on each side four branchiæ, a coxopoditic podobranchia, anterior and posterior arthrobranchiæ, and epimeral pleurobranchiæ.

Pleurobranchia[2] (plö-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Pleurobranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

pleurobranchial (plö-rō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [⟨ *pleurobranchia*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleurobranchia: as, a *pleurobranchial* process.

Pleurobranchiata (plö-rō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pleurobranchiatus*: see *pleurobranchiate*.] An order of opisthobranchiate gastropods, whose gills are tufts on the sides under a fold of the mantle, and which have generally a spiral shell in the adult as well as the young. Also *Pleurobranchia*, *Tectibranchiata*.

pleurobranchiate (plö-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [⟨ NL. *pleurobranchiatus*, ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. Having pleurobranchiæ, as a crustacean.—2. Having gills along the sides; specifically, pertaining to the *Pleurobranchiata*, or having their characters.

Pleurobranchidæ (plö-rō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleurobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of notaspidean nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurobranchus*. They have distinct buccal tentacles forming a veil, branchiæ on the right side of the body under the border of the mantle, a proboscidiform mouth, and numerous falciform marginal teeth on the radula.

Pleurobranchus membranaceus.

Pleurobranchus (plö-rō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Pleurobranchidæ*.

Pleurocarpi (plö-rō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the fructification is lateral on the stems, having proceeded from the axils of the leaves. Sometimes called *Pleurocarpæ*.

pleurocarpous (plö-rō-kär'pus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses. *Sachs.*

pleurocele (plö'rō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Same as *pneumocele*.

pleurocentral (plö-rō-sen'tral), *a.* [⟨ *pleurocentrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pleurocentrum; hemicentral.

pleurocentrum (plö-rō-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *pleurocentra* (-trą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κέντρον*, the center.] One of the lateral elements of the centrum of a vertebra; a hemicentrum.

Pleurocera (plö-ros'e-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of American fresh-water univalves, typical of the family *Pleuroceridæ*. Also called *Trypanostoma*.

pleurocerebral (plö-rō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebral*.] Connecting the side of the body with the head: specifically, in mollusks and some other invertebrates, noting a nervous cord connecting a cerebral with a pleural ganglion.

Pleuroceridæ (plö-rō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Pleurocera* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurocera*. It comprises a great number of species, mostly occurring in the fresh waters of the United States, referred by the old writers to the melanians. They are distinguished, however, by their unfringed mantle, want of a distinct male organ, and oviparity. Also called *Ceriphasiidæ* and *Strepomatidæ*.

pleurocœle (plö'rō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κοῖλον*, a hollow, neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow.] One of two lateral spaces of the posterior part of the splanchnocœle of a brachiopod.

I propose to give the name *pleurocœles* to these spaces, simply from their position as side chambers.
Davidson, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIV. iii. 210.

pleurocolic (plö-rō-kol'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + L. *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2].] Same as *costocolic*.—**Pleurocolic ligament.** Same as *costocolic ligament* (which see, under *costocolic*).

pleurocollesis (plö'rō-ko-lē'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κόλλησις*, a gluing, ⟨ *κολλᾶν*, glue, ⟨ *κόλλα*, glue.] Adhesion of the pleura.

Pleuroconchæ (plö-rō-kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *κόγχη*, a mussel, shell.] A suborder of inequivalve *Conchifera*, comprising the families *Ariculidæ*, *Pectinidæ*, *Spondylidæ*, *Ostreidæ*, and *Chamidæ*.

Pleurodeles (plö-rod'e-lēz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Pleurodelidæ*.

Pleurodelidæ (plö-rō-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurodeles* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Pleurodeles*. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes, which are much prolonged posteriorly; the parasphenoid toothless; and a postfrontal arch, sometimes ligamentous.

Pleurodira (plö-rō-dī'rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Pleurodires*.] A superfamily of tortoises with the neck bending in a horizontal plane, and pelvis ankylosed to carapace and plastron. It includes the recent families *Sternothæridæ*, *Podocnemididæ*, *Chelydidæ*, and several extinct ones. *Chelodines* is a synonym.

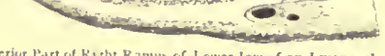
pleurodiran (plö-rō-dī'ran), *a.* Same as *pleurodirous*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 36.

Pleurodires (plö-rō-dī'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *δειρή*, the neck.] In Gray's classification, a suborder of tortoises whose necks bend sidewise; the pleurodirous tortoises: same as *Pleurodira*. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.

pleurodirous (plö-rō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *δειρή*, the neck.] In *Chelonia*, bending the neck sidewise: noting those tortoises, as the matamata, which thus fold the head and neck in the shell: opposed to *cryptodirous*. See cut under *Chelydidæ*.

pleurodiscous (plö-rō-dis'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] In *bot.*, attached to the sides of a disk.

pleurodont (plö'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **pleurodus* (*pleurodont-*), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Ankylosed to the side of the socket, as teeth; laterally fixed



Anterior Part of Right Ramus of Lower Jaw of an Iguana, showing Pleurodont Dentition.

in the jaw: distinguished from *acrodont*.—2. Having or characterized by pleurodont teeth or dentition, as a lizard; belonging to the *Pleurodontes;* not acrodont: as, a *pleurodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A pleurodont lizard; a member of the *Pleurodontes*.

Pleurodontes (plö-rō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **pleurodus* (*pleurodont-*): see *pleurodont*.] A group of pleurodont lizards, comprising such as the American iguanoids. *J. Wagler*, 1830.

pleurodynia (plö-rō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the muscles of the chest.

pleuro-esophageus (plö-rō-ē-sō-fā'jē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *οἰσόφαγος*, esophagus.] A band of smooth muscle-fibers connecting the left pleura behind with the esophagus.

pleurogenic (plö-rō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating from the pleura: as, *pleurogenic* phthisis.

pleurogynous (plö-roj'i-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, having a glandular or tuberenlar elevation rising close to and parallel with the ovary.

pleurogyrate (plö-rō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] In *bot.*, having the ring on the theea (of ferns) placed laterally.

pleurogyratous (plö-rō-jī'rā-tus), *a.* [< *pleurogyrate* + *-ous*.] Same as *pleurogyrate*.

pleurohepatitis (plö-rō-hep-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ἧπαρ* (*ἥπατ-*), liver, + *-itis*. Cf. *hepatitis*.] Inflammation of the liver and adjacent pleura.

pleuroid (plö'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. Gr. *πλευραειδῶς*, adv., after the manner of ribs.] One of the pair of distinct pleural elements which compose the pleural arch of a vertebra; a pleurapophysis: correlated with *neuroid*. *G. Baur*, Amer. Nat., XXI. 945.

pleurolepidal (plö-rō-lep'i-dal), *a.* [< NL. *Pleurolepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pleurolepididæ;* having oblique rows of ribbed rhomboid scales interlocking. Each scale has upon its inner anterior margin a thick, solid, bony rib extending upward, and sliced off obliquely below, thus forming splices with the inverse parts of the upper and lower scales.

Pleurolepididæ (plö'rō-le-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurolepis* (*-lepid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil pycnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Pleurolepis*. By some they are united with the *Dapediidæ*. The vertebral column was homocercal, the fins had fulcra, and the body was not very high. They flourished in the Liassic. Also *Pleurolepidæ*.

Pleurolepis (plö-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] The typical genus of the *Pleurolepididæ*, having rib-like rows of scales, whence the name. *Agassiz*.

Pleuroleura (plö-rō-lū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *λευρός*, smooth, level.] A genus of nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Pleuroleuridæ*. Also called *Dermatobranchus*.

Pleuroleuridæ (plö-rō-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuroleura* + *-idæ*.] A family of inferobranchiate nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleuroleura* (or *Dermatobranchus*). They are destitute of specialized branchiæ, and respiration is effected by the skin. Also called *Dermatobranchidæ*.

pleuromelus (plö-rom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *pleuromeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary limbs attached to the lateral regions of the trunk.

Pleuromonadidæ (plö'rō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuromonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pantostomatous flagellato *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Pleuromonas*. These animalcules are free-swimming, and naked or illoricate, and have a single lateral or dextral flagellum and no distinct oral aperture.

Pleuromonas (plö-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + NL. *Monas*, < Gr. *μονάς* (*μονad-*), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of *Pleuromonadidæ*. *P. jaculans* is an example.

pleuron (plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *pleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib: see *pleura*[1].] A lateral piece, part, or aspect of the body; especially, the side of the thorax: chiefly used of invertebrates. Specifically—(*a*) In *Crustacea*, a lateral piece or part of any somite below the tergum and above the insertion of the legs; an epimeron. (*b*) In *Trilobita*, one of the flattened lateral sections of a thoracic or pygidial somite, lying on each side of the axis or tergum. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) In *entom.*, the lateral section of the thorax; the pleural part of any one of the three thoracic somites. There are consequently three pleura on each side, called from their position the *propleuron*, *mesopleuron*, and *metapleuron*, according to their respective seats on the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax.

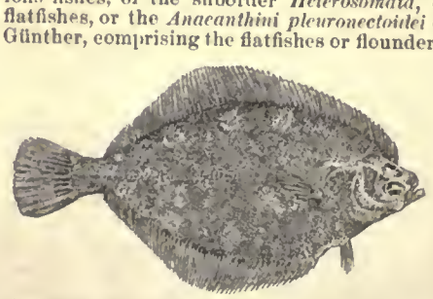
Pleuronectæ (plö-rō-nek'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pleuronectes*.] The flatfishes. See *Pleuronectidæ*.

Pleuronectes (plö-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Linnæus), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer.] A genus of flatfishes, giving name to the family *Pleuronectidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, later variously restricted. By most recent writers the name has been limited to the group typified by the common plaice, *P. platessa*, sometimes to the few species much like this type, sometimes extended to a larger assemblage. By others it has been used for the turbots, otherwise called *Bothus* and *Psetta*. By others still it has been employed for the genus otherwise called *Arnoglossus*. In a common European acceptation it includes flounders of northern seas, having the eyes and the color on the right side, the colored side of each jaw usually toothless, the blind side with close-set teeth in one (rarely two) series, the body ovate or elliptical, the small scales ctenoid or cycloid, the lateral line nearly straight or more or less arched anteriorly, and the small gill-rakers widely set. About 12 species of *Pleuronectes* in this sense are found in North America, a majority of them on the Pacific coast, as *P. (Platichthys) stellatus*, the California flounder, one of the largest and most important. *P. (Limanda) ferrugineus* is the sand-dab of the Atlantic coast. *P. (Pseudopleuronectes) americanus* is the mud-dab or winter flounder, common on this coast from New York northward.

pleuronectid (plö-rō-nek'tid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A flatfish; any member of the *Pleuronectidæ;* a pleuronectoid.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pleuronectidæ*.

Pleuronectidæ (plö-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleuronectes* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, of the suborder *Heterosomata*, or flatfishes, or the *Anacanthini pleuronectoidei* of Günther, comprising the flatfishes or flounders.



Lepidopsetta bilineata, of California, one of the *Pleuronectidæ*.

In the widest sense, it includes all the representatives of the suborder. The head is unsymmetrical, with both eyes on one side; one surface is colored, the other colorless; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and soft. The genera are about 40 in number, with 400 species, mostly carnivorous, inhabiting sandy bottoms of all seas, sometimes ascending rivers, and including such important food-fishes as the halibut, turbot, plaice, and sole. With more restricted limits, it embraces those which have the general physiognomy of the plaice or halibut, distinctly outlined preopercle and other bones, little twisted mouth, generally subacute snout, and nostrils little dissimilar on two sides. It thus excludes the true soles and like fishes (see *Soleidæ*). See also cuts under *halibut*, *plaice*, *flounder*, *Paralichthys*, *sole*, and *turbot*. Also *Pleuronectoidei*.

pleuronectoid (plö-rō-nek'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleuronectes* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Pleuronectes;* belonging to the *Pleuronectidæ* or *Pleuronectoidei*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pleuronectoidei;* a pleuronectid.

Pleuronectoidei (plö'rō-nek-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pleuronectoid*.] Same as *Pleuronectidæ*.

pleuropathia (plö-rō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the pleura.

pleuropedal (plö-rō-ped'al), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Connecting the side of the body with the foot: specifically said of a nervous cord which connects a pleural with a pedal ganglion, as in mollusks. Also *pedopleural*.

pleuropericarditis (plö-rō-per'i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + NL. *pericardium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pleura and the pericardium.

pleuroperipneumony (plö-rō-per-ip-nū'mō-ni), *n.* Same as *pleuropneumonia*.

pleuroperitoneal, pleuroperitonæal (plö-rō-per'i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< *pleuroperitoneum* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or relating to the pleura and the peritoneum, or the general body-cavity or perivisceral cavity of a vertebrate animal when it is not divided by a partition (diaphragm) into a pleural or thoracic and a peritoneal or abdominal cavity. It is formed in the early embryo by the splitting of the laminæ ventrales into inner or splanchnopleural and outer or somatopleural layers, and the union of the latter layers of right and left sides in the ventral midline of the body.

pleuroperitoneum, pleuroperitonæum (plö-rō-per'i-tō-nē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *περιτόναιον*, peritoneum: see *peritoneum*.] A serous membrane, representing both pleura and peritoneum, which lines a pleuroperitoneal cavity, as in vertebrates below mammals.

Pleurophthalma (plö-rof-thal'mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] A group of toxoglossate gastropods with the eyes at the external borders of the tentacles, comprising the families *Conidæ*, *Pleurotomidæ*, and *Cancellariidæ*.

pleuroplegia (plö-rō-plē'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *πληγή*, a stroke. Cf. *hemiplegia*.] Absence of the power of conjugate movement of the eyes to the right or left, though convergence may be preserved.

pleuropneumonia (plö'rō-nū-mō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλεύρα*, the side, + *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pleura*[1] and *pneumonia*.] A specific contagious disease, peculiar to cattle, affecting the lungs and the pleura, supposed to be caused by some form of micro-organism. It was recognized as far back as the eighteenth century, and now occurs in all the countries of western Europe, in the United States, in southern Africa, and in Australia. The losses which it causes are frequently enormous. The disease first appears in the interlobular tissue of the lungs, whence it invades the pleura and the lung-tissue proper. The latter becomes solidified, and dark-red in color, which varies in later stages. The interlobular tissue becomes thickened into broad yellowish or grayish bands, which give the cut surface of the lungs a peculiar marbled appearance. The disease may be limited to a single lobe or involve one entire lung. A lung becomes very heavy, weighing in some cases over fifty pounds. The disease appears after a period of incubation of from three to six weeks with a feeble cough, which grows more troublesome from week to week. There is slight fever, associated with partial cessation of rumination and milk-secretion. The back is arched and the head is stretched out horizontally during fits of coughing. After a period of from two to six weeks the animal may recover, or the disease may enter a second or acute stage, in which all the symptoms mentioned become greatly aggravated. This stage may last two or three weeks, ending fatally in from 50 to 50 per cent. of all the cases.

pleuropous (plö'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, having side supports: noting in the genus *Polyparus* those species which have several supports or stipes instead of one as is usually the case. [Rare.]

Pleuroptera (plö-rop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A group of mammals, containing such as the *Galeopithecidæ*, or so-called flying-lemurs (of the order *Insectivora*): so named from the lateral extension

of the skin, which forms a kind of parachute. See cut under *Galeopithecus*.

Pleuropygia (plö-rō-pij'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *πυγή*, the rump, buttocks.] A division of *Brachiopoda*, containing the inarticulate or lyopomatous members of that class: contrasted with *Apygia:* same as *Lyopomata*.

pleuropygial (plö-rō-pij'i-ąl), *a.* [< *Pleuropygia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Pleuropygia*.

pleurorhizal (plö-rō-rī'ząl), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ῥίζα*, root, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo with the radicle against one edge of the cotyledons—that is, with the cotyledons accumbent. *Gray*.

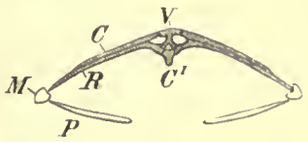
pleurorrhea, pleurorrhœa (plö-rō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the pleura, + *ῥοία*, a flow, flux.] Effusion into the pleural cavity.

Pleurosauridæ (plö-rō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct reptiles referred by some to the order *Rhynchocephalia*, and represented by the genus *Pleurosaurus*. They had an extremely elongated body with many presacral vertebræ, and a long narrow skull with slit-like nares. Their remains have been found in the Kimmeridgian rocks of Bavaria.

Pleurosaurus (plö-rō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] An extinct genus of lizard-like reptiles, typical of the family *Pleurosauridæ*.

Pleurosigma (plö-rō-sig'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *σίγμα*, the letter Σ, *σ*.] A genus of *Diatomaceæ*, containing species in which the valves show, with a good microscope, a series of lines, capable, under high powers and a favorable light, of resolution into dots, and therefore furnishing excellent tests for the power of a microscope.

Pleurospondylia (plö'rō-spon-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, a rib, + *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra.] One of the primary groups into which *Reptilia* are divisible. It is characterized by the immobility of the dorsal vertebræ upon one another, and of the ribs upon these vertebræ (and by the absence of transverse processes from all the vertebræ), this fixity being secured by the union of superficial bony plates into which the ribs and vertebræ pass, forming a carapace, and further carried out by the development, in the ventral walls of the thorax and abdomen, of dermal bones, usually nine in number, of which one is median and asymmetrical, the others lateral and paired, the whole forming a plastron. The group contains the single order *Chelonia* or *Testudinata*, and is alone contrasted with *Herpetospondylia*, *Perospondylia*, and *Suchospondylia* collectively, which together include all other *Reptilia*. See these words; also cuts under *Chelonia*, *Chelonidæ*, *carapace*, and *plastron*.



Trans-section of the Skeleton of *Chelone midas* in the dorsal region, showing the disposition of vertebra and ribs, forming the carapace, and characteristic of *Pleurospondylia*. *C*, centrum of a vertebra; *V*, expanded neural plate; *R*, a rib; *C*, expanded costal plate; *M*, marginal plate; *P*, a lateral element of the plastron.

pleurospondylian (plö'rō-spon-dil'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleurospondylia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ribs fixed immovably upon the vertebræ; belonging to the *Pleurospondylia*, as a turtle or tortoise; chelonian; testudinate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pleurospondylia*, as a turtle or tortoise.

pleurosteal (plö-ros'tē-ąl), *a.* [< *pleuroste-on* + *-al*.] Lateral and costiferous, as a part of a bird's sternum; pertaining to the pleurosteon.

pleurosteon (plö-ros'tē-on), *n.*; pl. *pleurostea* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] In *ornith.*, the anterior lateral piece of the breast-bone; that element of the sternum which forms the costal process and with which ribs articulate: distinguished from *lophosteon*, *coracosteon*, and *metosteon*. See cuts under *carinate* and *epipleura*.

Pleurosternidæ (plö-rō-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurosternum* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous turtles, represented by the genus *Pleurosternum*. The plastron had a mesoplastral bone and an intergular shield, and the entoplastron was rhomboidal. The species lived during the Oölitic and Cretaceous periods.

Pleurosternum (plö-rō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόν*, rib, + *στέρνον*, the chest.] A genus of extinct turtles, typical of the family *Pleurosternidæ*.

pleurosthotonos (plö-ros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* Same as *pleurothotonos*.

pleurostict (plö'rō-stikt), *a.* [< NL. *pleurostictus*, < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *στικτός*, verbal adj. of *στίζειν*, prick, stab: see *stigma*.] In *entom.*, having the abdominal spiracles pleural, or situated on the dorsal part of the ventral segments; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pleurosticta:* opposed to *laparostict*.

Dr. Horn exhibited seven species of Pleocoma from California, of which three were new, and supported the views of the late Dr. Le Conte of the position of this genus, which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a *Pleurostict* Lamellicorn. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 951.

Pleurosticta (plö-rō-stik'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pleurostictus:* see *pleurostict*.] In *entom.*, one of the two main divisions of the family *Scarabæidæ*, including those forms which have the abdominal spiracles (except the anterior ones) situated in the dorsal part of the abdominal segments, forming rows which diverge strongly, and with the last spiracle usually visible behind the elytra. The ligula is always connate with the mentum, and the larvæ have the lobes of the maxillæ connate. The other main division is *Laparosticta*. Also *Pleurostictica*.

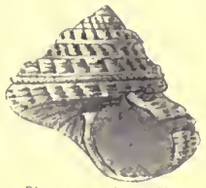
Pleurotoma babylonica.

pleurothotonic (plö'rō-thō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *pleurothotan-os* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with pleurothotonos.

pleurothotonos (plö-rō-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλευρόθεν*, from the side (< *πλευρά*, the side, + *-θεν*, from, an adverbial suffix), + *τόνος*, tension: see *tone*.] Tonic spasm in which the body is bent sidewise: correlated with *emprosthotonos* and *opisthotonos*.

Pleurotoma (plö-rot'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pleurotomidæ:* so called from the notch or slit in the outer lip of the aperture. Formerly the name was used for all the members of the family, but it is now restricted to forms more or less like *P. babylonica*.

Pleurotomaria (plö'rō-tō-mā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1826), < Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τομάριον*, prop. dim. of *τόμος*, a cut, slice, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The typical genus of *Pleurotomariidæ*.


Pleurotomaria anglica, from the Lias.

Pleurotomariidæ (plö-rō-tom-ą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurotomaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurotomaria*. The animal has the muzzle simple; there is no frontal veil, the tentacles are simple, and the eyes on pedicels exterior to their bases; two nearly symmetrical gills are developed, and lateral fringes, but no cirri, project from the sides; the shell is trochiform, and has a deep slit in the outer lip, a fasciole on the completed whorls; the operculum is horny and multispiral or subspiral. Four living species, inhabiting deep tropical seas, are known, and many extinct species, ranging from the Silurian epoch upward, as the Liassic *Pleurotomaria anglica*. An ancient genus, ranging from the Devonian to the Trias, is *Porcellia*, of which a typical species is *P. puzosi*.

Porcellia puzosi, from the Carboniferous limestone.

pleurotomarioid (plö'rō-tō-mā'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pleurotomariidæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*.

Pleurotomidæ (plö-rō-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pleurotoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pleurotoma*. Most of them have the shell spindle-shaped, with a prolonged canaliculate aperture notched near the suture. It contains about 500 species, sometimes known as *fissure-shells*. See cuts under *Lachesis* and *Pleurotoma*.

pleurotomine (plö-rot'ō-min), *a.* [< *Pleurotoma* + *-ine*[1].] Of or related to shells of the genus *Pleurotoma*.

pleurotomoid (plö-rot'ō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pleurotoma* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Pleurotomidæ*.

II. *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomidæ*.

pleurotransversalis (plö-rō-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.*; pl. *pleurotransversales* (-lēz). [NL., < Gr. *πλευρά*, the plenra, + NL. *transversalis*, q. v.] An anomalous muscular slip arising from the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra, and inserted into the top of the pleural sac.

pleurotribe (plö'rō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the side: said of certain zygomorphic flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged or turned as to strike the visiting insect on the side. Such flowers are especially adapted to bees. *Phaseolus*, *Lathyrus sylvestris*, and *Polygala myrtifolia* are examples. Compare *nototribe* and *sternotribe*.

pleurotropous (plö-rot'rō-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] In *bot.*, having the faces flat: noting the stems of certain species of *Selaginella*. Compare *goniotropous*.

pleurovisceral (plö-rō-vis'ē-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + L. *viscera*, the internal organs: see *visceral*.] Pertaining to the side of the body and to viscera: specifically said of the connecting cord or loop between a pleural and a visceral nervous ganglion of an invertebrate, as a mollusk. Also *visceropleural*.

plevin† (plev'in), *n.* [Also *plevine*, < ME. **plevine*, < OF. *plevine*, *plevigne*, *pleuvine*, *plevene* (ML. *plevina*, *pleuvina*, *pluvina*), a pledge, warrant, assurance, < *plevir*, *pleivir*, *pleuvir*, *pluvir*, also *plever*, *pluver* = Pr. *plevir* (ML. reflex *plevire*, *plivire*), promise, engage, pledge, give in pledge, warrant, < L. *præbere*, proffer, offer, give (*præbere fidem*, give a pledge): see *prebend*. Cf. *pledge* and *replevin*, *replevy*.] In *law*, a warrant or an assurance.

plex (pleks), *v. i.* [< *plexus*.] To form a plexus.

plexal (plek'sąl), *a.* [< *plex-us* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a plexus.

plexed (plekst), *a.* [< L. *plexus*, plaited (see *plexus*), + *-ed*[2].] Plaited, netted, or made plexiform; plexiform.

plexiform (plek'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *plexus*, a twining, plaiting (see *plexus*), + *forma*, form.] 1. In the form of network; complicated. *Quincy.*—2. In *anat.*, specifically, formed into a plexus, as nerves; plaited; plexed.

pleximeter, plexometer (plek-sim'e-tėr, plek-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πλῆξις*, percussion (< *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*), + *μέτρον*, measure.] In *med.*, an elongated plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or some similar substance, from 1¼ to 2 inches in length, placed in contact with the body, commonly on the chest or abdomen, and struck with the percussion-hammer, in diagnosis of disease by mediate percussion. Also *plessimeter*, *plegometer*.

pleximetric (plek-si-met'rik), *a.* [< *pleximeter* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pleximeter or its use.

plexometer, *n.* See *pleximeter*.

plexor (plek'sor), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πλῆξις*, percussion, < *πλήσσειν*, strike: see *plague*.] That which strikes in percussion; a percussion-hammer.

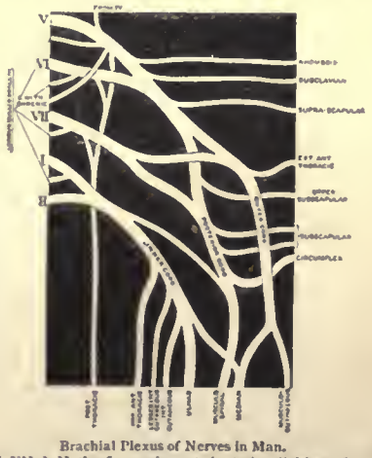
plexure (plek'shūr), *n.* [< L. as if **plexura* (ML. ?), < *plectere*, pp. *plexus*, interweave: see *plexus*.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* [< L. *plexus*, an interweaving, twining, plaiting, < *plectere*, pp. *plexus*, interweave, twine, plait: see *plait*.] 1. A network; any collection of intimately coherent parts, as of an argument.

Antecedent and consequent relations are therefore not merely linear, but constitute a *plexus;* and this *plexus* pervades nature. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 286.

A perfect *plexus* of ideas that mutually support and interpret one another. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 55.

2. In *anat.*, an interlacing of nerves, vessels, or fibers; a net-like arrangement of parts, or the parts so disposed: especially said of certain delicate vascular membranes chiefly composed



Brachial Plexus of Nerves in Man.

V, VI, VII, I, II, the five main roots (anterior divisions of cervical and dorsal spinal nerves) of the plexus; other cords and continuations of the plexus are named in the figure.

of minute anastomosing blood-vessels, as the choroid plexus, and of similar arrangements of nerves of the spinal and sympathetic systems. —3. In *math.*, a system of one-fold relations. —**Aortic plexus**, the network of sympathetic nerves on the side and front of the abdominal aorta, between the origins of the superior and inferior mesenteric arteries. Also called *intermesenteric plexus*. —**Auerbach's plexus**, an extensive gangliated plexus of nerves lying between the longitudinal and the circular layer of the small intestine. Also called *myenteric plexus*. —**Axillary plexus**. Same as *brachial plexus*. —**Basilar plexus**. Same as *transverse sinus* (which see, under *sinus*). —**Brachial plexus**. See *brachial*. —**Cardiac plexus**, one of the three great prevertebral plexuses of the sympathetic, situated in the upper thoracic region in front, and between the aorta and the pulmonary artery, where these vessels are in contact. It receives the cardiac branches from the cervical ganglia and those of the vagus nerves, and gives off the nerves which supply the heart, together with some smaller branches which contribute to the nervous supply of the lungs. That division (the smaller) which lies in the concavity of the arch of the aorta is called the *superficial cardiac plexus*, while the *deep cardiac plexus* is placed behind the arch of the aorta, between it and the end of the trachea. —**Carotid plexus**. See *carotid*. —**Caudal plexus**. Same as *coccygeal plexus*. —**Cavernous plexus**. (*a*) The continuation of the carotid plexus in the cavernous sinus. (*b*) The continuation of the prostatic plexus, supplying the erectile tissue of the penis. Also called *cavernous nerves*. —**Cervical plexus**, the network of nerves formed by the anterior divisions of the four upper cervical nerves, giving off numerous nerves to the head, neck, and cheat, and the phrenic nerve to the diaphragm. A similar plexing of posterior divisions of the three upper cervical nerves is known as the *posterior cervical plexus*. —**Choroid plexuses**. See *choroid*. —**Ciliary plexus**, a fine ganglionated network formed from the ciliary nerves, spread over the choroid, and within the ciliary muscle, from which the nerves of the cornea, of the ciliary muscle, and of the iris are derived. —**Coccygeal plexus**, the connection formed between the anterior divisions of the fourth and fifth sacral and first coccygeal nerves. —**Cœliac plexus**, the sympathetic plexus of the cœliac artery, continued from the solar plexus, and dividing into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses. —**Colic plexuses**, divisions of the superior and inferior mesenteric plexuses accompanying the colic arteries. —**Coronary plexus**. (*a*) One of two plexuses, right and left, derived from the cardiac plexus, and accompanying the respective coronary arteries. (*b*) Same as *gastric plexus* (*b*). —**Cystic plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, to the gall-bladder. —**Deep jugular plexus**, a plexus of lymphatic vessels extending along the internal jugular vein to the base of the cranium. —**Deferential plexus**, the continuation of the vesical plexus upon the vasa deferentia and the seminal vesicles. —**Diaphragmatic plexus**, the phrenic plexus. —**Dorsispinal plexus**, a network of veins investing the arches of the vertebræ, and receiving branches from the contiguous muscles and skin of the back. —**Epigastric plexus**, the solar plexus, or solariplex. —**Esophageal plexus**, plexiform branches of the pneumogastric nerve on the esophagus. Also called *plexus gulæ*. —**Gastric plexus**. (*a*) One of two plexuses, anterior and posterior, formed by the left and right vagus nerves respectively. (*b*) A secondary plexus of the cœliac, accompanying the gastric artery. Also called *coronary plexus*. —**Gastro-epiploic plexuses**, secondary plexuses of the hepatic and splenic, accompanying the gastro-epiploic arteries. —**Hemorrhoidal plexus**. (*a*) A plexus of fine nerves derived from the pelvic, vesical, and inferior hemorrhoidal plexuses, penetrating the coats of the rectum. (*b*) A large and copiously anastomosing network of veins in the lower wall of the rectum, beneath the mucous coat, from which the hemorrhoidal veins proceed. —**Hepatic plexus**, the largest division of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the hepatic artery in the substance of the liver. —**Hypogastric plexus**, an intricate sympathetic plexus, formed by the prolongation of the aortic plexus on each side, lying in the interval of the common iliac arteries, invested by a sheath of areolar tissue. It divides into two parts below, one on each side of the pelvic viscera, forming the pelvic plexuses. Also called *superior hypogastric plexus*. —**Ileocolic plexus**, the division of the superior mesenteric plexus accompanying the ileocolic artery. —**Inferior dental plexus**, a plexus formed by the communications of the branches of the inferior dental nerve within the lower jaw. —**Inferior hypogastric plexus**. Same as *pelvic plexus*. —**Inferior mesenteric plexus**, a sympathetic plexus derived from the left lateral part of the aortic plexus, and surrounding the artery of the same name. —**Infra-orbital plexus**, a plexus formed by the union of the labial branches of the superior maxillary nerve with branches of the facial nerve. —**Interepithelial plexus**, the fine network of nerves among the cells of the epithelium of the cornea. —**Intermesenteric plexus**. Same as *aortic plexus*. —**Intermuscular plexuses**, ganglionated nerve-plexuses in the substance of organs having unstriated muscle-fibers. —**Intraspinal plexus**, an irregular network of veins investing the spinal canal, emptying into the intercostal, lumbar, vertebral, and lateral sacral veins. —**Ischiatic plexus**, the upper part of the sacral plexus. —**Lumbar plexus**. See *lumbar*[1]. —**Meissner's plexus**, the ganglionated plexus of the submucous layer of the small intestine, formed by branches derived from Auerbach's plexus. —**Meningeal plexus**, the continuation of the carotid plexus upon the middle meningeal artery. —**Mesenteric plexus**, the sympathetic plexus accompanying a mesenteric artery. The superior is derived from the great solar plexus; the inferior chiefly from the aortic plexus. —**Myenteric plexus**. Same as *Auerbach's plexus*. —**Obturator plexus**, the plexus of veins surrounding the obturator foramen. —**Ophthalmic plexus**, the continuation of the cavernous plexus on the ophthalmic artery. —**Ovarian plexus**. See *pampiniform plexus*. —**Pampiniform, pancreatic, patellar, pelvic plexus**. See the adjectives. —**Pancreaticoduodenal plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, accompanying the superior pancreaticoduodenal artery. —**Parotid plexus**, the anastomoses formed by loops of the seventh nerve on the side of the face. Also called *plexus* or *pes anserinus*. —**Pharyngeal plexus**. See *pharyngeal*. —**Phrenic plexus**, the sympathetic plexus which accompanies the phrenic artery to the diaphragm, arising from the semilunar ganglion. —**Plexus anserinus**. Same as *parotid plexus*. —**Plexus anserinus nervi mediani**, the bundles from the eighth cervical nerve that go to form the median nerve. —**Plexus brachialis**, the brachial plexus. —**Plexus cervicalis**, the cervical plexus. —**Plexus choroideus**, the choroid plexus of a lateral ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus inferior**, the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus medius**, the choroid plexus of the third ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus ventriculi lateralis**, the choroid plexus of a lateral ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus ventriculi quarti**, the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle. —**Plexus choroideus ventriculi tertii**, the choroid plexus of the third ventricle. —**Plexus ganglioformis**, the lower ganglion, or ganglion of the trunk, of the vagus nerve. —**Plexus gulæ**. Same as *esophageal plexus*. —**Plexus lumbalis**, the lumbar plexus. —**Plexus nodosus**, the ganglion of the trunk of the vagus. —**Plexus patellæ**, the plexiform network of the kneepan, formed by cutaneous nerves, especially the long saphenous. —**Plexus sacralis**, the sacral plexus. —**Plexus submucosus**. Same as *Meissner's plexus*. —**Posterior cervical plexus**, a plexus often formed by the internal branches of the posterior divisions of the first three cervical nerves. —**Prevertebral plexuses**, the three large median plexuses formed by the two sympathetic nerves, situated in front of the spine, in the cavity of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, and respectively known as the *cardiac*, *solar*, and *hypogastric plexuses*. —**Prostatic plexus**. (*a*) The continuation of the vesical plexus supplying the prostate body. (*b*) A plexus of veins surrounding the base of the prostate, formed mainly from the dorsal veins of the penis. —**Pterygoid plexus**, a close network of veins covering both surfaces of the external pterygoid muscle, receiving tributaries mostly corresponding to the branches of the internal maxillary artery, and emptying into the internal maxillary vein. —**Pudendal plexus**. (*a*) A close net of large veins occupying the upper part of the pubic arch, between the layers of the triangular ligament, and mainly derived from the dorsal veins of the penis or clitoris. (*b*) The lower section of the sacral plexus (*a*). —**Pulmonary plexuses**, the two plexuses, the anterior and posterior, formed by branches of the vagus and sympathetic on the front and back side respectively of each lung at its root. —**Pyloric plexus**, a secondary plexus of the hepatic, accompanying the pyloric artery. —**Renal plexus**, a plexus formed of nerves from the semilunar ganglion, the solar and aortic plexuses, and the smallest splanchnic nerve, accompanying the renal artery and terminating in the substance of the kidney. —**Sacral plexus**. (*a*) A plexus formed by the union of the lumbosacral cord and anterior divisions of the three upper sacral nerves, together with a portion of that of the fourth. Its branches of distribution are the superior and inferior gluteal, great and small sciatic, pudic, and muscular. (*b*) A plexus of veins in the back of the pelvis, tributary to the middle sacral vein. —**Sacrococcygeal plexus**, the series of loops formed by the anastomoses of the external branches of the posterior divisions of the first three sacral nerves, the fourth and fifth posterior sacrals, and the posterior coccygeal. —**Santorinian plexus**, the pudendal plexus of veins. —**Solar plexus**, the largest of the three great sympathetic plexuses, situated at the upper part of the abdomen, behind the stomach, and in front of the aorta. It consists of an intricate network of nerves, associated with ganglia, receiving the upper splanchnic nerves and some branches of the vagus, and giving off numerous branches which accompany the arteries to the principal viscera of the abdomen, constituting secondary plexuses. Its two principal masses, right and left, are known, from their form, as the *semilunar ganglia*. Also called *epigastric plexus*, *solar ganglion*. —**Spermatic plexus**. (*a*) A small plexus, derived from the renal and aortic plexuses, accompanying the artery to the testis in the male, to the ovary and uterus in the female. (*b*) Same as *pampiniform plexus*. —**Spiral plexus**, the plexiform arrangement assumed in the spiral lamina by the nerve-filaments given off from the spiral ganglion of the cochlea. —**Splenic plexus**, one of the divisions of the cœliac plexus, accompanying the splenic artery into the substance of the spleen. —**Subepithelial plexus**, the delicate network, formed by the terminal filaments of the ciliary nerves, ramifying on the basement membrane of the ectocornea, or surface of the cornea proper, beneath the epithelium. —**Superficial jugular plexus**, lymphatic tributaries to the jugular trunk from the occipital, ear, and temporal regions. —**Superior dental plexus**, the series of loops formed by branches of the dental nerves of the upper jaw, from which the filaments given to the teeth are derived. —**Suprarenal plexus**, a secondary plexus derived from the solar plexus, terminating in the suprarenal body, and receiving branches from one of the splanchnic nerves. —**Tonsilar plexus**, a plexus formed around the tonsil by the tonsilar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. —**Triangular plexus**, the plexiform arrangement assumed by the bundles of fibers of the sensory root of the fifth nerve before ending in the Gasserian ganglion. —**Tympanic plexus**, a plexus formed by the branches of the tympanic nerve, in union with others from the facial and sympathetic, in the mucous lining of the middle ear. —**Uterine plexus**. (*a*) A plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, passing through the broad ligament with the uterine artery to be distributed to the uterus. (*b*) Venous channels at the sides of the uterus, and in the broad ligaments, emptying into the ovarian veins. —**Vaginal plexus**, a network of veins surrounding the vagina, especially in its lower part. —**Venous plexus**, an anastomosing set of veins, forming a network. There are several such, as the ovarian, pampiniform, pharyngeal, prostatic, pterygoid, spermatic, uterine, and vaginal. —**Vertebral plexus**, the sympathetic plexus on the vertebral artery, joined by filaments from the lower cervical nerves. —**Vesical plexus**. (*a*) A plexus of veins surrounding the muscular coat of the bladder. (*b*) A plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, distributed to the lower part and side of the bladder, the prostate, and the seminal vesicle. —**Vesicovaginal plexus**, a plexus derived from the pelvic plexus, distributed to the vagina and bladder. —**Vidian plexus**, the plexus formed by the Vidian nerve about the Vidian artery.

pleyt, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *play*[1].

pleynt, **pleynet**. Obsolete forms of *plain*[1], *plain*[2], *plain*[3].

pliability (plī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being pliable; flexibility; pliableness.

Sweet *pliability* of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions which cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments!

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 84.

Pliability in politics, if accompanied by honesty, is a virtue. *H. Adams*, Gallatin, p. 577.

pliable (plī'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *pliable* = Pr. *plicable*, flexible, pliant, pliable, < L. as if **plicabilis*, that can be bent, < *plicare*, fold, bend: see *ply*.] 1. Easy to be bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without rupture; flexible: as, willow is a *pliable* plant.

The younger they are when they begin with that art [music], the more *pliable* and nimble their fingers are touching the instrument. *Sharp*, Works, VI. viii.

2. Flexible in disposition; easy to be bent, inclined, or persuaded; readily yielding to influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline.

At the last, having found the citys *pliable* to theyr desyer, they bounde the one to another by othe, and wrought sure wyth hostages and money. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 146.

So is the heart of some men; when smitten by God it seems soft and *pliable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xii.

Since I was of understanding to know we knew nothing, my reason hath been more *pliable* to the will of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 10.

=**Syn.** 1. Pliant, supple. —2. Compliant, yielding, tractable.

pliableness (plī'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; the quality of yielding readily to force or to moral influence; pliability: as, the *pliableness* of a plant; *pliableness* of disposition.

The chosen vessel hath by his example taught me this charitable and holy *pliableness*. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, iii. 5.

Compare . . . the ingenuous *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and untainted out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin that is to be found in an aged sinner. *South*, Sermons.

pliably (plī'a-bli), *adv.* In a pliable manner; yieldingly; compliantly.

This worthy Doctor [George Morley] . . . was . . . not of the number of those lukewarm irreligious Temporizers who had learn'd *pliably* to tack about, as still to be ready to receive whatever revolution and turn of affairs should happen. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 771.

pliancy (plī'an-si), *n.* [< *plian*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The quality of being pliant, or easily bent or inclined in any desired direction; readiness to be persuaded or influenced: as, the *pliancy* of a rod; *pliancy* of disposition.

To be overlooked for want of political *pliancy* is a circumstance I need not blush to own.

Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 305.

Avaunt all specious *pliancy* of mind
In men of low degree, all smooth pretence!
I better like a blunt indifference.

Wordsworth, A High-Minded Spaniard.

Jane, you please me, and you master me — you seem to submit, and I like the sense of *pliancy* you impart.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Insolence had taken the place of *pliancy*, and the former slave now applied the chain and whip to his master.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 158.

There was in Bacon an invariable *pliancy* in the presence of great persons which disqualified him for the task of giving wise and effectual counsel. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 21.

pliant (plī'ant), *a.* [< ME. *plyaunt*, < OF. *pliant*, *ploiant*, *ploiant*, F. *pliant*, flexible, supple, pliant, folding, < L. *plican*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *plicare* (> F. *plier*), fold: see *ply*.] 1. Capable of being easily bent; flexible; supple; limber; lithe: as, a *pliant* twig.

So *pliant* were
His goodly timber'd Limbs, and yet so stout,
That wax and steel seem'd kindly marry'd there.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 61.

Me of a *pliant* metall you shall finde;
See then you cast and shape me to your minde.

Heywood, Dialogues.

Who foremost now delight to cleave
With *pliant* arm thy glassy wave?

Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

A well organized and very *pliant* hand may determine to occupations requiring manual dexterity.

Beddoes, Mathematical Evidence, note.

Pliant as a wand of willow. *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, vi.

Paint that figure's *pliant* grace.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, i.

2. Easily bent or inclined to any particular course; readily influenced for good or evil; easy to be persuaded; yielding.

I . . .
Took once a *pliant* hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart.

Shak., Othello, i. 3. 151.

No man has his servant more obsequious and *pliant*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Whatsoever creates fear . . . is apt to entender the spirit, and make it devout and *pliant* to any part of duty.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

His *pliant* soul gave way to all things base,
He knew no shame, he dreaded no disgrace.
Crabbe, Works, I. 63.

pliantly (plī'ant-li), *adv.* In a pliant manner; flexibly; yieldingly.

pliantness (plī'ant-nes), *n.* The quality of being pliant; flexibility.

plica (plī'kạ), *n.*; pl. *plicæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a matted, filthy condition of the hair, from disease. Also called *plica polonica*, *helosis*, and *trichosis*.—2. In *bot.*, a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, and these in their turn produce others of the same sort, the whole forming an entangled mass.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a fold or folding of a part.—4. In *entom.*, a prominent ridge or carina, often turned over or inclined to one side, so that it appears like a fold; specifically, a longitudinal ridge on the internal surface of each elytron, near the outer edge; an elytral ridge, found in certain *Coleoptera*.—5. In *herpet.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of American iguanoid lizards: named from the folds of skin on the sides. *J. E. Gray.* (*b*) A lizard of this genus: as, the dotted *plica*, *P. punctata*.—6. In *mensural music:* (*a*) A kind of grace-note. (*b*) A kind of ligature. (*c*) The stem or tail of a note.—**Elytral plica.** See def. 4, and *elytral*.—**Plica alaris**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The feathered fold of skin on the fore border of the wing which occupies the reëntrant angle made by the bones of the upper arm and forearm, stretching from the shoulder to the wrist. (*b*) The bend or flexure of the wing at the carpal joint. [Rare.]—**Plicæ adiposæ.** Same as *alar ligaments* (which see, under *alar*).—**Plicæ rectovesicales.** Same as *plicæ semilunares Douglasii*.—**Plicæ semilunares Douglasii**, two folds of the peritoneum between the rectum and the bladder. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Plica gubernatrix**, that peritoneal fold which is in relation with the gubernaculum testis.—**Plica interdigitalis**, in *ornith.*, the webbing or palmation of the toes; the palama.—**Plica primitiva**, in *embryol.*, the primitive fold; either lip of the primitive furrow of the early embryo of a vertebrate.—**Plica semilunaris**, in *human anat.*, a fold of conjunctival mucous membrane at the inner corner of the eye: the rudiment of a nictitating membrane or third eyelid. See cut under *eye*[1].

Plicacea (plī-kā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + *-acea*.] In *conch.*, a family of trachelipod gastropods, having the columella plaited, and containing the genera *Tornatella* and *Pyramidella*. *Latreille*, 1825.

plical (plī'kạl), *a.* [< *plica* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to plica.

Plicaria (plī-kā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + *-aria*.] In *conch.*, same as *Cancellaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.

plicata (plī-kā'tạ), *n.*; pl. *plicatæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the folded chasuble worn at certain penitential seasons by the deacon and subdeacon, or by a priest when officiating as deacon. *McClintock and Strong.*

plicate (plī'kāt), *a.* [< L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold, bend, lay or wind together, double up: see *ply*.] 1. In *bot.*, folded like a fan; plaited: as, a *plicate* leaf.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, plaited, plexed, or folded; formed into a plication.—3. In *entom.*, having parallel raised lines which are sharply cut on one side, but on the other descend gradually to the next line, as a surface; plaited or folded. Also *plicative*, *plicated*.

Plicate Leaf of *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

Plicate elytra, elytra having two or three conspicuous longitudinal folds or furrows, as in the coleopterous family *Pselaphidæ*.—**Plicate wings**, in *entom.*, same as *folded wings* (which see, under *fold*[1]).

plicated (plī'kā-ted), *a.* [< *plicate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *plicate*.

plicately (plī'kāt-li), *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner; so as to be or make a plication.

plicatile (plik'ạ-til), *a.* [< L. *plicatilis*, that may be folded together, < *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1†. Capable of being folded or interwoven; pliable.

Motion of the *plicatile* fibers or subtil threds of which the brain consists.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., x.

2. In *entom.*, folding lengthwise in repose, as the wings of a wasp.

plication (plī-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. **plicatio(n-)*, a folding, < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] 1. The act or process of folding, or the state of being put in folds; a folding or putting in folds, as duplication or triplication. Also *plicature*.

The peculiar surface-marking . . . consists in a strongly marked ridge-and-furrow *plication* of the shelly wall.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 487.

2. That which is plicated; a plica or fold. Also *plicature*.

Why the deuce should you not be sitting precisely opposite to me at this moment, . . . thy juridical brow expanding its *plications*, as a pun rose in your fancy?
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter i.

3. In *geol.*, a bending of the strata; a fold or folding.

In Western Europe the prevalent lines along which terrestrial *plications* took place during Paleozoic time were certainly from S.W. or S.S.W. to N.E. or N.N.E.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 270.

plicative (plik'ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *plicate* + *-ive*.] Same as *plicate*.

plicatopapillose (plī-kā-tō-pap'i-lōs), *a.* [< L. *plicatus*, plicate, + NL. *papillosus*, papillose.] In *entom.*, plicate and papillose; forming a series of elevations and depressions resembling folds, as the papillose surfaces of certain larvæ.

plicator (plī-kā'tọr), *n.* [< L. as if **plicator* (cf. L. fem. *plicatrix*), a folder (ML. *plicator*, a collector of taxes), < L. *plicare*, fold: see *ply*.] A device for forming a fold or plait: an attachment to some forms of sewing-machine, etc.

Plicatula (plī-kat'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*, *ply*.] In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks of the family *Spondylidæ*, having the shell irregular, attached by the umbo of the right valve, which is plicate, the cartilage internal, and the hinge-teeth two in each valve.

Plicatula cristata.

plicatulate (plī-kat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **plicatulus*, dim. of L. *plicatus*, folded: see *plicate*.] In *bot.*, minutely plicate.

plicature (plik'ạ-tūr), *n.* [< L. *plicatura*, a folding, < *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Same as *plication*, 1, 2.

The many *plicatures* so closely prest.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 18.

plicidentine (plis-i-den'tin), *n.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + E. *dentine*.] Plicated or folded dentine; a kind of dentine which is folded on a series of vertical plates, causing the surface of the tooth to be fluted. *Brande and Cox.*

pliciferous (plī-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with folds or plicæ: specifically, in entomology, said of those elytra which have an internal plica or ridge.—**Pliciferous Coleoptera**, those *Coleoptera* which have pliciferous elytra.

pliciform (plis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *plica*, a fold, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, plait-like; having the form of a plait or fold.

Plicipennes (plis-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *plica*, a fold, + L. *penna*, a feather.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of neuropterous insects; the caddis-flies. It corresponds to the *Phryganeidæ* in a broad sense, or the *Trichoptera* of Leach. Also *Plicipennia*.

plicipennine (plis-i-pen'in), *a.* Belonging to the *Plicipennes*.

Plictolophinæ (plik-tol-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plictolophus* + *-inæ*.] Cockatoos as a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*: same as *Cacatuinæ*.

Plictolophus (plik-tol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Plyctolophus* (Vieillot, 1816), later *Plectolophus* (Bourjot St. Hilaire, 1837–8), *Pluctolophus* (Nitzsch, 1840), *Plissolophus* (C. W. L. Gloger, 1842), and *Plictolophus* (Otto Finsch, 1867), < Gr. **πλικτός*, assumed verbal adj. of *πλίσσειν*, cross one's leg in walking, stride, + *λόφος*, a crest.] A genus of cockatoos: same as *Cacatua*.

pliet†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *ply*.

plié (plē-ā'), *a.* [F. *plié*, bent, pp. of *plier*, bend: see *ply*, *plicate*.] In *her.*, same as *close*[2]: said of a bird.

plier (plī'ẹr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *plyer* (cf. *crier*, *flier*, *trier*); < *ply* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which plies.—2. *pl.* In *fort.*, a kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge, consisting of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.—3. *pl.* Small pincers with long jaws, adapted for handling small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire. See cut under *nipper*.—**Saw-set pliers**, a form of adjustable pliers sometimes used in place of the saw-set for bending the teeth of saws.

plif (plif), *n.* A dialectal form of *plow*. *Halliwell.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

pliform† (plī'fôrm), *a.* [Prop. **plyform*; < *ply* + *form*.] In the form of a fold or doubling. *Pennant.*

plight[1] (plīt), *n.* [< ME. *plight*, *plyght*, *pliȝt*, *pliht*, danger, pledge, < AS. *pliht*, danger, damage, = OFries. *plicht*, danger; cf. OFries. *plicht*, care, concern, = MD. *plicht*, *plecht*, duty, debt, D. *pligt*, duty, = MLG. LG. *plicht* = OHG. *phliht*, *flihi*, MHG. *pflihi*, *phlihi*, friendly care, concern, service, duty, G. *pflicht*, duty, = Sw. Dan. *pligt* (< LG. ?), duty; with abstract formative *-t*, from the verb found in the rare AS. **plēon*, *plión* (a strong verb, pret. *pleah*, *plēh*), expose to danger, risk (whence also *pleoh*, *plioh*, contr. *pléó*, *plió* = OFries. *plē*, *plī*, danger), or in the related weak verb, OS. *plegan*, promise, pledge, = OFries. *plegia*, *pligia*, be wont, = MD. *pleghen*, be wont, practise, take care of, D. *plegen*, pledge, be wont, = MLG. *plegen* = OHG. *pflegan*, *phlegan*, *phlekan*, *plegan*, MHG. *phlegen*, *pflegen*, G. *pflegen*, promise or engage to do, take care of, keep, be accustomed (etc.), = Sw. *pläga* = Dan. *plejc*, be wont, = AS. *plegan*, *plegian*, play, orig. be in active motion: see *play*[1]. The OF. *plevir*, pledge, cannot be from the Teut. (OS. *plegan*, etc.), but is to be referred, with the OF. *pleige*, ML. *plegium*, etc. (whence E. *pledge*), to the L. *præbere*, proffer, give: see *plevin*, *pledge*. The word *plight*[1] has been confused with *plight*[2], state, condition: see *plight*[2].] 1†. Peril; danger; harm; damage.

He [hath] mi lond with mikel onrith,
With michel wrong, with mikel *pliht*,
For I ne misdede him nevere nouth,
And havede me to sorwe brouth.
Havelok (1370). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A solemn promise or engagement concerning a matter of serious personal moment; solemn assurance or pledge.

That lord whose hand must take my *plight* shall carry
Half my love with him. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 103.

So these young hearts, not knowing that they loved,
Not she at least, nor conscious of a bar
Between them, nor by *plight* or broken ring
Bound . . . *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In plight†, under promise or pledge.

Thus they justtyd tylle hyt was nyght,
Then they departyd *in plyght*,
They had nede to reste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

plight[1] (plīt), *v. t.* [< ME. *plighten*, *plyghten*, *pligten*, *plyzten*, *plihten*, pledge, < AS. *plihtan*, imperil, bring danger upon; = D. *ver-pligten*, *ver-plichten* = MLG. *plichten* = MHG. *pflihten*, *phlihten*, G. *bei-pflichten*, *ver-pflichten* = Sw. *be-pligta*, *för-pligta* = Dan. *for-pligte*, *til-pligte*, pledge, engage, bind; from the noun.] To engage by solemn promise; pledge; engage or bind one's self by pledging: as, to *plight* one's hand, word, honor, faith, truth, vows, etc.

Ye woot right wel what ye bihighten me,
And in myn hand your trouthe *plighten* ye
To love me best. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 600.

Pylgrimis and palmers *plyȝhten* hem to-gederes,
To seche seint Iame and sceyntys of rome.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 47.

And for to put hir out of fere,
He swore, and hath his trouth *plight*
To be for ever his owne knight.
Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

Dearer is love then life, and fame then gold;
But dearer then them both your faith once *plighted* hold.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 63.

By this fair fount hath many a shepherd sworn,
And given away his freedom, many a troth
Been *plight*. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

Have we not *plighted* each our holy oath,
That one should be the common good of both?
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 291.

=**Syn.** *Pledge*, *Plight*. *Pledge* is applied to property as well as to word, faith, truth, honor, etc. *Plight* is now chiefly poetic or rhetorical; to *plight* honor is, as it were, to deposit it in *pledge* for the performance of an act—not often for the truth of a statement—to be forfeited if the act is not performed.

plight[2] (plīt), *n.* [An erroneous spelling, due to confusion with *plight*[1], of *plite*[1], < ME. *plite*, *plyte*, *plit*, state, condition, < OF. *plite*, *pliste*, condition, < ML. **plicita*, prop. fem. of L. *plicitus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *plight*[3].] Condition; position; state; situation; predicament.

Certes I not how,
Ne when, alias, I shal the tyme se,
That in this *plit* I may ben eft with yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1480.

When Paris persayuit the *plit* of his brother,
How he was dolfully ded, and drawen in the ost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10363.

Never knight I saw in such misseeming *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 23.

For-thy appease your griefe and heavy *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 14.

Some atone horses came over in good *plight*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 34.

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 172.

I am lately arrived in Holland in a good *Plight* of Health.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 7.

We continued here three weeks in this dismal *plight*.
Addison, Frozen Words.

To piteous *plight* he knock'd at George's gate,
And begg'd for aid, as he described his state.
Crabbe, Works, I. 126.

In particular—(*a*) A bad condition or state; a distressed or distressing condition or predicament; misfortune.

And ther was no man that hadde seyn hym in that *plite* but he wolde haue hadde pite. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.

Have comfort, for I know your *plight* is pitied
Of him that caused it. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 33.

(*b*†) A good condition or state.

He that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gain to his comfort, and cattel in *plight*.
Tusser, February's Husbandry, x.

All wayes shee sought him to restore to *plight*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 21.

plight[3]†, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *plite*[2], < ME. *pliten*, *plyten*, var. of *plaiten*, plait: see *plait*, and cf. *pleat*, *plat*[4], *v.*] 1. To weave; plait; fold. See *plait*.

Now, gode nece, be it never so lite
Yif me the labour it [a letter] to sow and *plyte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1204.

Her locks are *plighted* like the fleece of wool
That Jason with his Grecian mates atchiev'd.
Greene, Menaphon's Eclogue.

On his head a roll of linnen *plight*,
Like to the Mores of Malaber, he wore.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii. 23.

2. To combine or put together in one's mind.

So she gan in hire thought argue
In this matere, of which I have yow told,
And what to done best were, and what teschue,
That *plytede* she ful ofte in many folde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 697.

plight[3]† (plīt), *n.* [Also *pleight*; an erroneous spelling of *plite*[2], < ME. *plite*, *plyte*, a var. of *plaite*, a fold, plait: see *plait*, and cf. *pleat*, *plat*[4], *n.*] A fold; a plait.

He perced through the *plites* of his haubreke vndir the side, that the spere hede shewed on the tother side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

Strannge was her tyre, and all her garment blew,
Close rownd about her tuckt with many a *plight*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 40.

If a Tailour make your gowne too little, you couer his fault with a broad stomacher; if too great, with a number of *plights*. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 222.

Our Gentlewomens dnteh Fans, that are made either of paper, or parchment, or silke, or other stuffe, which will with certaine *pleights* easily runne and fold themselues together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 610.

plight[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *pluck*[1].

plighter (plī'tėr), *n.* One who or that which plights, engages, or pledges.

This kingly seal
And *plighter* of high hearts!
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 126.

plightful† (plīt'fûl), *a.* [ME. *plihtful*; < *plight*[1] + *-ful*.] Dangerous.

plightly†, *adv.* [ME. *plihtlic*, < AS. *plihtlīc*, dangerous, < *pliht*, danger: see *plight*[1].] Dangerously; with peril.

pliht†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *plight*[1].

plim (plim), *v. i.* [Appar. related to *plump*: see *plump*[1].] To swell. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Plimsoll's mark. See *mark*[1].

Plinian (plin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pliny* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Pliny; specifically, in *nat. hist.*, pertaining to C. Plinius Secundus (Pliny), a celebrated Roman author and naturalist (A. D. 23–79): as, *Plinian* names.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A variety of cobaltiferous arsenopyrite, erroneously supposed by Breithaupt to be distinct in crystallization.

plinth (plinth), *n.* [= F. *plinthe* = Sp. *plinto* = Pg. *plintho* = It. *plinto*, < L. *plinthus*, < Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick, tile, plinth: see *flint*.] In *arch.*, the flat square table or slab under the molding of the base of a Roman or Renaissance column, of which it constitutes the foundation, and the bottom of the order; also, an abacus; also, a square molding or table at the base of any architectural part or member, or of a pedestal, etc. See phrases below, and cuts under *base*, *column*, and *capital*.

The lower *plinth* is made a seat for people to sit on; and so 'tis no more to be seen in its antient state.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

One grey *plinth*,
Round whose worn base the wild waves hiss and leap.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ii. 18.

Course of a plinth. See *course*[1].—**Plinth of a statue**, a flat base, whether round or square.—**Plinth of a wall**, a plain projecting band at the base of a wall, upon which the wall rests. In classical and medieval buildings the plinth is sometimes divided into two or more gradations.

plinthoid (plin'thoid), *n.* [< Gr. *πλινθοειδής*, like a brick, < *πλίνθος*, a brick, + *εἶδος*, form.] A mathematical surface having the general shape of a water-worn brick.

Pliocene (plī'ō-sēn), *n.* [= F. *pliocène*; for **Plionocene*, < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *καινός*, recent.] In *geol.*, the most recent of the divisions of the Tertiary proper. See *Tertiary*. Also spelled *Pleiocene*.

Pliohippus (plī-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1874), < *Plio(cene)* + Gr. *ἵππος*, horse.] 1. A genus of fossil horses or *Equidæ* from the Pliocene of North America.—2. [*l. c.*] A horse of this genus.

Pliolophidæ (plī-ō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pliolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds, typified by the genus *Pliolophus*, related to the *Lophiodontidæ*. The nasal region was compressed and extended forward, the supramaxillaries being excluded from the nasal aperture; the long nasal bones extended far forward, and articulated with the premaxillaries; and the upper molars had two transverse rows of tubercles separated by an intervening valley, with a cingulum anteriorly and internally. The external lobes of the upper molars were well separated and little flattened, and the lobes of the lower molars scarcely united. It also includes the genera *Hyracotherium* and *Systemodon*, of Eocene age. Also called *Hyracotheriidæ* and *Hyracotheriinæ*.

pliolophoid (plī-ol'ō-foid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Pliolophoidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pliolophoidea*.

Pliolophoidea (plī-ol-ō-foi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pliolophus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, framed by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family *Pliolophidæ*.

Pliolophus (plī-ol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1858), < Gr. *πλείων*, more, + *λόφος*, a crest.] The typical genus of *Pliolophidæ*. *P. vulpiceps* is a species from the London clay.

Plioplatycarpidæ (plī-ō-plat-i-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plioplatycarpus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pythonomorph or mosasaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Plioplatycarpus*. They are distinguished by the presence of interclavicles and a sacrum. They lived in the Upper Cretaceous period.

Plioplatycarpus (plī-ō-plat-i-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., < *Plio(cene)* + Gr. *πλατύς*, broad, flat, + *καρπός*, the wrist.] An extinct genus of mosasaurian reptiles, representing the family *Plioplatycarpidæ*.

pliosaurian (plī-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Pliosaurus*.

Further indications of *Pliosaurian* affinities are, moreover, shown by the teeth themselves.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 50.

Pliosaurus (plī-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1866), < *Plio(cene)* + Gr. *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of plesiosaurs from the Middle and Upper Oölite, having the head large and the neck comparatively short. Also *Pleiosaurus*.

pliskie (plis'ki), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A mischievous trick.—2. Plight; condition.
[Scotch in both uses.]

plit†, **plite**[4]†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *plight*[2].

plite[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *plait*.

plitt (plit), *n.* Same as *plet*. *North British Rev.*

ploc (plok), *n.* [< F. *ploc*, sheathing-hair, cow's hair, waste wool.] A mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom. *Simmonds.*

Plocamobranchia (plok'a-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πλόκαμος*, fringe (< *πλέκειν*, weave, plait), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of tænioglossate gastropods, with rigid filamentary branchial processes, proposed for the families *Capulidæ* or *Calyptræidæ* and *Hipponycidæ*.

Plocaria (plō-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πλόκος*, something woven or plaited, < *πλέκειν*, weave, plait: see *plait*.] A genus of algæ, of the order or suborder *Ceramiaceæ*. *P. helminthochorton* is the Corsican moss of the shops, once of some reputation as a vermifuge. *P. candida*, or Ceylon moss, is used to a considerable extent as an article of food in the East.

ploce (plō'sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πλοκή*, a plaiting, < *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] In *rhet.*, repetition of a word one or more times in close succession; especially, such repetition with a change of meaning or application: as, a man should be a *man*.

Ploceidæ (plō-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ploceus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World oscine passerine birds having ten primaries and a conirostral bill; the weavers, weaver-birds, or weaver-finches. They are a large and diversified family, many of them resembling finches or buntings, but always distinguished from *Fringillidæ* by the presence of ten instead of nine primaries. They are specially characteristic of the Ethiopian region, where more than three fourths of the species occur, but also extend into the Oriental and Australian regions. The weavers are named and noted for the construction of their nests, in some cases of immense size, in others highly artificial. (See cuts under *hive-nest* and *Ploceus*.) About 250 species are recognized, referred to some 60 genera, divided into 3 subfamilies, *Ploceinæ*, *Viduinæ*, and *Spermestinæ*. Many of the last-named are common cage-birds, as amadavats, strawberry-finches, and the like.

ploceiform (plō'sē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Ploceus* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related or belonging to the genus *Ploceus* or family *Ploceidæ*.

Ploceinæ (plō-sē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ploceus* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Ploceidæ* as a subfamily of *Fringillidæ*.—2. The characteristic subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, represented by such genera as *Ploceus*, *Textor*, *Hyphantornis*, *Malimbus*, *Philetærus*, *Nigrita*, and *Plocepasser*. See cuts under *hive-nest*, *Philetærus*, and *Ploceus*.

Ploceus (plō'sē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πλοκεύς*, a plaiter, braider, < *πλέκειν*, plait, braid, weave: see *plait*.] The typical genus of *Ploceidæ*, formerly of great extent, now restricted to the Indian and Oriental baya-birds, as *P. philippinus*, *P. bengalensis*, and others.

Baya-bird (*Ploceus philippinus*).

plod[1]† (plod), *n.* [< ME. *plod*, a puddle; cf. Dan. *pladder*, mire; prob. < Ir. Gael. *plod*, a pool (also a clod), *plodan*, a small pool (also a small clod), *plodach*, a puddle.] A puddle.

plod[2] (plod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plodded*, ppr. *plodding*. [< ME. **plodden* (found only in deriv. *plodder*); prob. orig. splash through water and mud; < *plod*[1], *n.* Cf. *plodge*, and *plout*[1], *plouter*, *plotter*[2], *plowder*, of like sense.] I. *intrans.* 1. To trudge; travel or work slowly and perseveringly; go on in any pursuit with steady, laborious diligence.

Why, universal *plodding* poisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 305.

I'le take my blew blade all in my hand,
And *plod* to the green-wood with thee.
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield (Child's Ballads, V. 206).

She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgement wrong.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

I, with my fate contented, will *plod* on,
And hope for higher raptures when life's day is done.
Wordsworth, Skylark.

2. To lag behind or puzzle upon the scent: said of hounds.—**Syn. 1.** To trudge, jog.

II. *trans.* To go or walk over in a heavy, laboring manner; accomplish by heavy, toilsome walking or exertion.

If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day?
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2. 53

The plowman homeward *plods* his weary way.
Gray, Elegy.

ploddan†, *n.* [Prob. < Gael. *plaide*, a blanket, plaid: see *plaid*.] The checkered plaid of the Scotch. See *plaid*.

Coarse cloth of 2 or 3 colours in checker-work, vulgarly called *ploddan*.
English Traveller in Scotland, 1598 (Planché's History of Costume).

plodder (plod'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plodder*; < *plod*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who trudges or wanders about; a "moss-trooper."

There come out of castels & of cleise townes
Fro the bowerdurs aboute, that hom hale wroght,
Pilours [robbers] and *plodders*, piked [stele] there goodes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12862.

2. One who plods; a drudge; a dull, laborious person.

Small have continual *plodders* ever won
Save base authority from others' books.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1. 86.

plodding (plod'ing), *p. a.* Moving or working with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious: as, a man of *plodding* habits.

Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 161.

Fortune . . . fixes on the *plodding* mechanic, who stays at home and minds his business.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxx.

ploddingly (plod'ing-li), *adv.* In a plodding manner; drudgingly.

plodge (ploj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plodged*, ppr. *plodging*. [Appar. an extended form of *plod*[2], *v.*] To walk in mud or water; plunge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Ploima (plō'i-mä), *n. pl.* [NL. (C. T. Hudson, 1884), < Gr. *πλώϊμος*, fit for sailing, < *πλώειν*, var. of *πλέειν*, sail, float.] One of three orders of lipopod *Rotifera*, contrasted with *Bdellograda* and *Rhizota*, containing those wheel-animalcules which move only by swimming. Most rotifers, whether loricate or illoricate, are ploïmate.

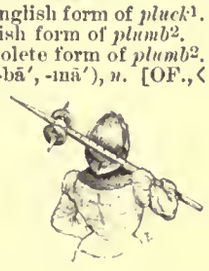
ploïmate (plō'i-māt), *a.* [< *Ploïma* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the order *Ploïma*.

plokket, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *pluck*[1].

plomt, *n.* A Middle English form of *plumb*[2].

plombt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *plumb*[2].

plombée, plommée (plom-bā', -mā'), *n.* [OF., < *plomb*, lead: see *plumb*[2].] 1. A variety of the mace or martel-de-fer to which weight was given by lead combined with the head: a common form bore a mass of lead at the end of the handle, and projecting from it in opposite directions two points of steel. — 2. A variety of the war-flail. Compare *morning-star* (*b*).



Plombée (def. 1), middle of 15th century.

plombgomme, *n.* Same as *plumbogummite*.

plombierite (plom'bēr-it), *n.* [< *Plombières* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated calcium silicate occurring in gelatinous forms (hardening on exposure) at Plombières, Vosges, France, where, with several zeolites, it is the result of the action of thermal waters upon the brick and mortar of a Roman aqueduct.

plomet, *n.* A Middle English form of *plum*[1].

plomett, *n.* A Middle English form of *plummet*.

plommé, plommée, *n.* See *plombée*.

plonge[1]**t**, *v.* A Middle English form of *plunge*.

plonge[2] (plonj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plonged*, ppr. *plonging*. [< F. *plonger*, plunge: see *plunge*, *v.*] To cleanse, as open sewers, by stirring up the mud with a pole as the tide in a tidal river is on the ebb. Plonging is distinguished from *flushing*, the method used for covered sewers. *Mayhew.*

plonge[2] (plonj), *n.* [F.: see *plunge*, *n.*] 1. *Milit.*, the superior slope of a parapet. — 2. The course of a bomb from its greatest altitude to the point of fall; the descending branch of its trajectory.

plongée (plôn-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *plonge*[2], *n.*] Same as *plonge*[2].

plook, plooky, *n.* See *plouk*, *plouky*.

plop (plop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plopped*, ppr. *plopping*. [Imitative. Cf. *plap*.] To fall or plump into water. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton. [Prov. Eng.]

plot[1] (plot), *n.* [Also *plat* (see *plat*[2]); < ME. *plot*, *plotte*, < AS. *plot* (rare), a plot of ground; cf. Goth. *plats*, a patch: see *patch*. The sense 'scheme' (whence later 'stratagem, conspiracy') appar. arose from that of 'plan' or 'plat' of a piece of ground, as *plan*, 'scheme,' from *plan*, 'plat,' 'draft.' The sense has prob. been affected by association with *complot*, but *plot*, 'scheme,' can hardly be an abbr. of *complot*. Instances of the loss of the prefix *com-*, *con-* are scarcely to be found except recently in humorous or childish use (as in *'fess* for *confess*).] 1. A piece of ground; specifically, a small piece of ground of well-defined shape; a patch or spot of ground.

Loke ye, take gode hede of this *plotte* of grounde that ye now sitte on, whan that ye be agein repeired.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 150.

They [the cities] be all set and situate alike, and in all points fashioned alike, as far forth as the place or *plot* sufficeth. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

This blessed *plot*, this earth, this realm, this England.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 50.

I saw an innumerable company of little *plots* of corne, not much bigger then little beds (as we call them) in our English Gardens. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 83.

Love paced the thymy *plots* of Paradise.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2†. A patch, spot, or splotch of any kind, as in a garment.

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bileueth,
Ac it was moled in many places with many sondrie *plottes*,
Of Pruyde here a *plotte*, and there a *plotte* of unbuxome speche. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 275.

3. In *surv.*, a plan or draft of a field, farm, estate, etc., surveyed and delineated on paper; a map or plan.

I am a young beginner, and am building
Of a new shop, an 't like your worship, just
At corner of a street: — Here is the *plot* on 't.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

In another roome are represented at large mappa and *plotts* of most countries in the world.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1645.

4. A fully formulated scheme or plan; a systematized purpose; design; aim.

Thus was not the law of England ever properly applyed unto the Irish nation as by a purposed *plott* of government, but as they could insinuat and steale themselves under the same by theyr humble carriadge and submission. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Then doth the crafty fox begin to fill
His braines with cunning; if his *plotes* doe hit
To his desire, his landlordes want of wit
Shall make him rich for ever.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

All things cannot
But suit aright when Heav'n do's lay the *plot*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 93.

5. A stratagem or secret plan; a secret project; an intrigue; a conspiracy.

I thank you, fine fool, for your most fine *plot*;
This was a subtle one, a stiff device
To have caught dotterels with.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

But the Gunpowder *Plot* — there was a get-penny!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

Oh think what anxious moments pass between
The birth of *plots* and their last fatal periods.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

The *plot* was the most wicked and desperate ever known.
Macaulay, History.

6. The story of a play, poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents which are at last unfolded by unexpected means; the intrigue.

If the *plot* or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs from the very subject, as has been already urged, then the winding-up of the *plot*, by a more sure claim, must have this qualification, and be a probable consequence of all that went before.
Le Bossu, tr. in Pref. to Pope's Odyssey.

O lud, sir, if people who want to listen or overhear were not always connived at in a tragedy, there would be no carrying on any *plot* in the world. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plan.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*
May repent that false accusation.
Sir J. Denham, Return of Mr. Killegrew.

Gunpowder plot. See *gunpowder*. — **Popish plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, an alleged conspiracy of Roman Catholics in 1678, by which, according to the testimony of Titus Oates and other informers, the king, Charles II., was to be killed, and the government and the Protestant religion were to be overthrown. Several Roman Catholics were executed for supposed complicity in these measures. — **Rye House plot**, in *Eng. hist.*, a conspiracy of some radical Whigs for the assassination of Charles II. at Rye House, Hertfordshire, in 1683. Algernon Sidney and Lord Russell were executed for alleged implication in this plot. =Syn. 5. Combination, machination, cabal.

plot[1] (plot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plotted*, ppr. *plotting*. [< *plot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a map or plan of; lay down on paper according to scale: as, to *plot* a farm or an estate; to *plot* a ship's course on a chart. — 2. To determine or fix by measurements on a map or chart.

The position of 97 [water-]spouts, occurring on 60 different dates, . . . has been *plotted* with respect to the centre of low pressure areas. *Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, III. 121.

3. To plan; form plans for; devise; contrive; conspire to effect or bring about: now rarely used in a good sense.

Let your reason
Plot your revenge, and not your passion.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Conning Submission's language as he went,
And *plotting* how his Brethren to content.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 125.

Plotting an unprofitable crime.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 775.

The good man and woman are long since in their graves who used to sit and *plot* the welfare of us their children.
Steele, Spectator, No. 263.

=Syn. 3. To concoct, brew, hatch, plan.

II. *intrans.* To form a plan or plot; scheme; especially, to conspire.

The wicked *plotteth* against the just. Ps. xxxvii. 12.

plot[2] (plot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plotted*, ppr. *plotting*. [Also *plout*; cf. Gael. *plodach*, lukewarm, parboiling.] 1. To scald; steep in very hot water. — 2. To make (any liquid) scalding hot. [Scotch in both senses.]

plotch† (ploch), *n.* [A var. of *plot*, perhaps due to association with *sploteh*.] A patch; splotch; blotch; scab.

An idle vagrant person . . . who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait *plotches* of a leper.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

Ploteres (plō-tē'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *plotères* — Latreille), < Gr. *πλωτήρ*, a sailor, < *πλώειν*, sail.] A group of hemipterous insects of the tribe *Geocores*, or land-bugs, containing such as have very long legs and run on the surface of the water.

plotformt, *n.* An obsolete form of *platform*.

plotful (plot'fúl), *a.* [< *plot*[1] + *-ful*.] Abounding with plots. *Wright.*

Plotidæ (plot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of totipalmate birds of the order *Steganopodes*; the darters, anhingas, or snake-birds. They have a very long, slim, sinuous neck; long, slender, straight, and acute bill; broad fan-shaped tail, with stiff rectrices, of which the middle pair are crinkled or fluted; naked lores; and rudimentary gular sac. There is only one genus, *Plotus* or *Anhinga*, with several species, inhabiting swamps and marshes of warm countries in both hemispheres. See *anhinga*, *darter*, *Plotus*.

Plotinian (plō-tin'i-an), *a.* [< *Plotinus* (see *Plotinism*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Plotinus or the Plotinists, or their doctrines.

Plotinism (plō-tī'nizm), *n.* [< LL. *Plotinus*, < Gr. Πλωτῖνος, Plotinus, a Greek philosopher of the 3d century, + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Plotinus or of the Plotinists.

Plotinist (plō-tī'nist), *n.* [< *Plotin-us* + *-ist*.] A disciple of Plotinus. See *Neoplatonism*.

plot-proof (plot'prōf), *a.* Proof against plots; not to be hurt by a plot or plots. [Rare.]

The harlot-king
Is quite beyond mine arm, out of the blank
And level of my brain, *plot-proof*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 6.

plotter[1] (plot'ėr), *n.* [< *plot*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who plots, in any sense; especially, one who contrives; a contriver; a conspirator.

plotter[2] (plot'ėr), *v. i.* Same as *plouter*.

Miss'a pony has trodden dahn two rigs o' corn, and *plottered* through, raight o'er into t' meadow.
E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, ix.

plottie (plot'i), *n.* [< *plot*[2].] A sort of mulled wine. [Scotch.]

Get us a jug of mulled wine — *plottie*, as you call it.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

plotting[1] (plot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plot*[1], *v.*] The act of making a plot. Specifically — (*a*) The act of making a plan or map. (*b*) The act of forming or attempting a stratagem or conspiracy.

plotting[2] (plot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **plot*, *v.*, < F. *peloter* (pron. plo-tā'), form into a ball, < *pelote*, a ball: see *pellet*. Cf. *platoon*.] In *soap-making*, the operation of forming the paste into cakes by means of heavy pressure.

The soap is ready for the final operation, known as *plotting* (from the French pelotage), in which the paste is subjected to enormous pressure, sometimes 3000–4000 lb. a sq. in., to form it into cakes, or into continuous bars from which cakes may be cut.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 200.

plottingly (plot'ing-li), *adv.* In a plotting manner; as a plotter.

The walls were covered with curious old Dutch prints. . . . There was Frederick the Great, with head drooped *plottingly*, and keen sidelong glance from under the three-cornered hat. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

plotting-machine (plot'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of press for shaping soap-paste into bars or cakes. See *plotting*[2].

plotting-scale (plot'ing-skāl), *n.* A scale used for setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated scales, made of ivory, silver, brass, or boxwood. One of these scales is pierced along nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding-piece. The second scale is attached to this sliding-piece, and moves along with it, the edge of the second scale being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular coördinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point is laid down on the plan.

Plotus (plō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating, < *πλώειν*, var. of *πλέειν*, *πλεῖν*, sail: see *flow*[1].] The only genus of the family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the common darter, anhinga, snake-bird, or water-turkey of America; *P. levaillanti* is African; *P. melanogaster*, Indian; *P. novæ-hollandiæ*, Australian. Also called *Ptynx* and *Plottus*. See cut under *anhinga*.

plough, ploughable, etc. See *plow*, etc.

plouncet (plouns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *plounced*, ppr. *plouncing*. [Appar. a var. of *plunge* (ME.

plongen, plongeu, etc.), accom. to *flounce*[1].] To plunge.

Our observation must not now launch into the whirlpool, or rather *plounce* into the mudd and quagmire, of the people's power and right pretended, That the sovereignty is theirs, and originally in them.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 200. (*Davies.*)

plounget, *v.* A Middle English form of *plunge*.

plousiocracy, *n.* See *plusiocracy*.

plout[1] (plout), *v. i.* [Cf. *plod*[2]. Hence freq. *plouter, plotter*[2], etc.] To wade or flounder through water or mire. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

plout[2] (plout), *v. t.* Same as *plot*[2]. [Scotch.]

plouter (plou'tėr), *v. i.* [Also *plotter, plowder;* freq. of *plout*[1].] To dabble or paddle in water or mire. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

plouter (plou'tėr), *n.* [< *plouter, v.*] A dabbling or playing in water; a splashing bath. [Scotch.]

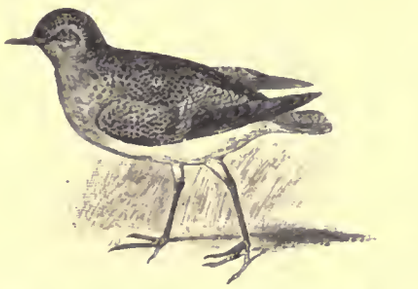
Shepherd. Faith, I think I shall tak a *plouter*. (Shepherd retires into the marble bath. . . . The hot water is let on with a mighty noise.)

Wilson, Noctes Ambrosianæ, III. 226.

plout-net (plout'net), *n.* [Appar. var. of *pout-net* (perhaps affected by *plait*).] A small stocking-shaped river-net attached to two poles. [Eng.]

ploutocracy, ploutocrat, etc. See *plutocracy*, etc.

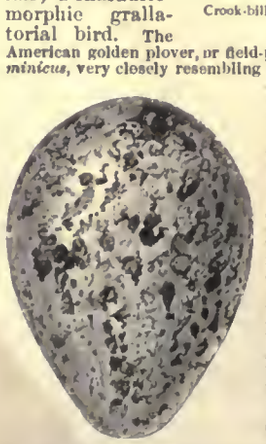
plover (pluv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plover, plovere*, < OF. *plovier*, F. *pluvier*, a plover, < ML. **pluvierius, pluvarius*, a plover, so called because it appears during the rainy season; prop. adj., equiv. to L. *pluvialis*, of the rain (cf. NL. *Pluvialis*, pl., the plovers), < *pluvia*, rain: see *pluvious*.] 1. A bird of the family *Charadriidæ* and genus *Charadrius*, *C. pluvialis*. This bird, more fully called the *golden, yellow*, or *green plover*, is very widely distributed in the Old World, breeding in high latitudes, and performing extensive migrations during the spring and fall. It is about 10½ inches long and 22½ in extent of wings, the wing 7 inches, the bill ⅞ inch, the tarsus 1⅞ inches. The upper parts are black, and profusely spotted with yellow and white; the under parts are black in the breeding-dress, whitish in winter, variously mottled or speckled during the changes of plumage. The bill and feet are black; the feet are three-toed. The plover lays four eggs, 1⅞ inches long by 1⅛ broad, of a piriform shape, drab color, with heavy brownish or blackish blotches.



Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), in autumn plumage.

Hence — 2. Some or any bird of the family *Charadriidæ;* a charadriomorphic grallatorial bird. The American golden plover, or field-plover, is *Charadrius dominicus*, very closely resembling *C. pluvialis*, but having ashy-gray instead of white axillars. The Swiss bullhead, or black-bellied plover, is *Squatarola helvetica*, inhabiting most parts of the world, and having four toes. (See cut under *Squatarola*.) Many small plovers with white under parts, and rings or bands of black on the head, neck, or breast, are known as *ring-plovers* or *ring-necks*, and mostly belong to the genus *Ægialites*. (See also *killdee*.) The most singular of these is the crook-billed plover, *Anarhynchus frontalis*, having the bill bent sidewise. It inhabits New Zealand. The mountain-plover of the western United States is *Podasocys montanus*. Some plovers are known as *dotterel* and *Eudromias*.) The thicknees, stone-plovers, or stone-curlews are birds of the family *Œdicnemidæ*. (See cut under *Œdicnemus*.) Stilt-plovers are the stilts, *Himantopinæ*. (See cut under *stilt*.) The crab-plover is *Dromas ardeola*. "Plovers' eggs," so called in England, are laid by the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*.

Crook-billed Plover (*Anarhynchus frontalis*).



So-called Plover's Egg (that of *Vanellus cristatus*).

3. In various parts of the United States, the Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, more fully called *upland, highland, pasture, field, corn-field, prairie, grass*, and *plain plover*. See cut under *Bartramia*. — 4. The greater or lesser yellowshanks, *Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*, commonly called *yellow-legged plovers*. [Local, U. S.] — 5†. A loose woman: otherwise called a *quail*.

Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I have neither *plover* nor quail for them; perauade this . . . to become a bird o' the game.

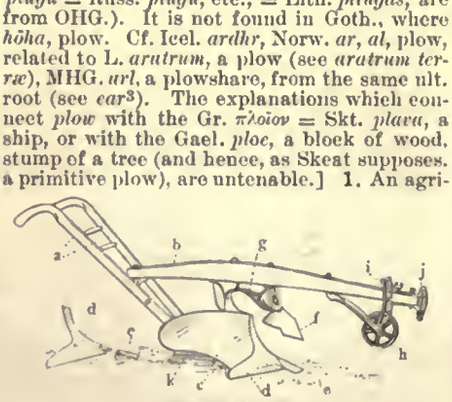
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Bastard plover. See *bastard*. — **Bishop plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] — **Black-bellied plover.** See def. 2. — **Black-breasted plover.** (*a*) The golden plover in full plumage. [Ireland.] (*b*) The black-heart plover. [Local, U. S.] — **Black-heart plover,** the black-bellied or black-breasted sandpiper; the American dunlin. [Local, Canada.] — **Bullhead-plover.** See *bullhead*, 4. — **Golden plover.** See def. 1. — **Gray plover.** (*a*) A misnomer of the knot, *Tringa canutus*, a sandpiper in winter plumage. [Scotland.] (*b*) The golden plover when young. [Ireland.] — **Great plover,** the stone-plover. — **Green plover,** the lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*. [Ireland.] — **Helvetian plover,** the Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. — **Highland plover,** the Bartramian sandpiper. Also called *Bartram's highland snipe*. — **Hill-plover,** the golden plover. [Ferfar.] — **Kentish plover,** *Ægialites cantianus*, a small ring-plover of wide distribution in the eastern hemisphere: so called because the specimens from which it was first described (by Dr. John Latham) were received from Mr. Boys of Sandwich in Kent, England. — **Long-legged plover,** a longshanks or stilt; a bird of the genus *Himantopus*. — **Mud-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, British.] — **Norfolk plover,** the stone-plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. — **Oyster-plover,** the oyster-catcher. — **Plover's page.** See *page*[2]. — **Red-legged plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres;* the red-legs. [Massachusetts.] — **Ringed plover.** See *Ægialites* and *killdee*. — **Rock-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Wexford, Ireland.] — **Ruddy plover,** the sanderling or three-toed sandpiper, *Calidris arenaria*, when in full plumage: chiefly a book-name. — **Sea-plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Local, British.] — **Silver plover.** Same as *gray plover* (*a*). — **Spanish plover,** the willet, or semipalmated tattler, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *March.* [Jamaica.] — **Speckled-back** or **streaked-back plover,** the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] — **Spur-winged plover.** See *Chettusia*. — **Strand plover,** *Squatarola helvetica*. [Cork, Ireland.] — **Whistling plover.** (*a*) The golden plover. (*b*) *Squatarola helvetica*. (*c*) The Norfolk plover. [Various localities.] — **Wry-billed plover,** the crook-billed plover. See second cut above. — **Yellow plover,** the golden plover. [East Lothian.] (See also *lark-plover, marsh-plover, piping-plover, stone-plover*.)

plover-quail (pluv'ėr-kwāl), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Pedionomus*.

plover-snipe (pluv'ėr-snīp), *n.* Any bird of the group *Pressirostres*.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *pleugh, pleuch;* < ME. *plowe, plowe, plough, ploughe, plowghe, plouz, plouh, ploghe, plughe, ploh*, a plow, a plowland, < AS. *plōh* (rare), a plowland (not found in AS. in the sense of 'plow,' for which the reg. word was *sulh*, > E. dial. *sull, sullow*), = OFries. *plōch* = D. *ploeg* = MLG. *plōch, plūch* = OHG. *pfluog, pfluoh, phluog, fluog, fluoc, plōh, pluag*, MHG. *phluoc, pfluoc*, G. *pflug* = Icel. *plōgr* = Sw. *plog* = Dan. *plor*, a plow; perhaps from the root of *play*[1] (AS. *plegan*) and *plight*[1] (AS. *pliht*), with ref. to the activity or labor involved: cf. MHG. *phluoc, pfluoc*, business, occupation, maintenance. Like *play* and *plight*, the word *plow* belongs only to Teut. (the Slav., etc., forms, OBulg. *plugŭ* = Russ. *plugŭ*, etc., = Lith. *plingas*, are from OHG.). It is not found in Goth., where *hōha*, plow. Cf. Icel. *ardhr*, Norw. *ar, al*, plow, related to L. *arutrum*, a plow (see *aratrum terræ*), MHG. *url*, a plowshare, from the same ult. root (see *ear*[3]). The explanations which connect *plow* with the Gr. *πλοῖον* = Skt. *plava*, a ship, or with the Gael. *ploc*, a block of wood, stump of a tree (and hence, as Skeat supposes, a primitive plow), are untenable.] 1. An agricultural implement, drawn by animals or moved by steam-power, used to cut the ground and turn it up so as to prepare it for the reception of seeds. The soil is cut to a depth of several inches, raised up, and turned over by the progress of the plow, the object being to expose a new surface to the air and, by pulverizing and loosening the soil, to fit it for the reception of seed and the vigorous growth of crops. The plow, in various forms, is also much used for other purposes. In its modern form, the common agricultural plow essentially consists of a *plow-beam* provided with a *clevis* for attachment of draft-animals; *handles*, connected with each other and cross-braced by the *rounds;* a *mold-board*, usually of cast-iron; a *plowshare*, usually of steel, or steel-pointed, and bolted to the mold-board; a *land-side*, usually of cast-iron, attached to the mold-board near the front edge of the latter and in line with the beam; a *colter*, of wrought-iron with a tempered-steel edge, attached to the beam in line with the front edge of the mold-board; and a *standard* or *sheth*, projecting upward from and usually integral with the mold-board, and connecting the latter with the beam. The rear end of the beam is attached to the land-side handle, one handle being attached to the rear part of the land-side and the other to the rear part of the mold-board. Often a wheel is adjustably attached to the beam near the clevis, for gaging the depth of the furrow.



American Plow.

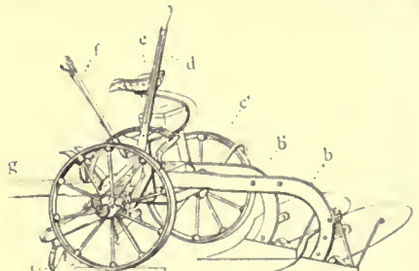
a, handles; *b*, beam; *c*, mold-board; *d*, share; *e*, slip-point (can be replaced when broken or worn); *f*, colter; *g*, colter-brace; *h*, wheel (gages depth of furrow); *i*, arc by which the wheel is set to regulate depth of furrow; *j*, clevis; *k*, land-side.

2. Figuratively, tillage; culture of the earth; agriculture. *Johnson.* — 3. A tool that furrows, grooves, planes, cuts, or otherwise acts by pushing or shoving, like a plow. (*a*) In *woodworking*, a kind of plane used for grooving door-stiles and similar work. It has an adjustable fence, and is usually adapted to carry eight different widths of plane-irons, for different widths of grooves. (*b*) In *cloth-manuf.*, an instrument for cutting the flushing parts of the pile or nap of fustian. (*c*) The cutting-knife of a plow-press. (*d*) In *bookbinding*, a hand-implement for cutting or trimming the edges of books. Machines for the same purpose have rendered the bookbinders' plow almost obsolete. (*e*) A narrow shovel used in malting to bring the grains underneath to the surface. (*f*) A rimmer or fatting-knife: as, a mackerel-*plow*. See *rimmer*. (*g*) A hanging connection extending from a car propelled by electricity through the slot of the underground conduit, by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor on the car.

4†. A plowland.

And I'll gie him to his dowry
Full fifty *ploughs* of land.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 76).

Black-land plow, a plow specially adapted to plowing rich soil free from stones, as the black lands of prairies. — **Double mold-board plow,** a plow which, instead of a land-side, has a second mold-board with curvature the reverse of the ordinary mold-board, so that it turns a double furrow, throwing the earth in opposite directions. It is used for making surface-drains, ridging up, etc. — **Double plow.** (*a*) A plow by which two furrows can be turned at the same time; a gang-plow consisting of two single plows. (*b*) A plow which can be adjusted to turn a furrow either to the right or to the left. Also called *drill-plow, reversible plow*, and *turning mold-board plow*. — **Gang-plow,** two or more plows attached to a single stock or frame, generally having wheels as a sulky-plow has, with adjustable devices for regulating the depth of furrows, and also a seat for the plowman, except when moved by steam. Compare *steam-plow*. — **Hand-plow,** a light small plow sometimes used in gardening, drawn or pushed by hand. — **Hoe-plow.** Same as *horse-hoe*. — **Mole-plow,** a plow with a long standard or sheth, to the lower part of which is attached an iron shoe or burrowing-tool which makes a burrow under the surface without turning a furrow. It is used for under-draining. The shoe is sometimes so attached to the lower part of the sheth as to permit its free motion around stones, etc. — **Paring-plow.** Same as *sod-plow* (which see). — **Pillow of a plow.** See *pillow*. — **Reversible plow.** Same as *double plow* (*b*). — **Seeding-plow,** a plow with a box for holding and scattering seed in the path of the furrow. — **Shim-colter plow,** a plow having in advance of the mold-board of the principal plow a small inclined share or scraper, which cuts off weeds and scrapes them, and sometimes spread manure, into the furrow previously plowed, where the main plow covers them. — **Shim-plow,** a plow cutting off a shallow slice from the surface of land, for killing out weeds. Also called *shim*. — **Side-hill plow,** a plow with a reversible mold-board, which can be turned to throw the furrow downhill in plowing in opposite directions along the side or slope of a hill. Also called *hillside-plow* and *turn-wrest plow*. — **Shovel-plow,** a plow with a triangular share, but having no mold-board. It is used for cultivating growing crops. The double shovel-plow has a very broad triangular share attached to two standards. — **Skeleton-plow,** a plow in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form, to lessen friction. *E. H. Knight.* — **Steam-plow,** a heavy plow or gang of plows driven



Gang-plow.

a, rear plow; *a'*, front plow; *b*, long beam; *b'*, short beam; *c*, wheel running on land; *c'*, wheel running in furrow; *d*, lever; *e*, seat; *f*, ratchet-adjusting lever; *g*, pole.

by steam-power. Steam-plows, operating on various principles, are in use in farming on a large scale. Some are driven by a single stationary engine, which winds an endless rope (generally of wire) passing over pulleys attached to an apparatus called the *anchor*, fixed at the opposite headland, and round a drum connected with the engine itself. Others are driven by two engines, one at each headland, thus superseding the anchor. As steam-plowing apparatus are usually beyond both the means and the requirements of any but the largest farmers, companies have been formed at various places for hiring them out. Locomotive engines drawing gangs of plows have been tried, but compact the soil so injuriously that their use has been practically abandoned.—**Straddle-plow**, a plow with two triangular parallel shares set a little apart, used for running on each side of a row of dropped corn for covering the seed. *E. H. Knight.*—**Subsoil-plow**, a plow with a long standard and a share, but having no mold-board. Following the ordinary plow, it loosens the earth in the bottom of the ordinary furrow, while itself turning no furrow.—**Sulky-plow**, a plow attached to an axle with two wheels, the axle carrying a seat for the plowman and mechanism for adjusting and guiding the plow. *E. H. Knight.*—**The Plow**, the prominent seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear; Charles's Wain.—**To hold the plow.** See *hold*[1].—**To put one's hand to the plow**, figuratively, to begin a task; commence an undertaking.—**Turn-wrest plow.** Same as *side-hill plow.*—**Wheel-plow.** (*a*) A plow in which the depths of furrows are gaged by a wheel or wheels attached to the plow and running upon the surface of the land. (*b*) A plow having a wheel in the space between the land-side and the mold-board, reducing the friction of the plow by bearing the weight. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *balance-plow, ice-plow, prairie-plow, snow-plow, sod-plow.*)

plow, plough (plou), *v.* [< ME. *plowen* (?), *plowghen* = D. *ploegen* = MLG. *plogen* = MHG. *phluogen, pfluogen*, G. *pflügen* = Icel. *plægja* = Sw. *plöja* = Dan. *pløje*, plow; from the noun. The older verb for 'plow' is *ear:* see *ear*[3].]

I. *trans.* 1. To turn up with a plow; till.

I should be vnwilling to go thither, . . . much lesse to carry an Oxe or an Horse with me to *plough* the ground. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 83.

It 's I hae fifty acres of land;
It 's a *plow'd* and sawn already.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 78).

2. To make furrows, grooves, or ridges in, as with a plow; furrow; figuratively, to move through like a plow; make one's way through.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 38.

Here 's a health to the mariners
That *plough* the raging main.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 125).

3. To effect as with a plow; traverse like a plow.

A Fleet for Gaul addrest
Ploughs her bold course across the wondering seas.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 15.

4. To trim or square, as the edges of paper, with a plow. See *plow*, *n.*, 3 (*d*).

Cutting or *ploughing* the edges [of a book] with a knife-edged instrument called the plough. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 43.

5. To cut or gash (a fish) with the plow or rimmer. [American fisheries.]—6. To reject, as a candidate in an examination; pluck. [British university slang.]

"I have been cramming for smalls; and now I am in two races at Henley, and that rather puts the snaffle on reading and gooseberry pie, . . . and adds to my chance of being *ploughed* for smalls." "What does it all mean?" inquired mamma, "'gooseberry pie' and 'the snaffle' and '*ploughed*?'" "Well, the gooseberry pie is really too deep for me; but '*ploughed*' is the new Oxfordish for 'plucked.'" *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, Prol.

To plow in, to cover by plowing: as, to *plow in* wheat.—**To plow up** or **out**, to turn out of the ground by plowing.

All Egypt shall be *plough'd up* with dishonour.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

The Arctic glaciers reach the sea, enter it, often *ploughing up* its bottom into submarine moraines.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 134.

II. *intrans.* To turn up the soil with a plow; till the soil with a plow.

He that *plougheth* shall *plough* in hope. 1 Cor. ix. 10.

plowable, ploughable (plou'a-bl), *a.* [< *plow, plough*, + *-able.*] Capable of being plowed; arable.

plow-almst (plou'ämz), *n.* A small coin paid to the church in England, in the early Anglo-Saxon period, for every plowland, or for every use of a plow between certain fixed dates.

plow-beam (plou'bēm), *n.* [< ME. *plow-beem, ploghe-beme;* < *plow* + *beam.*] The solid horizontally projecting part of the frame of a plow, by which it is drawn. See cuts under *plow.*

He was a little annoyed when Magill, getting down from the *plow-beam*, stopped him.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xvi.

plow-bolt (plou'bōlt), *n.* A bolt for securing the share, land-side, or mold-board of a plow to the stock. The head is chamfered or countersunk, and in the former case generally has a square or fin, to prevent it from turning when the nut is screwed on. *E. H. Knight.*

plow-bote (plou'bōt), *n.* In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) Wood or timber allowed to a tenant for the repair of instruments of husbandry. (*b*) A strip of land set apart in the open-field system of cultivation in the ancient village community for the carpenter on a manor for the repair of the plows and other farm implements.

plowboy, ploughboy (plou'boi), *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a rustic boy; an ignorant country fellow.

plow-clevis (plou'klev'is), *n.* A clevis of special form used on a plow at the end of the plow-beam. It is a stirrup-shaped piece with three loops, one over another, in any one of which the open ring of the doubletree may be placed, according to the depth of furrow desired. *E. H. Knight.*

plower, plougher (plou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *plougher* = D. *ploeger* = G. *pflüger* = Icel. *plögari;* as *plow* + *-er*[1].] One who plows land; a cultivator.

The countrey people themselves are great *plowers*, and small spenders of corne. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

plow-foott, *n.* [ME. *plouhfot;* < *plow* + *foot.*] A plow-tail; a plow-handle.

My *plouh-fot* shal be my pyk-staf and picche a-two the rotes,
And help my euiter to kerue and clanse the forwes.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 64.

plow-gang (plou'gang), *n.* Same as *plowland*, 2. In Scotland a plow-gang of land was formerly the property qualification to hunt under the game-laws.

plow-gate (plou'gāt), *n.* Same as *plow-gang.*

plow-handle (plou'han'dl), *n.* [< ME. *ploghe handylle.*] Same as *plow-tail.*

plow-head (plou'hed), *n.* [< ME. *ploghe-hede.*] A plowshare: same as *bridle*, 5.

plowing-machine (plou'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A steam-plow.

plow-iron (plou'ī'ėrn), *n.* The colter of a plow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 20.

plowk, *n.* [Also (dial.) *plook, pluke;* < late ME. *plowke*, a pimple; cf. *plowked*, pimply.] A pimple. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 284. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

plowkedt, *a.* [ME. *plowked, pluecid;* < *plowk* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with pimples; pimply.

Polidarius was *pluccid* as a pork fat.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3837.

plow-knife (plou'nīf), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a flat knife (about 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and ¼ inch thick) with a rounded and pointed cutting-face, sharpened on one side only, which follows the groove of the bookbinders' plow in cutting books or paper.

plowky, *a.* [Also *plooky;* < ME. *plowkky;* < *plowk* + *-y*[1].] Pimply. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

For hyme that is smetyne of his awenne blode, and spredis alle over his lymmes, and waxes *plowkky* and brekes owte. Quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 284.

Plooky, plooky are your cheeks,
And *plooky* is your chin.
Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 256).

His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun, and his nose as red as a partan's tae. *Galt*, Provost, xxxii. (*Davies.*)

plowland, ploughland (plou'land), *n.* [< ME. *plowlond, plowe-lond, plouz-lond* (= D. *ploegland* = MLG. *plochland* = G. *pflugland* = Icel. *plögsland* = Sw. *plogland* = Dan. *pløjeland*); < *plow* + *land*[1].] 1. Land that is plowed or that is suitable for tillage.—2. In early English tenures, as much land as could be tilled with the use of one plow; a hide of land; a caruecate. It was a descriptive term by which land might be granted with the buildings thereon. The difference in early authorities as to the area is probably to be explained by differences in local customs of husbandry and in the arableness of the soil, and especially by the fact that in some districts, and perhaps most generally, the plow was drawn by eight oxen, while in others it may have been drawn by four. It seems generally to have contained about 100 acres more or less. Compare *oxland.*

The pris of a *plouz-lond* of penyes so rounde
To sparalle that pyler were pure lytel.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 169.

Jugum terræ, or half a *plow land*, is as much as two oxen can till. *Sheppard*, Touchstone.

Others say that one oxgange of land containeth 15 acres, and 8 oxganges make a *plow land.* *Coke upon Littleton.*

plowman, ploughman (plou'man), *n.*; pl. *plowmen, ploughmen* (-men). [< ME. *plowman, plougman* (= G. *pflugmann*); < *plow* + *man.*] One who plows or guides a plow; a farm laborer who is or may be engaged in plowing.

Wille . . . wrouȝte that here is wryten, and other werkes bothe
Of Peres the *Plowman*, and mechel puple al-so.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 102.

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry.
Sir W. Temple.

Like any *Ploughman* toll'd the little God,
His Tune he whistled, and his Wheat he sow'd.
Prior, Cupid turned Ploughman (trans.).

Plowman's fee. See *fee*[2].—**Plowman's spikenard.** See *spikenard.*

plowmbet, plowmet, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *plum*[1].

plowmeatt (plou'mēt), *n.* Cereal food, as distinguished from flesh-meat.

Some countryes lack *plough-meat*,
And some do lack cow-meat.
Tusser, Husbandry, April's Abstract.

Plow Monday (plou mun'dā). The Monday after Twelfth-day, or the termination of the Christmas holidays, when the labors of the plow usually began, observed in England as a rustic festival. On that day it is the custom of plowmen to draw a plow from door to door, soliciting drink-money. Also called *Rock Monday.*

Plough Monday next, after that Twelfth tide is past,
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.
Tusser, Husbandry, Ploughman's Feasting Days.

plowngyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *plungy.*

plow-point (plou'point), *n.* A detachable share at the front end of a plow-body, forming an apex to the junction of mold-board, sole, and land-side. *E. H. Knight.*

plow-press (plou'pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *cutting-press*, 2.

plow-service (plou'sėr'vis), *n.* In early English tenancies, the service rendered by villeins or other tenants in plowing the lands of the lord's manor, or furnishing oxen to the team therefor.

plowshare, ploughshare (plou'shār), *n.* [< ME. *plouhschare* (= MLG. *plōchschare* = MHG. *pfluocschar*, G. *pflugschar*); < *plow* + *share*[2].] 1. The share of a plow, or that part which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the slice to the mold-board, which turns it over; the soek of a plow. See first cut under *plow.*

Countries by future *Plow-shares* to be torn,
And Cities rais'd by Nations yet unborn.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. In *anat.*, the vomer.

plowshare-bone (plou'shār-bōn), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the vomer.—2. In *ornith.*, the pygostyle.

plow-shoe (plou'shö), *n.* A block of wood fitted under the point of a plowshare when not in use, to prevent it from penetrating the soil.

plow-silver (plou'sil'vėr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, money paid by tenants and retainers in commutation of service due in plowing the lands of the lord of the manor.

plow-sock (plou'sok), *n.* Same as *plowshare*, 1. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

plow-staff (plou'stâf), *n.* [< ME. *ploghe-staffe.*] A kind of paddle to clear the colter and share of a plow when choked with earth or weeds: called in Scotland a *pattle* or *pettle.*

plow-star (plou'stär), *n.* See *the Plow*, under *plow.*

Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestiat hanging:
Thee seun stars stormy, twise told thee *plowstar*, eke Arcture. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 528. (*Davies.*)

plow-stertt, *n.* [ME. (= D. *ploegstaart* = MLG. *ploehstert* = G. *pflugsterz, pflugsterze* = Sw. *plogstjert* = Dan. *plovstjert*), < *plow* + *stert*, tail.] Same as *plow-tail.*

plow-stilt (plou'stilt), *n.* A handle of a plow.

plow-swain (plou'swān), *n.* A plowman.

Beasts leave their stals, *plough-swains* their fires forego,
Nor are the meadows white with drifts of snow.
Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of Odes of Horace, i. 4. (*Davies.*)

plow-tail (plou'tāl), *n.* That part of a plow which the plowman holds; the handle of a plow.

plow-team (plou'tēm), *n.* In early English times, usually a team of eight oxen, commonly yoked four abreast. The estimated work of such a team served as a measure of land. See *plowland*, 2.

plow-tree (plou'trē), *n.* A plow-handle.

I whistled the same tunes to my horses, and held my *plow-tree* just the same, as if no King nor Queen had ever come to spoil my tune or hand.
Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxiv.

plow-truck (plou'truk), *n.* An attachment to a plow, in the form of a riding-seat supported on two wheels, to enable the plowman to ride at his work. See *sulky-plow*, under *plow.*

plow-wise (plou'wiz), *a.* Going alternately forward and backward in parallel lines, as in plowing.

This was succeeded by Boustrophedon, or *plough-wise* writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 33.

plow-witcher (plou'wich'ėr), *n.* One of a company of plowmen and other field-laborers who drag a plow from house to house, soliciting drink-money, with mumming, dancing, and other sports, preparatory to the first plowing after the Christmas holidays. See *Plow Monday.* [Local, Eng.]

Seven companies of *plough-witchers* waited upon me in my South Lincolnshire home; and some of the performers — Bessy, the Doctor, the Valiant Soldier, &c. — went through the recital of their little play.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 86.

plowwright, ploughwright (plou'rit), *n.* One who makes and repairs plows.

Ploughwrite, cartwright, knacker, and smith.
Tusser, Husbandry, Corn Harvest.

ploy[1] (ploi), *n.* [Abbr. of *employ*.] 1. Employment.—2. A harmless frolic; a merrymaking. [Scotch.]

ploy[2] (ploi), *r. i.* [Cf. *deploy*.] *Milit.*, to move from line into column: the opposite of *deploy*.

ployment (ploi'ment), *n.* [< *ploy*[2] + *-ment*.] *Milit.*, the formation of column from line.

Pluchea (plö'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cassini, 1817), named after N. A. *Pluche*, a French abbé who wrote upon natural history in 1732.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ*, type of the subtribe *Pluchеineæ*, characterized by the corymbose heads of flowers with dry broad bracts, each head containing numerous truncate thread-shaped pistillate flowers in many outer rows, and a few perfect but sterile five-cleft flowers in the center. There are about 35 species, natives of warmer parts of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia, a few herbaceous and extending into the central or northern United States on the coast, the others shrubs or undershrubs. They are woolly or glutinous, with a strong or camphoric odor, bearing alternate toothed leaves, and white, yellow, or purplish flowers. *P. camphorata* is the salt-marsh fleabane of the Atlantic coast, sometimes called *camphor-plant*. *P. odorata* is the riverside tobacco of the West Indies.

pluck[1] (plnk), *v. t.* [< ME. *plukken, plokken, plockien* (pret. *pluckede, plukkede*, pp. *plukked*, irreg. pret. *plyghte*, pp. *plyght*), < AS. *pluccian, pluccigean, ploccan* (pret. *pluccede*, pp. *plucced*) = D. *plukken* = MLG. *plucken*, LG. *plukken* = OHG. **pfluechen* (not found), MHG. *phlücken, pflücken*, G. *pflücken* = Icel. *plukka, plokka* = Sw. *plocka* = Dan. *plukke*, pick, pluck; hardly a Teut. word, the Scand. forms being appar. borrowed from AS. or LG., and these prob. derived, through OHG. or Goth. (where, however, the word is not recorded), from an early Rom. (LL.) verb **pilicare*, **pilucare*, found in OIt. *pelucare, peluccare, piluccare*, It. *piluccare*, pluck (grapes), pick off (grapes) one by one, = Pr. *pelucar*, pick out, = OF. *plocquer*, in secondary form **plucquier, plusquier, pelukier, peluchier*, F. dial. (Picard) *pluquer, pluskier, ploki, plucher*, F. in comp. *éplucher*, pick, gather (the F. forms prob. in part reflections of the LG.); the ref. to plucking grapes (which suggests the means of its early introduction into Teut. use) being a particular application or transfer of the orig. sense (OIt. *pelucare*, etc.) 'pick out hairs one by one,' as explained under the derivative *peruke*, the verb (LL. **pilicare*, **pilucare*) being derived, with freq. formative (L. *-ic-are*, LL. **-uc-are*, It. *-ucare, -ucc-are*, etc., the same occurring in *pluuge*, ult. < ML. **plumbicare*), from L. *pilus*, hair, a hair: see *pile*[4], *peruke* (and *periwig* and *wig*), and also *plush*, from the same source. No evidence of the existence of the Rom. (LL.) verb at a period early enough to produce the earliest Teut. forms is found; analogous verbs in *-icare* are, however, found, and the explanation here given meets all the other conditions. It will be observed that *pluck* still refers in most instances to pulling hair or feathers or berries or flowers, and that L. *pilus*, hair, has had in other respects a remarkable development.] 1. To pull off, as feathers from a fowl, or fruit or flowers from a plant; pick off; gather; pick or cull, as berries or flowers.

Hise discipils *pluckiden* eeris of corn, and thei frotynge with her hondis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke vi. 1.

Al sodeynly thre leves have I *plyght*
Out of his book right as he radde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 790.

I'll show thee the best springs;
I'll *pluck* thee berries;
I'll fish for thee. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 164.

As thro' the land at eve we went,
And *pluck'd* the ripen'd ears.
Tennyson, Princess, i. (song).

2. To pull; draw; drag: used either literally or figuratively.

Pluck him headlong from the usurped throne.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 65.

What poor fate follow'd thee, and *pluck'd* thee on,
To trust thy sacred life to an Egyptian?
Fletcher (and another), False One, ii. 1.

The best part of himselfe he had lost before in Apostasie, which *plucked* this destruction upon him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

It is their Custom to make Men sit on the Floor, as they do, cross-legg'd like Taylors; But I had not strength then to *pluck* up my Heels in that manner.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 502.

Especially — 3. To pull sharply; pull with sudden force or jerk; give a tug or twitch to; twitch; snatch; twang, as the strings of a harp or guitar.

Sodeynly he *plyghte* his hors aboute.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 15.

Merlin caught the flayle of the yate and *plukked* it to hym, and yede oute as lightly as it hadde not haue ben lokked, and than departed oute mag[r]e how it grucchid.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 206.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valour *plucks* dead lions by the beard.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 138.

I have been *pluck'd* and tugg'd by th' hair o' th' head
About a gallery half an acre long.
Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

E'en children followed, with endearing wile,
And *pluck'd* his gown, to share the good man's smile.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 184.

4. To strip, as a fowl, by pulling off its feathers; strip the feathers from: as, to *pluck* a fowl.

Since I *plucked* geese, played truant, and whipped top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1. 26.

The King of Great Britain used to send for his Ambassadors from Abroad to *pluck* Capons at Home.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 31.

5. To reject, after a university or other examination, as not coming up to the required standard. [College slang, Eng.]

He went to college, and he got *plucked*, I think they call it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

If a man is *plucked* — that is, does not get marks enough to pass — his chance of a Fellowship is done for.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 258.

I trust that I have never *plucked* a candidate in the Schools without giving him every opportunity of setting himself right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 386.

Plucked instrument, in *music*. See *instrument*, 3 (c).—**To pluck a crow with one**, to pick a quarrel with one.

O, these courtiers, neighbours, are pestilent knaves; but, ere I'll suffer it, I'll *pluck a crow with some* of 'em.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

To pluck a pigeon. See *pigeon*.—**To pluck down a side.** See the quotation.

Other that never learned to shoot, nor yet knoweth good shaft nor bow, will be as busy as the best, but such one commonly *plucketh down a side* [to *pluck down a side*, I believe, is to shoot on one side into the ground], and crafty archers which be against him will be both glad of him, and also ever ready to lay and bet with him: it were better for such one to sit down than shoot.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 8.

To pluck off†, to descend in regard to rank or title; descend lower.

Pluck off a little;
I would not be a young count in your way.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 40.

To pluck up. (*a*) To pull or haul up suddenly; remove entirely or by the roots; eradicate; hence, to exterminate; destroy: as, to *pluck up* weeds.

They *pluckt up* anchor, and away did sayle.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 331).

But if they will not obey, I will utterly *pluck up* and destroy that nation, saith the Lord. Jer. xii. 17.

I observed that the corn here was *plucked up* by the roots, according to the antient usage, which is retained also in the upper Ægypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 131.

(*b*) To summon or muster up: as, to *pluck up* courage, spirit, etc.

Pluk vp thi hert, my dere mayster.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 2).

Pluck up thy spirits; look cheerfully upon me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 38.

Why did not Little-faith *pluck up* a greater heart?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 188.

Pluck up a little resolution, and we shall soon be out of the reach of her malignity.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

(*c*) *Intrans.*, to collect one's self; gather spirit or courage.

Bene. You break jests as braggarts do their blades. . . .
D. Pedro. But, soft you, let me be. *Pluck up*, my heart, and be sad [serious]. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 207.

pluck[1] (plnk), *n.* [= D. *pluk*, plucking, gathering, crop, = Sw. *plock* = Dan. *pluk*, gathering; from the verb: see *pluck*, *v.* In def. 4 the same word, the heart, liver, and lights being 'plucked out' in preparing the carcass for market. In def. 5 a colloq. fig. use of sense 4, like *heart* and *liver* in similar expressions.] 1. A pull; a tug; a twitch; a snatch: as, he gave the sword a *pluck*.

Were they [the bones] dry, they could not . . . without great difficulty yield to and obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

2†. A blow; a stroke.—3†. A bout; a round.

Why, wylt thou fyght a *plucke*?
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 423).

4. The heart, liver, and lungs or lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal used as butchers' meat: also used figuratively or humorously of the like parts of a human being.

It vexes me to the *pluck* that I should lose walking this delicious day. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xviii.

There were lower depths yet: there were the purl houses, where "Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their *Plucks*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 234.

Hence — 5. Heart; courage; spirit; determined energy; resolution in the face of difficulties.

Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck*.
Thackeray.

Be firm! one constant element in luck
Is genuine, solid, old Teutonic *pluck*.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Attracted by the fame of Botta's discoveries, he [Layard] set to work digging at Nineveh with that *pluck*, that energy, and at the same time that discriminating judgment, which he has since shown on other occasions.
Max Müller, Biograph. Essays, p. 289.

pluck[2] (pluk), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. Ir. Gael. *pluc*, a lump, knot, bunch, *ploc*, a club, plug, block: see *plug* and *block*[1].] The pogge, *Agonus cataphractus*. [Scotch.]

plucked[1] (plukt), *p. a.* Having the long stiff hairs removed: said of the pelt of a fur-seal.

plucked[2] (plukt), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, spirit, courage, + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with pluck or courage: with a qualifying adjective. [Colloq.]

"What, going?" said he, "and going for good? I wish I was such a good-*plucked* one as you, Miss Anville."
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, On a Peal of Bells, note.

A very sensible man, and has seen a deal of life, and kept his eyes open, but a terrible hard-*plucked* one. Talked like a book to me all the way, but he hanged if I don't think he has a thirty-two-pound shot under his ribs instead of a heart. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iv. (*Davies.*)

plucker (pluk'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

2. A machine for straightening and cleaning long wool to render it fit for combing. It has a traveling apron which feeds the ends of the tufts to a pair of spiked rollers, by which tufts and locks are opened, and whence they proceed to a fanning apparatus for cleaning. It is usually managed by a boy.

Plückerian (plü-kē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Plücker* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the geometrician Julius Plücker (1801–68).—**Plückerian characteristic**, one of the quantities entering into the Plückerian equations.—**Plückerian equations**, equations published in 1834, substantially as follows: Let m be the order of a plane curve, n its class, δ its nodes, κ its cusps, τ its bitangents, and ι its inflections. Then

$$3m - \kappa = 3n - \iota;$$
$$2\delta = m^2 \quad m \quad n - 3\kappa;$$
$$2\tau = n^2 \quad n \quad m - 3\iota.$$

Plücker's formulæ. See *formula*.

pluckily (pluk'i-li), *adv.* In a plucky manner; with courage or spirit. [Colloq.]

"No," said Frank, *pluckily*, as he put his horse into a faster trot. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxix.

pluckiness (pluk'i-nes), *n.* The character of being plucky; pluck; courage.

Her quaint, queer expression, in which curiosity, *pluckiness*, and a foretaste of amusement mingled.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

pluckless (pluk'les), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, + *-less*.] Without pluck; faint-hearted. [Colloq.]

plucky (pluk'i), *a.* [< *pluck*[1], *n.*, 5, + *-y*[1].] Possessing pluck, or spirit and courage; spirited; courageous. [Colloq.]

If you're *plucky*, and not over-subject to fright,
And go and look over that chalk-pit white,
You may see, if you will,
The Ghost of old Gill.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 146.

pluff (pluf), *v. t.* [Imitative of a sudden puff; cf. *puff* and *fluff*[2].] To throw out smoke or fine dust in quick whiffs, as by igniting gunpowder or throwing out hair-powder from a puffball. [Scotch.]

pluff (pluf), *n.* [< *pluff*, *v.*] 1. A puff of smoke or dust, as from gunpowder or hair-powder. [Scotch.]

The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther. *Galt*, Steam-Boat, p. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

2†. An instrument used in powdering the hair, made like a sort of bellows, by which the powder was blown in a cloud. Also *powder-puff*.—3. In *bot.*, a Scotch name for a species of puffball, *Bovista lycoperdon*.

pluffy (pluf'i), *a.* [< *pluff* + *-y*[1].] Fluffy; puffy; blown up.

Light *pluffy* hair. *Albert Smith*, Pottleton Legacy, xxvii.

A good-looking fellow — a thought too *pluffy*, perhaps, and more than a thought too swaggering.
Lever, One of Them.

plug (plug), *n.* [< MD. *plugge*, D. *plug*, a bung, peg, plug, = MLG. *plugge*, LG. *plugge, plügge*, a plug, = MHG. *pfloc* (*pflock-*), *pflocke*, G. *pflock*, a peg, plug, = Sw. *plugg, pligg* = Norw. *plug* = Dan. *plög, plük* (prob. < LG.), plug, peg; cf. W.

ploc, a plug, block, = Ir. *ploc*, a plug, block, club: see *block*[1].] 1. A piece of wood or other substance, usually in the form of a peg or cork, used to stop a hole in a vessel; a stopple; a bung or stopper of any kind.—2. A peg, wedge, or other appliance driven in, or used to stop a hole or fill a gap. (*a*) A piece of wood driven horizontally into a wall, its end being then sawed away flush with the wall, to afford a hold for nails. (*b*) In *civil engin.*, a heavy peg or stake driven in flush with the surface of the ground as a permanent reference-point, as distinguished from a *stake*, one projecting above the ground. (*c*) A piece of boxwood cut to cylindrical form, used by wood-engravers. If any part of an engraved block has been injured, a circular hole is drilled through the block, large enough to remove the damaged part. A plug is then driven into the hole, and a new surface thus obtained which can be reëngraved.

This mode of repairing a block was practised by the German wood engravers of the time of Albert Durer. The *plug* which they inserted was usually square, and not circular as at present. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 369.

(*d*) A wedge-pin forced between a rail and its chair on a railway. (*e*) A spigot driven into place, as in a barrel, in contradistinction to one screwed in. (*f*) A wooden stopper fitted in the opening of the pump on a ship's deck during a storm, to protect the water-tanks against lightning; a pump-stopper.

3. A small piece of some substance, as metallic foil, used by a dentist to fill the cavity of a decayed tooth.—4. A branch pipe from a water-main, leading to a point where a hose can be conveniently attached, and closed by a cap or plug; a fire-plug.—5. In *die-sinking*, a cylindrical piece of soft steel the end of which is fitted to a matrix. When matrix and plug are forced together under heavy pressure, the intaglio design of the matrix is impressed in relief upon the plug. The plug is then hardened, and becomes a punch, which can be used to make impressions on die-faces, as for coining, etc.

6. A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco.

Tom brought out a corncob pipe for the preacher, and shaved him tobacco from a *plug*.
The Century, XXXVIII. 89.

7. A man's silk or dress hat; a plug-hat. [Slang.]—8. A worn, damaged, unfashionable, or otherwise injured article, which, by reason of its defects, has become undesirable, unsalable, or in a condition rendering it difficult to sell without a large reduction of its price, as a shelf-worn book, or an old horse worn down by hard work. Also *old plug*. [Colloq.]—9. A short, thick-set person. [Slang.]—10. A workman who has served no regular apprenticeship. [Slang.]—11. A sort of fishing-boat. [Cape Ann.]—12. Same as *plug-rod*, 1.—**Cutting plug**, in a chronographic apparatus for registering velocities of projectiles from one position in the bore of a gun to another, one of a series of plugs inserted into holes drilled radially in the gun-barrel from its exterior into the bore. The plug is connected with a looped electric conducting-wire of a primary circuit, and at its inner end is a small knife pivoted to the body of the plug in such manner that it slightly projects into the bore of the gun, and so arranged that, when forced radially outward by the passage of the projectile over it, it cuts the loop of the wire, and breaks the primary circuit. This induces a brief current in the secondary coil, which has one of its terminals arranged at the edge of one of a series of rapidly, uniformly, and synchronously rotating thin disks of equal diameter attached to a common shaft. The edges of the disks are coated with lampblack. The induced current of the secondary coil produces a spark at the terminal, which burns off a small dot in the peripheral coating. A number of the cutting plugs are inserted at uniform intervals in the gun. Each is serially related to one of the disks, in the order of succession from breech to muzzle of the gun; and when the gun is fired it records the instant the shot passes it on the edge of its related disk. From the angular distance between these records, the known diameter and rotating speed of the disks, the time occupied by the shot in moving from plug to plug is readily calculated; and it is asserted that intervals of time as small as one millionth of a second can be measured. The data thus obtained are of great value in the investigation of the action of explosives.—**Fusible plug.** See *fusible*.—**Plug-and-collar gage.** See *gage*[2].—**Plug and feathers**, a flat iron wedge (the *plug*) used in connection with two semi-cylindrical pieces of iron (the *feathers*), placed in a hole bored in a rock, with their flat surfaces toward each other, between which the wedge is driven with a sledge-hammer, the object being to split the rock. See *feather*, 2 (*d*).—**Plug center-bit.** See *center-bit*.

plug (plug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plugged*, ppr. *plugging*. [= MLG. *pluggen* = Sw. *plugga* = Dan. *plökke*, plug; from the noun.] 1. To stop with a plug; make tight by stopping a hole: as, to *plug* a decayed tooth; to *plug* a wound with lint.—2. To bit with a ball or bullet: as, to *plug* a buck with a rifle. [Slang, western U. S.]—3. To cut out a plug from: said of watermelons when a tapering plug is cut out to see if the fruit is ripe, and then replaced. [Eastern U. S.]

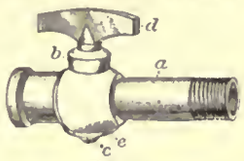
plug-arbor (plug'är″bor), *n.* A lathe attachment for mounting drill-chucks. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-basin (plug'bā″sn), *n.* A standing wash-basin with a plug-hole at the bottom for emptying. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-bayonet (plug'bā″o-net), *n.* A bayonet of the early type, which the soldier fixed into the muzzle of his piece. The haft or plug was often of horn, more commonly of wood, and the steel was secured to this by brass or iron mounting.

plugboard (plug'bōrd), *n.* A switchboard in which the connections are made by means of brass or other conducting plugs.

plug-cock (plug'kok), *n.* A cock in which a plug with a transverse hole in it is fitted into a transverse hole in a hollow barrel or cylinder, the diameter of the plug being greater than the interior diameter of the cylinder, and therefore permitting liquid to flow through the latter only when the transverse hole in the plug is so turned as to form a continuous passage with the hollow in the cylinder. The plugs are sometimes covered or packed with a yielding material, and are usually tapered, so that pressing them into their seats keeps them tight.



Plug-cock.
a, body or barrel; *b*, tapered plug; *c*, tightening-screw fitted to the bottom of *b*, and bearing upon a washer, *e*; *d*, thumb-piece, in large cocks replaced by a hand-lever or wrench.

plug-finisher (plug'fin″ish-ėr), *n.* In *dentistry*, a fine file, of a great variety of shapes, used for finishing the surfaces of plugs or fillings.

plugger (plug'ėr), *n.* One who or that which plugs; specifically, a dentists' instrument, of various forms, for driving and packing a filling material into a hole in a carious tooth. See *dental hammer*, under *hammer*[1]. *E. H. Knight.*

plugging-forceps (plug'ing-fôr″seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument or plugger used to compress a filling in a carious tooth. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-hat (plug'hat), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Slang.]

plughet, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *plowe*.

plug-hole (plug'hōl), *n.* A hole for a plug; a hole left by the removal of a plug.

A surbase had been taken down, leaving large *plug-holes* to be filled up. *Paper-hanger*, p. 21.

plug-joggle (plug'jog″l), *n.* The name given by Smeaton to a stone such as the center-stones of the Eddystone-lighthouse foundation, which were joggled into the surrounding stones, and also secured to the corresponding stones above and below by a central plug of stone.

plug-machine (plug'ma-shēn″), *n.* A machine combining a cutter and shaper for making wooden plugs for the draught-holes of beer- and liquor-casks.

plug-rod (plug'rod), *n.* 1. In a condensing engine, a rod connected with the working-beam and serving to drive the working-gear of the valves. Also called *plug*, *plug-tree*.—2. The air-pump rod of a steam-engine. *E. H. Knight.*

plug-switch (plug'swich), *n.* An arrangement in which electrical connection between two conductors is established by the insertion of a metallic plug.

plug-tap (plug'tap), *n.* 1. A cylindrical tap for cutting the dies of a screw-stock; a master-tap.—2. A tap slightly tapered at the end to facilitate its entrance in tapping a hole. *E. H. Knight.*

A *plug-tap* has the full depth of screw-thread all along its length. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 111.

plug-tree (plug'trē), *n.* Same as *plug-rod*, 1.

plug-ugly (plug'ug'li), *n.* A city ruffian; one of a band of rowdies who indulged in wanton assaults upon persons and property in streets and public places: first used in Baltimore. [Slang.]

plug-valve (plug'valv), *n.* A tapering valve fitting into a seat like a faucet. *E. H. Knight.*

plum[1] (plum), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *plumb* (as in *limb* for *lim*, *numb* for *num*, etc.); < ME. *plumme*, with vowel shortened, earlier *ploume*, < AS. *plūme*, *plȳme* = D. *pruim* = MLG. *plume*, LG. *plumme* = OHG. *pfrūma*, *pflūmo*, MHG. *pflūme*, *phlūme*, *phrūme*, *prūme*, *prūne*, G. *pflaume* = Icel. *plōma* = Sw. *plommon* = Dan. *blomme*, plum, = F. *prune* (> E. *prune*) = Pr. *pruna* = Sp. dial. *pruna* = It. *pruna*, *prugna*, f., a plum, < ML. *prūna*, f., a plum, L. *prūnum* (pl. *prūna*), neut., a plum, *prūnus*, f., a plum-tree, < Gr. *προύνον*, neut., *προύνος*, f., earlier *προύμνον*, neut., a plum, *προύμνη*, f., a plum-tree. Cf. Ir. *pluma* = Corn. *pluman* = Gael. *plumbas*, *plumbais*, plum (< E. ?). For the change of L. *r* to *l* and of *n* to *m*, cf. *pilgrim*, ult. < L. *peregrinus*. For the introduction of a Latin and Greek fruit-name into Tout., cf. *peach*[1] and *pear*[1], also *quince*, *quince*.] 1. A fruit of any of the trees called *plums* (see defs. 2 and 3); specifically, the fruit of a tree of the genus *Prunus*, distinguished from the peach and apricot by its smooth surface, smaller size, and unwrinkled stone, and from the cherry by the bloom on its surface and commonly larger size. Plums are of use chiefly as a dessert fruit (the green gage being esteemed the best of all varieties), and as a dried fruit in the form of prunes. (See *prune*[1].) Locally a liquor is manufactured from them, and sometimes an oil is expressed from the kernels.

2. One of several small trees of the genus *Prunus*, forming the section *Prunus* proper. The numerous varieties of the common garden-plum are often classed as *P. domestica*; but all these, together with the bullace-plum, known as *P. insititia* (see *bullace*), are believed to be derived ultimately from *P. spinosa* (*P. communis*), the blackthorn or sloe of Europe and temperate Asia, in its truly wild state a much-branched shrub, the branches often ending in a stout thorn. Plum-wood is useful in cabinet-work and turnery. The plum is chiefly cultivated in France (in the valley of the Loire), in Germany, and in Bosnia, Servia, and Croatia. In America the plum suffers greatly from the ravages of the curculio. (See *plum-curculio*.) The Japanese plum, *P. Japonica*, though not insect-proof, is a valued acquisition in California and the southern United States. For native species, see *beach-plum*, *cherry-plum*, and *wild plum*, below.

In Almaunt, in himselfe, in male, in peche,
Ys gratied *plumme*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

The harvest white *plum* is a base *plum*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 509.

It is as if the rose should pluck herself,
Or the ripe *plum* finger its misty bloom.
Keats, Posthumous Sonnets, xiv.

3. One of numerous trees of other genera bearing plum-like fruit. See phrases below.—4. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.

So when you've swallow'd the Potion, you sweeten your Mouth with a *Plumb*. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 4.

The dried grapes which the French term raisins secs, or raisins passés, we term simply raisins when used for eating uncooked, and *plums* when they form an ingredient in the famous English plum pudding.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 37.

5. A good thing; the best or choicest part; a sugar-plum: in allusion to the use of plums or raisins in cakes, plum-pudding, etc.

The reviewer who picks all the *plums* out of a book is a person who is regarded with reasonable terror and resentment by both authors and publishers.
The Academy, Nov. 2, 1889, p. 280.

Often, indeed, the foot-note contains the very *plum* of the page. *The Writer*, III. 120.

6. The sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally; sometimes, also, a person possessing such a sum. [Colloq., Eng.]

The Miser must make up his *Plumb*,
And dares not touch the hoarded Sum.
Prior, The Ladle, Moral.

Several who were *plums*, or very near it, became men of moderate fortunes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

An honest gentleman who sat next to me, and was worth half a *plumb*, stared at him. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

My brother Heidelberg was a warm man, a very warm man, and died worth a *plumb* at least: a *plumb!* ay, I warrant you, he died worth a *plumb* and a half.
Colman, Clandestine Marriage, iii.

Assyrian plum. See *sebesten*.—**Australian plum**, a date-plum or persimmon, *Diospyros* (*Cargillia*) *australis*, the black plum of Illawarra. For other Australian plums, see *Queensland plum* and *wild plum* (*e*).—**Beach-plum**, *Prunus maritima*, a straggling bush on the coast from Maine to Mexico, with a rather pleasant red or purple fruit, often preserved.—**Black plum.** See *Australian plum*.—**Blood-plum.** (*a*) See *Hæmatostaphis*. (*b*) A recently introduced Japanese plum with red flesh. [U. S.]—**Canada plum.** See *wild plum* (*b*), below.—**Cherry-plum**, a cherry-like form of the common plum, the variety *myrobalana*. Also called *myrobalan plum*.—**Chickasaw plum**, *Prunus angustifolia* (*P. Chicasa*), a species probably native in the southern Rocky Mountains, now naturalized widely eastward and northward. It bears a globose red or yellow fruit, thin-skinned and of pleasant flavor. It is often cultivated, receiving special attention as less subject than the common plum to the attacks of the curculio.—**Cocoa-plum**, *Chrysobalanus Icaco*. See *Chrysobalanus*.—**Damask plum.** Same as *damson plum*.—**Damson plum.** See *damson*.—**Darling plum**, the red ironwood, *Reynosia latifolia*, a small tree of the West Indies and southern Florida. It bears an agreeable fruit, and its dark-brown wood is very hard and strong.—**Date plum.** See *date-plum*, *Diospyros*, and *persimmon*.—**Downward plum**, a small tree of the West Indies and Florida: same as *ant's-wood*. Also called *saffron plum*.—**East Indian plum**, *Flacourtia Cataphracta* and *F. Ramontchi* (including *F. sapida*). The latter is common, wild or cultivated, throughout India, and found also in the Malay archipelago and in Madagascar, thence called *Madagascar plum*.—**French plum**, a very superior plum grown in the valley of the Loire, entering the market in the form of prunes.—**Gopher plum.** Same as *Ogeechee lime* (which see, under *lime*[3]).—**Gray plum**, in Sierra Leone, *Parinarium excelsum*, a large tree with a fruit having a large stone and a thin, rather dry, and insipid pulp. Also called *rough-skinned plum* and *Guinea plum*.—**Green-gage plum.** See def. 1, and *gage*[3].—**Guiana plum**, a small euphorbiaceous tree, *Drypetes crocea*, of the West Indies and southern Florida. Also called *whitewood*.—**Guinea plum.** See *gray plum*.—**Imperatrice plum**, a variety of the common plum.—**Jamaica plum**, *Spondias lutea*, one of the hog-plums.—**Japan plum, Japanese plum.** (*a*) An improper name for the loquat. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) *Prunus Japonica* and other true plums of Ja-

pan. See def. 2, and *blood-plum* (*b*).—**Java plum**, the jambolana.—**Madagascar plum.** See *East Indian plum.*—**Malabar plum**, the jamrosade or rose-apple.—**Mola plum**, in the region of the Zambesi, *Parinarium Mobola*, which yields very oily two-celled stones called *mabo-seeds.*—**Myrobalan plum.** See *cherry-plum.*—**Natal plum**, an evergreen shrub, *Carissa grandiflora* of the *Apocynaceæ.*—**Pigeon plum.** (*a*) See *pigeon-plum.* (*b*) In Sierra Leone, either of two species of *Chrysobalanus*, *C. ellipticus* and *C. luteus.*—**Port Arthur plum**, a small handsome Tasmanian tree, *Cenarrhenes nitida*, the foliage smooth and bright-green, the drupe inedible.—**Queensland plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.—**Rough-skinned plum.** See *gray plum.*—**Saffron plum.** Same as *downward plum.*—**Sapodilla plum.** See *Achras* and *Sapodilla.*—**Seaside plum.** Same as *mountain-plum.* [West Indies.]—**Sebesten plum.** See *Cordia* and *sebesten.*—**Sour plum, sweet plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.—**Spanish plum**, one of the hog-plums (*Spondias purpurea*), also *Mammea humilis*, both West Indian and South American.—**St. Julien plum**, a variety of the common plum known as *Juliana*, yielding part of the French plums.—**Tamarind plum**, a leguminous tree, *Dialium indum*, whose fruit has a delicious pulp resembling that of the tamarind.—**Tasmanian plum.** Same as *Port Arthur plum.*—**Wild-goose plum**, an improved variety of the Chickasaw, said to have been raised from a stone found in the crop of a wild goose.—**Wild plum**, any undomesticated plum. Specifically—(*a*) The *Prunus spinosa.* See def. 2. (*b*) In eastern North America, the wild yellow or red plum, or Canada plum, *P. Americana.* It has a well-colored fruit with pleasant pulp, but tough acerb skin. It is common along streams, etc., and sometimes planted. (*c*) In western North America, *P. subcordata*, whose red fruit, which is large and edible, is often gathered. (*d*) In South Africa, *Pappea Capensis.* (*e*) In New South Wales, a tree, *Sideroxylon australis*, with drupaceous fruit, sometimes very tall, having a hard, prettily marked wood, available for cabinet purposes. See also *Podocarpus.* (See also *gingerbread-plum, hog-plum, horse-plum, maiden-plum, mountain-plum, olive-plum.*)

plum²† (plum), *adv.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *plumb*².

pluma (plō′mä), *n.*; pl. *plumæ* (-mē). [L.: see *plume.*] In *ornith.*, a plume or feather of pennaceous structure; a contour-feather, as distinguished from a down-feather; a quill-feather or penna: opposed to *plumule.*

plumaceous (plō-mā′shius), *a.* [< NL. **plumaceus*, < L. *pluma*, plume: see *plume.*] Having the character of a pluma; pennaceous, as a feather: distinguished from *plumulaceous.*

plumage (plō′māj), *n.* [< F. *plumage* (= Sp. *plumaje* = Pg. *plumagem* = It. *piumaggio*), feathers, < *plume*, feather: see *plume.*] The feathery covering of birds; feathers collectively; ptilosis. See *feather* and *pterylosis.*

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 54.

Autumnal plumage. See *autumnal.*—**Laced plumage.** See *lacing*, 8.—**Nuptial plumage.** See *nuptial.*

plumaged (plō′mājd), *a.* [< *plumage* + *-ed*².] Covered with plumage; feathered: usually in composition with a qualifying term: as, full-*plumaged.*

plumailet, *n.* [ME. *plomayle*; < OF. *plumail*, a plume, plumage, < *plume*, plume: see *plume.*] Plumage.

They plucked the *plomayle* ffrom the pore skynnes,
And schewed her signes ffor men shulde drede
To axe ouy mendis ffor her mys-dedis.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 32.

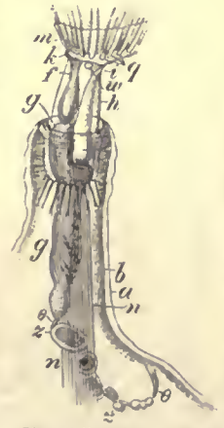
plumassary† (plō-mas′a-ri), *n.* [Prop. **plumassery*, < F. *plumasserie*, the feather-trade (also feathers collectively), < *plumassier*, a dealer in or dresser of feathers: see *plumassier.*] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

plumassier (plō-ma-sēr′). *n.* [Formerly also *plumasier*; < F. *plumassier*, a dealer in or dresser of feathers, < *plume*, feather, plume: see *plume.*] One who prepares or deals in plumes or feathers for ornamental purposes. See *plumist.*

The couerings of his tent . . . are all of gold, adorned with stones of great price, and with the curious workemanship of *plumasiers.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

plumate (plō′māt), *a.* [< L. *plumatus*, pp. of *plumare*, feather, < *pluma*, feather: see *plume.*] In *entom.*, resembling a plume: said of a hair or bristle when it bears smaller hairs.—**Plumate antenna**, an aristate antenna with the arista covered with fine hairs, as in many flies.

Plumatella (plō-ma-tel′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), dim., < L. *plumatus*, plumate: see *plumate.*] The typical genus of *Plumatellidæ*, having a tubular cœnœcium and pergamentaceous ectocyst, as *P. repens.* See also cut under *Polyzoa.*



Plumatella repens; a single polypid in its cell or case, magnified. *a*, ectocyst; *b*, codocyst; *m*, calyx at base of tentacles, *g*, on the lophophore, or oral disk; *k*, mouth; *f*, œsophagus; *e*, *e*, stomach; *h*, intestine; *i*, anus; *n*, muscle; *w*, nervous ganglion; *s*, *s*, statoblasts; *θ*, funiculus, or gastroparietal band.

Plumatellidæ (plō-ma-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plumatella* + *-idæ.*] A family of phylactolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Plumatella.* They are fresh-water polyzoans of various forms, branching or massive, but always fixed. There are several genera. See cuts under *Plumatella* and *polyzoarium.*

plumb¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *plum*¹.

plumb² (plum), *n.* [Early mod. Eng. also *plomb*; < ME. *plom*, < OF. *plom*, *plomb*, F. *plomb*, lead, a plummet, = Pr. *plom* = Sp. *plomo* = Pg. *chumbo* = It. *piombo*, < L. *plumbum*, lead (*plumbum album* or *candidum*, 'white lead,' tin, *plumbum nigrum*, 'black lead'), a leaden ball, a leaden pipe, a scourge with a leaden ball on the end of it; cf. Gr. *μόλυβος*, *μόλιβος*, *μόλιβδος*, lead (see *molybdena*). Hence ult. (< L. *plumbum*) E. *plummet*, *plumber*, *plump*², *plunge*, *plumbago*, etc.] 1. A mass of lead attached to a line, used to test the perpendicularity of walls, etc.; a plummet.—2. The position of a plumb or plummet when freely suspended; the vertical or perpendicular.—**Out of plumb**, not vertical.

plumb² (plum), *a.* [An ellipsis of *in plumb.* Cf. *plumb*², *adv.*] 1. True according to a plumb-line; vertical.

I . . . cannot take a *plumb*-lift out of it, for my soul.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

2. Of persons, upright in character or conduct; thoroughgoing.

Neither can an opposition, neither can a minister be always wrong. To be a *plumb* man therefore with either is an infallible mark that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 262. (*Davies.*)

plumb² (plum), *adv.* [Formerly also *plum*; an adverbial use of *plumb*², *n.*; in part an ellipsis of *in plumb.* Cf. *plump*², *adv.*] 1. In a vertical direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; straight down.

Instantly the stony storm of Hail
Which flew direct a-front, direct now falls
Plumb on their heads, and cleaues their sculs and cauls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

You might mistake it for a ship,
Only it stands too *plumb* upright.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. Exactly; to a nicety; completely: as, he hit the target *plumb* in the bull's-eye. [Colloq., U. S.]—3. Downright; entirely; altogether. [Colloq., U. S.]

O Sal, Sal, my heart ar' *plum* broke!
The Century, XXXVI. 900.

plumb² (plum), *v. t.* [Formerly also *plum*; < *plumb*², *n.*] 1. To adjust by a plumb-line; set in a vertical position: as, to *plumb* a wall or a building.

The Genius trims our lamps while we sleep. It *plumbs* us by day and levels us by night. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 201.

2. To sound with or as with a plummet, as the depth of water.

Where, red and hot with his long journey, He
Plummed the cool bath of th' Atlantic Sea.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 58.

I consulted the most experienced seamen upon the depth of the channel, which they had often *plumbed.*
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 5.

3. To ascertain the measure, dimensions, capacity, or the like, of; test.

He did not attempt to *plumb* his intellect. *Bulwer.*

I should have *plumbed* the utmost depths of terrified boredom. *Forster*, Dickens, xlix.

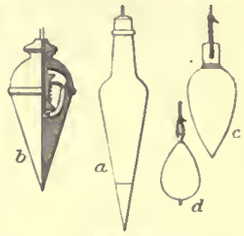
4. To supply, as a building, with lead pipes for water, sewage, etc.

Plumbaginaceæ (plum-baj-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Plumbago* (*-gin-*) + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Plumbagineæ.*

Plumbagineæ (plum-ba-jin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Plumbago* (*Plumbagin-*) + *-eæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants, the leadwort family, of the cohort *Primulales*, characterized by a tubular or funnel-shaped calyx with five, ten, or fifteen ribs, five stamens opposite the five equal corolla-lobes, five styles, and a free one-celled ovary with one ovule pendulous from a long central stalk (funiculus) which rises from the bottom of the cell. Both in its ovary and its farinaceous albumen it is unlike all other gamopetalous orders. It includes 8 genera, of which *Plumbago* is the type, and from 200 to 270 species, all but 20 of which are contained in the large genera *Statice*, *Acantholimon*, and *Armeria.* They are maritime herbs, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, with a few widely diffused. They are commonly smooth stemless plants, with densely tufted or rosulate leaves, and a branching inflorescence bearing dry rigid bracts and flowers usually having a rose, violet, blue, or yellow corolla, with a calyx of a different color.

plumbaginous (plum-baj′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *plumbago* (*-gin-*), plumbago, + *-ous.*] Resembling plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago, or partaking of its properties.

plumbago (plum-bā′gō), *n.* [< L. *plumbago*, black-lead, molybdena, also a plant, leadwort, < *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*².] 1. Black-lead; graphite. See *graphite*¹.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of plants, the leadworts, of the order *Plumbagineæ* and tribe *Plumbageæ*, characterized by a glandular calyx with five short erect teeth, a salver-shaped corolla with slender tube, free stamens, and five styles united into one nearly to the top. The 10 species are natives of warm climates, extending to southern Europe and central Asia. They are usually perennial herbs, with long branches, or partly climbing, bearing alternate clasping leaves, and spikes of blue flowers (or of other colors) at the end of the branches. Several species, bearing the name *leadwort*, are in common cultivation; another, *P. scandens*, a trailing white-flowered species, is native to the south of Florida, extending thence to Brazil, and known, like *P. Europæa*, as *toothwort*, from the use to which its caustic leaves and roots are put. *P. rosea* is used in India to produce blisters.



Plumb-bobs.
a, plumb-bob in common use, made of brass, with cap to attach cord, and steel point at bottom; *b*, plumb-bob with reel inclosed; *c*, common cast-iron plumb-bob; *d*, common lead plumb-bob with wire core.

plumb-bob (plum′-bob), *n.* A conoid-shaped metal bob or weight attached to the end of a plumb-line. See also cut under *plumb-rule.*

plumbean (plum′-bē-an), *a.* [< *plumbeous* + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling lead; leaden; hence, dull; heavy.

There will be a *plumbean* flexible rule.
Etlis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 411.

plumbeous (plum′bē-us), *a.* [< L. *plumbeus*, of or belonging to lead, < *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*².] 1. Leaden; heavy.

Attend and throw your ears to mee . . . till I have endoctrinated your *plumbeous* cerebrositiies.
Sir P. Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 622. (*Davies.*)

2. Lead-colored; metallic gray.—**Plumbeous falcon.** See *falcon.*

plumber (plum′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *plummer*; < ME. *plummer*, *plomere*, < OF. *plombier*, F. *plombier* = Sp. *plomero* = Pg. *chumbeiro* = It. *piombajo*, Olt. *piombaro*, < LL. *plumbarius*, a worker in lead, a plumber, prop. adj. (sc. *artifex*), L. *plumbarius*, pertaining to lead. < *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*². Cf. OF. *plombeur* = Olt. *piombatore*, < ML. *plumbator*, a plumber, < L. *plumbare*, solder with lead, < *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*².] One who works in lead; especially, one who fits lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of gas and water, covers the roofs of buildings with sheets of lead, etc.

Take thenne a *plummers* wire that is euyn and streyte & sharpe at the one ende.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 3.

Early in the morning will I send
To all the *plumbers* and the pewterers,
And buy their tin and lead up.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

plumber-block (plum′ėr-blok), *n.* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal. It is adapted for being bolted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is usually furnished with brass bearings for diminishing the friction of the shaft, and a movable cover secured by bolts for tightening the bearings as they wear. Also *plummer-block*, *plummer-box*, *pillow-block.*

Plumber-block.
a, brasses; *b*, cap; *c*, *c*, bolts; *d*, oil-hole.

plumbery (plum′ėr-i), *n.* [Also *plummery*; < F. *plomberie*, f., lead-making, lead-works, < L. *plumbaria*, sc. *officina*, lead-works, also (LL.) *plumbarium*, neut., a place to keep leaden vessels in; < *plumbarius*, pertaining to lead: see *plumber.*] 1. Works in lead collectively; manufactures of lead.

Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his lovery,
While the rest are damned to the *plumbery!*
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 120.

2. A place where plumbing is carried on.—3. The business of a plumber.

plumbic (plum′bik), *a.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to lead; derived from lead: as, *plumbic* acid.

plumbiferous (plum-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Producing lead.

plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *plumb*², *v.*] 1. The art of casting and working in lead (also, by extension, in other metals put to similar uses), and applying it to various purposes connected with buildings, as in roofs, windows, pipes, etc.—2. The act or process of ascertaining the depth of anything.—3. Lead pipes and other apparatus used for conveying water or other liquids through a building.

plum-bird (plum'bȅrd), *n.* The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. Also called *plum-budder*. [Local, Eng.]

plumbism (plum'bizm), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead (see *plumb*²), + *-ism*.] Lead-poisoning.

plumb-joint (plum'joint), *n.* A lap-joint in sheet-metal the edges of which are not bent or seamed, but merely laid over one another and soldered; a soldered lap-joint.

plumbless (plum'les), *a.* [< *plumb*² + *-less*.] Incapable of being measured or sounded with a plummet or lead-line; unfathomable.

> The moment shot away into the *plumbless* depths of the past, to mingle with all the lost opportunities that are drowned there. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xv.

plumb-level (plum'lev″el), *n.* A plumb or plummet considered with reference to its use in testing the level of a plane. Also called *pendulum-level*.

plumb-line (plum'līn), *n.* A cord or line to one end of which is attached a metal bob or weight, used to determine vertical direction, depth of water, etc.; a plummet.

plumb-line (plum'līn), *v. t.* [< *plumb-line*, *n.*] To measure, sound, or test by means of a plumb-line. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 77.

plumbocalcite (plum-bō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + E. *calcite*.] A variety of calcite containing a small percentage of lead carbonate.

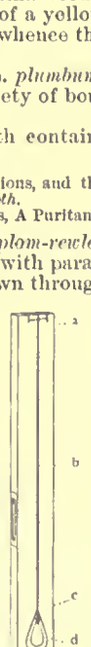
plumbogummite (plum-bō-gum'īt), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *gummi*, gum, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of lead and alumina occurring in globular or reniform crusts of a yellow to brown color, looking like gum (whence the name).

plumbostib (plum'bō-stib), *n.* [< L. *plumbum*, lead, + *stibium*, antimony.] A variety of boulangerite from Siberia.

plum-broth (plum'brôth), *n.* Broth containing plums or raisins.

> Good bits hee holds breedes good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against in *plum-broth*. *Sir T. Overbury*, Characters, A Puritane.

plumb-rule (plum'rōl), *n.* [< ME. *plom-rewle*; < *plumb*² + *rule*.] A narrow board with parallel edges having a straight line drawn through the middle, and a string carrying a metal weight attached at the upper end of the line. It is used by masons, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., for determining a vertical.



Masons' Plumb-rule. *a*, center of suspension; *b*, plumb-line; *c*, straight edge; *d*, plumb-bob.

> Set thy pyn by a *plom-rewle* evene upryht. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

Bevel plumb-rule, a surveyors' instrument for adjusting the slope of embankments. *E. H. Knight*.

plum-budder (plum'bud-ėr), *n.* Same as *plum-bird*.

plumbum (plum'bum), *n.* [L.: see *plumb*².] Lead.

plum-cake (plum'kāk'), *n.* A cake containing raisins, currants, and often other fruit.

plum-color (plum'kul″or), *n.* One of various shades of purple and violet used in textile fabrics and as a ground color in Oriental porcelain, in the latter use sometimes flat, sometimes mottled, and sometimes in streaks, as if allowed to run freely down the side of the vase or vessel.

plum-colored (plum'kul″ȯrd), *a.* Of the color of a plum; dark-purple.

plum-curculio (plum'kėr-kū″li-ō), *n.* A weevil, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, which damages the plum, peach, and cherry. It is one of the most noxious of the *Curculionidæ*, and is commonly called the *little Turk*, from the characteristic crescent-shaped mark made by the female in the fruit in oviposition. See cut under *Conotrachelus*.

plum-duff (plum'duf'), *n.* A stiff kind of flour-pudding containing raisins and boiled in a bag: a favorite sea-dish.

plume (plōm), *n.* [< ME. *plume*, *plome*, < OF. *plume*, F. *plume* = Sp. Pg. *pluma* = It. *piuma*, a feather, plume, = MD. *pluym*, D. *pluim*, plume, feather, = MLG. *plume* = G. *pflaum*, *flaum*, down; < L. *plūma*, a small soft feather, in pl. *plūmæ*, soft feathers, down; hence the down of the first beard, the scales on a coat of mail; cf. W. *pluf* = Bret. *plu*, plumage; < √ *plu*, float, Skt. √ *plu*, swim, float, fly: see *fleet*¹, *float*, *fly*¹. Cf. *feather*, ult. from another root meaning 'fly.'] 1. A feather. (*a*) Technically, a pluma or penna: distinguished from *plumule*. See cut under *Orectyx*. (*b*) A long, large, ornamental, specially modified, or in any way conspicuous feather: as, an ostrich-*plume*; the *plumes* of paradise-birds.

Plume as worn at tourneys and ceremonials, 16th century. (From a print of the time.)

2. A tuft of feathers; a set or bunch of plumes worn as an ornament; an egret; plumery.

> His high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryden*, Iliad, vi. 148.

3. Plumage. [Rare.]

> The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his aery tour,
> Two birds of gayest *plume* before him drove. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 186.

4†. A token of honor; a prize won by contest.

> But well thou comest
> Before thy fellows, ambitious to win
> From me some *plume*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 161.

5. In *bot.*, same as *plumule*, 3.—6. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hair with many fine branches, resembling a little soft feather; a plumate hair. (*b*) A plume-moth.—7. A plumose part or formation, as of the gill of a crustacean or a mollusk.

> At the upper end this stem on the gills divided into two parts, that in front, the *plume*, resembling the free end of one of the gills. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 78.

Apical plume. See *podobranchia*.

plume (plōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plumed*, ppr. *pluming*. [< *plume*, *n.*] 1. To dress the plumage of, as a bird; preen.

> Swans must be kept in some inclosed pond, where they may have room to come on shore and *plume* themselves. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To strip off the plumage of, as a bird; pluck.

> Madam, you take your hen,
> *Plume* it, and skin it, cleanse it o' the inwards. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.
>
> And, after they have *plum'd* ye, return home,
> Like a couple of naked fowls, without a feather. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 2.

3. To adorn with feathers or plumes; feather; set as a plume; hence, to decorate or adorn (the person) in any way.

> The mother of the Sirens was not thus *plumed* on the head. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.
>
> His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
> Sat horrour *plumed*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 989.

> This gentlewoman being a very rich merchantman's daughter, upon a time was invited to a bridal or wedding which was solemnized in that towne; against that day she made great preparation for the *pluming* of herself in gorgeous array. *J. Cooke*, Green's Tu Quoque, note 3.
>
> The lists were ready. Empanoplied and *plumed*
> We enter'd in, and waited. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

4. To pride; boast: used reflexively: as, to *plume one's self* on one's skill.

> Can anything in nature induce a man to pride and *plume himself* in his deformities? *South*.

> What business have I, forsooth, to *plume myself* because the Duke of Wellington beat the French in Spain? *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

Plumed adder, a kind of horned viper of the genus *Cerastes*, as *C. cornutus*, having a plume-like formation of the scales over each eye.—**Plumed bird.** Same as *plume-bird*.—**Plumed pink.** See *pink*², 1.

plume-alum (plōm'al″um), *n.* A kind of alum occurring in feathery, plumose forms.

plume-bird (plōm'bȅrd), *n.* A member of the subfamily *Epimachinæ*, and especially of the genus *Epimachus*.

plume-holder (plōm'hōl″dėr), *n.* Anything made to secure a plume, as to the head or dress; especially, an extra piece screwed on a helmet and having a slender pipe or tube, used for this purpose.

plumeless (plōm'les), *a.* [< *plume* + *-less*.] Featherless, as an animal; having no plumage.

> Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings [a bat]. *Ewsden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iv.

plumelet (plōm'let), *n.* [< *plume* + *-let*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a plumule or plumula; a down-feather.—2. Anything resembling a small plume, as a tuft of leaves or leaflets, or needles of a coniferous tree.

> When rosy *plumelets* tuft the larch. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xci.

3†. In *bot.*, a little plumule.

plume-maker (plōm'mā″kėr), *n.* A feather-dresser; a maker of plumes. See *plumist*.

plume-moth (plōm'môth), *n.* One of the small delicate moths which compose the family *Pterophoridæ* (or *Alucitidæ*): so called from the division of the wings into plume-like parts or feathery lobes. Their larvæ usually feed upon the leaves of plants, and transform to naked pupæ. The grape-vine plume-moth is *Pterophorus periscelidactylus*, whose larva loosely webs with silk the leaves on which it feeds. This caterpillar is yellowish-green with dull-yellow tubercles, and is usually found singly, though sometimes several feed together. The pupa is reddish-brown with darker spots, and the moth itself is yellowish-brown with a metallic luster, marked with several dull-white streaks and spots. See *Pterophoridæ*.

Grape-vine Plume-moth (*Pterophorus periscelidactylus*).

a, caterpillars in their retreat; *b*, chrysalis; *c*, one of the dorsal processes of chrysalis, enlarged; *d*, moth; *e*, one joint of larva, enlarged, side view.

plume-nutmeg (plōm'nut″meg), *n.* A large tree of Australia and Tasmania, *Atherosperma moschata* of the *Monimiaceæ*. It is aromatic in all its parts, and the fruit-carpels bear each a persistent plumose style.

plume-plucked (plōm'plukt), *a.* Stripped of a plume or plumes; hence, figuratively, humbled; brought down. [Rare.]

> Great Duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
> From *plume-pluck'd* Richard. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 108.

Plumeria (plō-mē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Charles *Plumier* (1646–1706), author of many works on American plants.] A genus of trees of the gamopetalous order *Apocynaceæ*, type of the tribe *Plumerieæ*, and of the subtribe *Euplumerieæ*. It is characterized by the numerous ovules in many rows in two carpels which ripen into two rigid diverging follicles, a calyx glandular within, stamens near the base of the tube of a salver-shaped corolla, winged seeds, and unappendaged anthers. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical America, some of them naturalized in the Old World. They are trees with thick branches, alternate long-stalked and prominently feather-veined leaves, and large white, yellow, or purplish flowers in terminal cymes. See *jasmine-tree*, *kambodja*, *nosegay-tree*, and *pagoda-tree*.

Plumerieæ (plō-mē-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Plumeria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, characterized by the distinct carpels of the ovary, peltate seeds, and unappendaged base of the anther-cells, which are filled with pollen throughout. It includes 41 genera, mainly tropical trees or shrubs—two, *Vallesia* and *Amsonia*, occurring in the United States, and another, the herbaceous genus *Vinca*, extending into Europe, and widely naturalized in the Atlantic States. The four subtribes are typified by the genera *Rauwolfia*, *Cerbera*, *Plumeria*, and *Tabernæmontana*.

plumery (plō'mę-ri), *n.* [< *plume* + *-ery*.] Plumes collectively; a number of plumes taken together; a display of plumes.

> Helms or shields
> Glittering with gold and scarlet *plumery*. *Southey*.

plumetty, plumetté (plō'met-i, plō-me-tā'), *a.* [Heraldic F. *plumetté*, < OF. *plumette*, a little feather, dim. of *plume*, feather: see *plume*.] In *her.*, covered with feathers, or feather-like decorations: said especially of the field when divided into fusils each of which is filled with a feather. The decorations are then of different tinctures, usually a metal and a color alternately.

Plum-gouger (*Coccotorus prunicida*). (Line shows natural size.)

plum-fir (plum'fėr), *n.* See *Podocarpus*.

plum-gouger (plum'gou″jėr), *n.* A kind of cur-

culio or weevil, *Coccotorus prunicida*. It is common in the Mississippi valley, where it damages pluma, nectarines, and allied fruits. Both sexes in the adult state gouge the fruit when feeding, and the larva feeds upon the contents of the pit or stone. It is single-brooded, and passes the winter in the beetle state.

plumicome (plö′mi-kōm), *n.* [< L. *pluma*, a feather, + *coma* (< Gr. *κόμη*), the hair of the head: see *coma*².] In sponges, a hexaster whose rays end in a number of plumose branches. Compare *floricome*.

plumicomous (plö-mik′ō-mus), *a.* [< *plumicome* + *-ous*.] Having the character of a plumicome.

plumicorn (plö′mi-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *pluma*, a feather, + *cornu*, a horn.] One of the pair of tufts of feathers, or egrets, also called *ears* and *horns*, on the head in sundry owls, as species of *Bubo*, *Scops*, *Otus*, or *Asio*; a feather-horn. Also (rarely) called *corniplume*. See cuts under *Buboninæ* and *Otus*.

plumigerous (plö-mij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *plumiger*, feather-bearing, < *pluma*, feather, + *gerere*, bear.] Plumaged; feathered; having plumes. *Bailey*.

pluminped, plumipede (plö′mi-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *plumipes* (*-ped-*), feather-footed, < *pluma*, feather, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feathered feet.

II. *n.* A plumiped bird.

plumist (plö′mist), *n.* [< F. *plumiste*, a worker in feathers, < *plume*, feather: see *plume*.] A feather-dresser; a maker of ornamental plumes.

> Fine and feathery artisan,
> Best of *plumists* (if you can
> With your art so far presume),
> Make for me a prince's plume.
> *Moore*, Anacreontic to a Plumassier.

plum-juniper (plum′jö′ni-pėr), *n.* A handsome Oriental juniper, *Juniperus drupacea*, whose fleshy drupe-like cones are highly esteemed as a fruit.

plum-loaf (plum′lōf), *n.* A loaf with raisins or currants in it.

plummer† (plum′ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *plumber*.

plummer-block (plum′ėr-blok), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*.

plummer-box (plum′ėr-boks), *n.* Same as *plumber-block*.

plummery, *n.* Same as *plumbery*.

plummet (plum′et), *n.* [< ME. *plomet*, < OF. *plomet*, *plommet*, *plombet*, *plummet*, a piece of lead, a ball of lead, a plummet, dim. of *plom*, lead, a lead, plummet: see *plumb*².] 1. A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water, determining the vertical, etc.

> I'll seek him deeper than e'er *plummet* sounded.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 101.
>
> My conscience is the *plummet* that does press
> The deeps, but seldom cries O fathomless.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.
>
> They would plunge, and tumble, and thinke to ly hid in the foul weeds, and muddy waters, where no *plummet* can reach the bottome. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.
>
> It is an oblong square well, which I found by a *plummet* to be a hundred and twenty two feet deep.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 25.

2. An instrument used by carpenters, masons, and others in adjusting erections to a vertical line; a plumb-rule.—3†. The pommel or knob on the hilt of a sword.

> Dickie cond na win to him wi' the blade o' the sword,
> But feid 'im wi' the *plumet* under the cle.
> *Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 75).

4†. A weight.

> For when sad thoughts perplex the mind of man,
> There is a *plummet* in the heart that weighs,
> And pulls us, living, to the dust we came from.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 1.
>
> What hath hung *plummets* on thy nimble soul?
> What sleepy rod hath charm'd thy mounting spirit?
> *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.

5†. A piece of lead formerly used by schoolboys to rule paper for writing.

plummet (plum′et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *plummeted* or *plummetted*, ppr. *plummeting* or *plummetting*. [< *plummet*, *n.*] To weight with plummets, or as with plummets.

> A rich *plummetted* worsted fringe valance may be preferred to drapery. *Paper-hanger*, p. 91.

plummet-level (plum′et-lev′el), *n.* A plummet used as a level. Any plummet may be used as a level provided its base is approximately perpendicular to the mean position of the plumb-line. If this hangs the same way when the whole is rotated 180°, the support is level. Also called *masons' level*.

plum-moth (plum′môth), *n.* A tortricid moth whose larva infests plums. See *Grapholitha*.

plummy (plum′i), *a.* [< *plum*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of plums or excellences; hence, good; desirable. [Colloq.]

> The poets have made tragedies enough about signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something *plummy*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

plumose (plö′mōs), *a.* [= F. *plumeux* = Sp. Pg. *plumoso* = It. *piumoso*, < L. *plumosus*, full of feathers or down, < *pluma*, feather, down: see *plume*.] 1. Feathery; plumous; resembling a feather, as something light, airy, and spray-like.—2. Feathered; plumed or plumaged; provided with plumes or feathers.—3. In *bot.*, feathery or feathered: specifically noting bristles, etc., which have fine hairs on opposite sides like the vane of a feather. A *plumose pappus* is one composed of feathery hairs. See fig. *b* under *pappus*.—**Plumose anemone.** See *anemone*.

plumosity (plö-mos′i-ti), *n.* [= It. *piumosità*; as *plumose* + *-ity*.] The state of being plumose.

plumous (plö′mus), *a.* Same as *plumose*.

plump¹ (plump), *a.* [< ME. *plomp*, rude, clownish (not found in lit. sense), = D. *plomp* = MLG. LG. *plump*, *plomp*, bulky, unwieldy, dull, clownish, = G. *plump* = Sw. Dan. *plump*, bulky, massive, clumsy, coarse (the G., and prob. Scand., from the D.); prob. orig. 'swollen,' from the pp. of the dial. (orig. strong) verb *plim*, swell; but more or less associated with *plump*², *plumb*².] 1. Full and well-rounded; hence, of a person, fleshy; fat; chubby: as, a *plump* figure; a *plump* habit of body; of things, filled out and distended; rounded: as, a *plump* seed.

> Banish *plump* Jack, and banish all the world.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 527.
>
> The ploughman now . . .
> Sows his *plump* seed.
> *Fanshawe*, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, iv. 6.
>
> Like a childe, she 's pleasant, quick, and *plump*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> Of medium height, *plump*, but not stout, with a rather slender waist and expansive hips, and a foot which stepped firmly and nimbly at the same time, she was as cheerful a body as one could wish to see.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 72.

2. Figuratively, round; fat; large; full.

> Will no *plump* fee
> Bribe thy false fists to make a glad decree?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

3. Dry; hard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

plump¹† (plump), *n.* [< ME. *plump*, *plomp*, a cluster, clump; < *plump*¹, *a.* Cf. *clump*¹.] A knot; a cluster; a group; a clump; a number of persons, animals, or things closely united or standing together; a covey.

> When thei wil fighte, thei wille schokken hem to gidre in a *plomp*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 252.
>
> By means whereof such as were chief officers in his campe reuolted by *plumpes* vnto Seleucus.
> *Golding*, tr. of Justine, fol. 83.
>
> Here 's a whole *plump* of rogues.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 2.
>
> So spread upon a lake, with upward eye,
> A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high.
> *Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, i. 316.

plump¹ (plump), *v.* [< *plump*¹, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow plump; enlarge to fullness; swell. *Johnson; Imp. Dict.*

II. *trans.* To make plump, full, or distended; extend to fullness; dilate; fatten.

> The golden films, whilst they were in a liquor that *plumped* them up, seemed to be solid wires of gold.
> *Boyle*, Subtility of Effluviums, ii.
>
> I can with another experiment *plump* him and heighten him at my pleasure. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2.
>
> The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to *plump* or "raise" them, as it is called.
> *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 240.

plump² (plump), *v.* [< ME. *plumpen* = D. *plompen* = G. *plumpen*, *plumpsen*, fall like a stone in the water, = Sw. *plumpa* = Dan. *plumpe*, plump, plunge; connected with *plump*², *adv.*: words felt to be imitative, and so subject to variation (G. *plumpsen*, etc.), but prob. ult. due to L. *plumbum*, lead, whence also ult. E. *plunge*, plump: see *plumb*², *plunge*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; fall suddenly.

> It will give you a notion how Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 492.
>
> He *plump'd* head and heels into fifteen feet water!
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 335.

2. To vote for a single candidate, when one has the right to vote for two or more. In British parliamentary and other elections, when there are more persons than one to be elected, a voter, while having the right to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies, may cast a single vote for one only. He is then said to *plump* for that candidate. In British school-board elections the voting is cumulative; a voter may *plump*, by giving as many votes as there are vacancies to any one candidate, or he may distribute that number among the candidates in any way he chooses.

> They refused to exercise their right of electing local members, and *plumped* for Earl Grey himself in 1848.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 62.

II. *trans.* To cause to fall suddenly and heavily: as, to *plump* a stone into water.—**To plump** (a thing) **out**, to come out plump or rudely with (something).

> "But if it ain't a liberty to *plump* it *out*," said Mr. Boffin, "what do you do for your living?"
> *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, viii.

plump² (plump), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *plump*², *v.* Cf. *plumb*², *adv.*] At once, as with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily; without warning or preparation; very unexpectedly; downright; right.

> The art of swimming he that will attain to 't,
> Must fall *plump* and duck himself at first.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.
>
> Just as we were a-going up Snow-hill, *plump* we comes against a cart, with such a jog it almost pulled the coach-wheel off. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, iv.
>
> How refreshing to find such a place and such a person *plump* in the middle of New York.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

plump² (plump), *a.* [< *plump*², *v.* Cf. *plumb*², *a.*] Blunt; downright; unreserved; unqualified: as, a *plump* lie. *Wright.*

plump² (plump), *n.* [< *plump*², *v.*] A sudden heavy downfall of rain. [Scotch.]

> The thunder-*plump* that drookit me to the skin. *Galt.*
>
> The whole day was showery, with occasional drenching *plumps*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 89.

plumper (plum′pėr), *n.* 1. One of a pair of balls or rounded masses of some light material kept in the mouth to give the cheeks a rounded appearance.

> And that the cheeks may both agree,
> Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.
> *The London Ladies Dressing Room.* (*Nares.*)
>
> Now dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
> That serve to fill her hollow jaws.
> *Swift*, A Beautiful Young Nymph.

2. One who votes for a single candidate in an election, when he has a right to vote for more than one; also, the vote (sometimes the total number of votes collectively) which one thus gives to a single candidate. See *plump*², *v.* i., 2. [Great Britain.]

> Mr. Brooke's success must depend either on *plumpers*, which would leave Bagster in the rear, or on the new minting of Tory votes into reforming votes.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii.

3. An unqualified lie; a downright falsehood; a "corker." [Colloq.]

plump-faced (plump′fāst), *a.* Having a plump or full, round face.

plum-pig (plum′pig′), *n.* A dish consisting of figures of pigs molded in pie-crust or cake, with raisins or currants for eyes.

plumply (plump′li), *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve: as, to assert a thing *plumply*. [Colloq.]

plumpness (plump′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being plump; fullness of skin; distention to roundness: as, the *plumpness* of a boy; *plumpness* of the cheek.

plum-porridge (plum′por′ij), *n.* Porridge made with plums, raisins, or currants.

> All those new statutes (promulgated by the Senate of Venice on Aug. 25th, 1626] principally reguard the English, whom they thincke so inamored with *plumporredge*, cakes, and pies, as they will with currents swallow any thing.
> *Sir Thomas Roe*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 504.
>
> Nearly two centuries had elapsed since the fiery persecution of poor mince-pies throughout the land; when *plum porridge* was denounced as mere popery, and roast-beef as anti-Christian.
> *Irving*, Sketch-Book, Christmas Day, p. 266.

plum-pudding (plum′pud′ing), *n.* A pudding composed of flour and finely chopped beef suet, with raisins, currants, various spices, and wine, brandy, or rum. It is tied in a pudding-cloth and boiled for some hours. It should be served with a blazing sauce of brandy or rum. In the United States a plainer pudding, resembling the above but without the brandy, is sometimes called by this name.

plum-puddinger (plum′pud′ing-ėr), *n.* A small whaling-vessel which makes only short voyages: so called because the crew has fresh provisions and an abundant supply of plum-pudding or plum-duff. [U. S.]

> Provincetown has ever been foremost with her numerous fleet of *plum-puddingers*, or, in whaling phrase, "plum-puddars," which are small vessels employed on short voyages in the Atlantic Ocean.
> *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 241.

plumpy (plum′pi), *a.* [< *plump*¹ + *-y*¹.] Plump; fat.

> Come, thou monarch of the vine,
> *Plumpy* Bacchus with pink eyne!
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 121.

Plumstead Peculiars. Same as *Peculiar People* (which see, under *peculiar*).

plum-tree (plum'trē), *n.* [< ME. *plumtre*, < AS. *plūmtreów* (= Sw. *plommonträd* = Dan. *blommetræ*), < *plūme*, plum, + *treów*, tree.] A tree that produces plums. See *plum*[1].

plumula (plö'mū-lä), *n.*; pl. *plumulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *plumula*, a little feather: see *plumule*.] Same as *plumule*.

plumulaceous (plö-mū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. **plumulaceus*, < L. *plumula*, a plumule: see *plumule*.] Downy; of or pertaining to a plumule; in *ornith.*, not pennaceous. See *plumule*.

plumular (plö'mū-lär), *a.* [< *plumula* + *-ar*[3].] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to a plumula or plumule; plumulaceous.

Plumularia (plö-mū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < L. *plumula*, a little feather: see *plumule*.] The typical genus of *Plumulariidæ*. *P. filicula* is an example.

Plumularia filicula, natural size.

plumularian (plö-mū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Plumularia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Plumularia* or the family *Plumulariidæ*, or having their characters: correlated with *sertularian* and *campanularian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Plumulariidæ*.

Plumulariidæ (plö-mū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plumularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Plumularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ on only one side of the branched polyp-stock. They are colonial, and include gastrozoöids, generative zoöids, and machopolyps, the first-named with one verticel of filiform tentacles.

plumulate (plö'mū-lāt), *a.* [< *plumula* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, minutely plumose.

plumule (plö'mūl), *n.* [< L. *plumula*, a little feather, dim. of *pluma*, a feather: see *plume*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a down-feather; a feather of plumulaceous structure throughout.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A little plume-like organ or ornament. (*b*) One of the peculiar obcordate scales found on the wings of certain lepidopterous insects, as *Pieridæ*.—3. The bud of the ascending axis of a plant while still in the embryo, situated at the apex of the caulicle (or radicle), above the base of the cotyledon or cotyledons, and inclosed by them when there are two or more. In such seeds as the bean and beechnut it consists of a rudimentary pair of leaves of a feather-like appearance, while in the pea and acorn it is a rudimentary stem which will develop leaves only when germination is considerably advanced. In these examples the plumule is manifest, but often it is scarcely visible to the naked eye until the seed begins to germinate. See also cuts under *exogen* and *monocotyledonous*.

1, the seed of *Vicia Faba*, one cotyledon detached; 2, germinating plantlet of *Cyperus vegetus*; 3, germinating plantlet of *Ipomœa paniculata*; 4, germinating plantlet of *Rheum Moorcroftianum*, showing the plumule breaking through the tubular base of the petioles of the cotyledons. *Cot*, cotyledon; *P*, plumule; *R*, root.

plumuliform (plö'mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *plumula*, a plumule, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a small feather. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

plumulose (plö'mū-lōs), *a.* [< *plumule* + *-ose*.] In *entom.*, branching laterally, as the hairs of an insect, and thus resembling downy feathers or plumules.

plum-weevil (plum'wē'vl), *n.* A weevil which infests the plum; the plum-curculio. See cuts under *Conotrachelus* and *plum-gouger*.

plumy (plö'mi), *a.* [< *plume* + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a feather; feathery.

As thicke as when a drift wind shakes
Black clouds in pieces, and plucks now in great and *plumie* flakes
From their soft bosomes, till the ground be wholly cloth'd in white. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii.

2. Plumed; adorned with plumes.

Appeared his *plumy* crest, besmeared with blood. *Addison.*

And Murray's *plumy* helmet rings—
Rings on the ground, to rise no more. *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

3. Plumaged; feathered.

Angels on full sail of wings flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 583.

A well
Shrouded with willow-flowers and *plumy* fern. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

plunder (plun'dėr), *n.* [< MD. *plunder*, *plonder*, household effects, furniture, < G. *plunder*, household effects, furniture, baggage, lumber, trumpery, rags, late MHG. *plunder*, *blunder*, household effects, clothing, washing (also bedclothing?); cf. MLG. *plunder*, *plunde* (in comp.), clothing, *plunder*, *plonder*, spoil, booty, LG. *plunne*, *plunn*, in pl. *plunnen*, *plunden*, household trumpery, rags, = D. *plunje*, sailor's luggage, etc.; ulterior origin obscure. In defs. 2 and 3 from the verb: see *plunder*, *v.*] 1. Household or persoual effects; baggage; luggage. [Local, U. S.]

An American, by his boasting of the superiority of the Americans generally, but more especially in their language, once provoked me to tell him that "on that head the least said the better, as the Americans presented the extraordinary anomaly of a people without a language. That they had mistaken the English language for baggage (which is called *plunder* in America), and had stolen it." *Coleridge*, Letters, Conversations and Recollections, p. 214.

"Help yourself, stranger," added the landlord, "while I tote your *plunder* into the other room." *Hoffman*, Winter in the West, letter xxxiii. (*Bartlett.*)

2. The act of plundering; robbery.

Plunder, both name and thing, was unknown in England till the beginning of the war; and the war began not till September, anno 1642. *Heylin*, Examen Historicum (1659), i. 248, quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 113.

For my part I abhor all violence, *plunder*, rapine, and disorders in souldiers. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 29.

The Biscains were almost quite disheartned by reason of the frequent inrodes and *plunders* of the Saracens. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (ed. 1676), ii. 35.

3. That which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; prey; spoil; booty.

The prospect of *plunder* reconciled all disputes. Dutch and English, admirals and generals, were equally eager for action. *Macaulay*, War of the Succession in Spain.

4. Hence, that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud: as, the cashier escaped with his *plunder*.—**Syn. 3.** *Booty*, *Spoil*, etc. See *pillage*.

plunder (plun'dėr), *v. t.* [< MD. and D. *plunderen*, *plonderen* = MLG. *plunderen* = Sw. *plundra* = Dan. *plyndre*, plunder, < G. *plündern*, steal household effects, pillage, plunder, prop. remove household effects, < *plunder*, household effects, trumpery, baggage: see *plunder*, *n.* The word appears to have been carried from Germany to the other countries during the Thirty Years' War, in which many foreign mercenaries were engaged, and much plundering was done. For the development of sense from 'household effects,' 'clothing,' etc., to 'pillage,' 'rob,' cf. *rob*, *reave*, as similarly developed from *robe* (AS. *reáf*), clothing.] 1. To take goods or valuables forcibly from; pillage; spoil; strip; rob.

He [Raleigh] hath fired and *plundered* Santo Thoma, a Colony the Spaniards had planted with so much blood. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 4.

It is not demonstrated that kings and aristocracies will *plunder* the people, unless it be true that all men will *plunder* their neighbours if they can. *Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To take by pillage or open force: as, the enemy *plundered* all the goods they found.

A treasure richer far
Than what is *plundered* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 1. To despoil, sack, rifle, ravage. See *pillage*, *n.*

plunderage (plun'dėr-āj), *n.* [< *plunder* + *-age*.] In *maritime law*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.

plunderer (plun'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who plunders.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, . . . "Whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness." *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 31.

plunderous (plun'dėr-us), *a.* [< *plunder* + *-ous*.] Plundering; pillaging.

plunge (plunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *plunged*, ppr. *plunging*. [< ME. *plungen*, *ploungen*, *plongen*, < OF. *plonger*, *plonchier*, F. *plonger* = Picard *plonker*, < LL. **plumbicare*, freq., plunge; cf. Pr. *plombar*, plunge, = It. *piombare*, fall heavily like lead, plunge, throw, hurl (see also *plump*[2], *v.*); < L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*[2]. The L. *plumbare* means only 'solder with lead,' 'make of lead.' For the LL. freq. **plumbicare*, cf. *pluck*[1], prob. < LL. **pilicare*, **pilucare*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cast or thrust suddenly into water or some other fluid, or into some penetrable substance; immerse; thrust: as, to *plunge* one's hand into the water; to *plunge* a dagger into one's breast.

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked, should blow them into sevenfold rage,
And *plunge* us in the flames? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 172.

2. Figuratively, to cast or throw into some thing, state, condition, or action: as, *plunged* in grief; to *plunge* a nation into war.

Agrauayn, that was *plonged* in to the presse, smote on bothe sides hym a-boute, and began yeve so grete strokes that sore thei hym douted. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

Yet he listen'd, *plunged* in thought. *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

3†. To entangle or embarrass: used chiefly in the past participle.

For thou well know'st I have been so *plung'd*, so torn
With her resolv'd rejection and neglect. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

Plunged and gravelled with three lines of Seneca. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, § 21.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dive, leap, or rush (into water or some fluid).

Bid me go find some desp'rate rock from whence
Down I may *plunge* into the deepest Main. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 158.

Through the forest, like a wild beast, roared and *plunged* the Saco's falls. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

2. To fall or rush headlong into some thing, action, state, or condition: as, to *plunge* into debt or into a controversy.

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Of thickest foes, and rush on certain death. *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

3. To throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse.

But th' angry Steed . . .
Calls for the Combat, *plunges*, leaps, and prances. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

4. To descend precipitously or vertically, as a cliff.

While she sat on an ivied stone, on the edge of the *plunging* wall, I stood there and made a speech. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 236.

5. To bet recklessly; gamble for large stakes; speculate. [Sporting slang.]

Plunging was the order of the day, and lansquenet was the game at which most of this *plunging* was done. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 319.

plunge (plunj), *n.* [< *plunge*, *v.*] 1. A sudden dive, leap, or dip into something: as, a *plunge* in the sea.—2. An immersion in difficulty, embarrassment, or distress; the condition of being surrounded or overwhelmed; a strait; difficulty. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Do you observe the *plunges* that this poor gallant is put to, signior, to purchase the fashion? *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

Then be thou in these *plunges*
A patron to thy mother in her pains. *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

3. A sudden and violent pitching forward of the body, and pitching up of the hind legs, as by an unruly horse.—**At a plunge**, at a pinch; in a strait.

He [Collins] had a pressing and immediate objection to remove. And as he had no great stock of argument, and but small forecast, any thing *at a plunge* would be received which came to his relief. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, vi. § 6.

Flow-and-plunge structure, in *geol.* See *flow*[1].

plunge-bath (plunj'bäth), *n.* A bath sufficiently large to admit of the complete immersion of the bather.

plunge-battery (plunj'bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

plungeon (plun'jon), *n.* [< F. *plongeon*, a plungeon, the diver, also diving, < *plonger*, dive, plunge: see *plunge*.] A diving bird. *Ainsworth.*

plunge-pole (plunj'pōl), *n.* The hollow pump-rod of a pumping-engine. [Eng.]

plunger (plun'jėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which plunges.—2. A cavalryman; in the plural, cavalry. [Milit. slang.]

It's an insult to the whole Guards, my dear fellow, after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a *plunger*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xvi.

3. A reckless better; a dashing or venturesome gambler or speculator. [Sporting slang.] —4. A part of a machine or piece of mechanism that plunges. (*a*) The piston of a Cornish pump. It is a cylindrical mass of iron which plays through a stuffing-box up and down in the plunger-case, and forces the water into the lift or tube, in which it rises to the surface, adit-level, or other desired point. (*b*) Any solid piston. See *plunger-piston*. (*c*) The dasher of a churn. (*d*) The firing-pin or striker used in some breech-loading firearms. (*e*) A metallic cylinder, hollow or solid, sometimes surrounding and sometimes within the coil of wire of a small inductorium, by the movement of which the intensity of the induced current may be regulated. (*f*) Any compression-machine in which the force is applied by means of a plunger. See cuts under *hydraulic*, *percussion-fuse*, and *pump*. (*g*) A cylindrical graduated rod used in blasting to ascertain whether the cartridge has reached the bottom of the drilled hole, when charging the hole for a blast.

5. In *pottery*, a vessel in which clay is beaten by a wheel to the required consistency. *E. H. Knight.*

plunger-bucket (plun'jėr-buk″et), *n.* 1. In a pump, a bucket having no valve.—2. Same as *plunger-piston*, 2.

plunger-case (plun'jėr-kās), *n.* The cylinder in which a plunger works.

plunger-lift (plun'jėr-lift), *n.* 1. In a pump, a bucket having no valve. See cut under *pump*. —2. Same as *plunger-piston*, 2.

plunger-piston (plun'jėr-pis″tọn), *n.* 1. In a pump, a solid cylindrical piston, either operated by a special piston-rod with a crosshead, or protruding from the pump-barrel sufficiently for the direct attachment of a pitman to it outside of the pump-cylinder.—2. The solid piston of a pressure-gage, steam-indicator, or some similar instrument. Also called *plunger-lift* and *plunger-bucket*.

plunger-pump (plun'jėr-pump), *n.* A pump in which the liquid confined in the pump-barrel by a foot-valve or check-valve is forced by displacement, during the inward stroke of a plunger, through another check-valve into the discharge-pipe or -passage, or the air-chamber, of the pump.

plunging (plun'jing), *p. a.* Directed from above downward; poured down from a higher plane: as, to subject the enemy to a *plunging* fire. See *fire*, *n.*, 13.

plunging-siphon (plun'jing-sī″fọn), *n.* A small tube with open ends which is thrust into liquor in bulk in order to withdraw a sample by closing the upper end with the finger.

plungy (plun'ji), *a.* [< ME. *plowngy*; < *plunge* + *-y*[1].] Rainy. [Prov. Eng.]

The wynd Nothus leteth his *plowngy* blastes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, III. meter 1.

plunket† (plung'ket), *n.* Same as *blunket*.

Out came six ladies all in crimosin satin and *plunket*, embrowdered with golde and perle, with Frenche hoodes on their heddes.
Hall, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 240.

plup. An abbreviation of *pluperfect*.

pluperfect (plö̇'pėr″fekt), *a.* and *n.* [Abbr. of L. (NL.) *plusquam-perfectum* (se. *tempus*), the pluperfect tense, lit. 'more than perfect': L. *plus*, more (see *plus*); *quam*, than; *perfectum*, neut. of *perfectus*, perfect: see *perfect*.] **I.** *a.* Noting the time, or the expression of time, of an action occurring prior to another specified time: as, the *pluperfect* tense.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, the pluperfect tense of a verb, or an equivalent verb-phrase: for example, Latin *amaveram*, English 'I had loved.'

plural (plö̇'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *plurelle*, < OF. *plurel*, F. *pluriel* = Sp. Pg. *plural* = It. *plurale* = G. *plural*, < L. *pluralis*, of or belonging to more than one, or to many; in gram. *pluralis*, sc. *numerus*, the plural number; < *plus* (*plur-*), more: see *plus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more.

Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 52.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, noting the form of a word (primarily of a noun or pronoun, then of an adjective qualifying it, and finally of a verb of which it is subject) which marks it as signifying or relating to more than one, as distinguished from *singular*, signifying only one; in some languages, which have a dual form for two, signifying more than two: thus, *boys* is the plural number of *boy*, *men* of *man*, *we* of *I*, *these* of *this*, *are* of *is*, and *were* of *was*.—**Plural marriage.** See *marriage*.

II. *n.* 1. The state of being manifold or more than one.

If respect be had to the severall arts there professed, Sigebert founded schools in the *plurall*. But if regard be taken of the cyclopædy of the learning resulting from those several sciences, he erected but one grand school.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 56.

2. That form of a word which expresses plurality, or the plural number. Abbreviated *pl.*

pluralisation, pluralise, etc. See *pluralization*, etc.

pluralism (plö̇'ral-izm), *n.* [< *plural* + *-ism*.] 1. The character of being plural.—2. The holding by one person of two or more offices at the same time; specifically, the holding of two or more livings or benefices at the same time, or the ecclesiastical system under which this is possible.

pluralist (plö̇'ral-ist), *n.* [< *plural* + *-ist*.] A clergyman who holds at the same time two or more ecclesiastical benefices.

Who, being a *pluralist*, may under one Surplice, which is also linnen, hide foure benefices besides the metropolitan toe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Many ecclesiastics, some even of those who affected to be evangelical, were *pluralists*, and left their numerous parishes to the care of those who would serve at the lowest price. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 215.

pluralistic (plö̇-ra-lis'tik), *a.* [< *pluralist* + *-ic*.] Holding to the existence of many reals.

plurality (plö̇-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *pluralities* (-tiz). [< ME. *pluralite*, < OF. *pluralite*, F. *pluralité* = Sp. *pluralidad* = Pg. *pluralidade* = It. *pluralità*, < LL. *pluralita(t-)s*, the plural number, < L. *pluralis*, plural: see *plural*.] 1. The character of being plural; the fact of expressing or of consisting of more than one; also, a number greater than unity: as, a *plurality* of gods; a *plurality* of worlds.

And bigge 3ow benefices *pluralite* to haue.
Piers Plowman (C), Iv. 33.

The wantonnesse
Of their insatiat appetite, that feeds
On such *plurality* of vlands, breeds
Offensive humors.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

We are now led to recognise the doctrine of the "*plurality* of causes" in our explanations of things; and the instances of this *plurality* are both numerous and familiar.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 213.

2. The greater number; the majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The two avoyers are elected by the *plurality* of suffrages of all the citizens. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 332.

3. In *U. S. politics*, the number by which the votes cast for the candidate who receives the greatest number exceed the votes cast for the candidate who receives the next greatest number, when there are more than two candidates and no one candidate receives a majority of the votes. If A receives 5,000 votes, B 4,000, and C 3,000, no one has a majority, but A has a plurality of 1,000 over B. In most of the States a plurality elects a candidate; in others, as Connecticut and Rhode Island, if no candidate (as for governor) receives a popular majority, the election goes to the legislature. Compare *majority*.

4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The holding of two or more benefices by the same person at the same time; pluralism.

The most part of them were such as had preach'd and cri'd down, with great show of zeale, the avarice and *pluralities* of Bishops and Prelats. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) One of two or more livings held by the same incumbent. See *living*, 4 (*a*).

Who engross many *pluralities* under a non-resident and slubbring dispatch of souls.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

pluralization (plö̇″ral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pluralize* + *-ation*.] The act of pluralizing; the attribution of plurality to a person or thing. Also spelled *pluralisation*.

"Inferiors invariably use the third person plural in addressing their superiors:" a form which, while dignifying the superior by *pluralization*, increases the distance of the inferior by its relative indirectness.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 300.

pluralize (plö̇'ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pluralized*, ppr. *pluralizing*. [< *plural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number; attribute plurality to; express in the plural form.

II. *intrans. Eccles.*, to hold two or more benefices at the same time.

Also spelled *pluralise*.

pluralizer (plö̇'ral-ī-zėr), *n.* *Eccles.*, a pluralist. Also spelled *pluraliser*.

plurally (plö̇'ral-i), *adv.* As a plural; in a sense implying more than one.

Plato . . . often spoke of Gods *plurally*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 402.

pluricapsular (plö̇-ri-kap'sụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsular*.] Having several capsules; specifically, polycyttarian, as a radiolarian.

pluricellular (plö̇-ri-sel'ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *cellula*, cell: see *cellular*.] Consisting of many cells; composed of two or more cells: as, *pluricellular* tissues. See cut under *hair*, 4.

pluricuspid (plö̇-ri-kus'pid), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, 5.] Having several cusps, as teeth. Also *pluricuspidate*.

pluridentate (plö̇-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] In *zoöl.*, having numerous tooth-like processes: opposed to *pareidentate* or *paucidentate*.

pluries (plö̇'ri-ēz), *n.* [So called from the LL. word *pluries*, often, which occurs in the first clause; < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more: see *plus*.] In *law*, a writ that issues in the third instance, after the first and the alias have been ineffectual.

plurifarious (plö̇-ri-fā'ri-ụs), *a.* [< L. **plurifarius*, manifold, in adv. *plurifariam*, in many parts, in many ways, < *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Manifold; multifarious. [Rare.]

pluriflagellate (plö̇-ri-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *flagellum*, flagellum: see *flagellum*.] Having several flagella, as an infusorian; polymastigate.

pluriflorous (plö̇-ri-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower.] Having several or many flowers.

plurifoliate (plö̇-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, having several leaves.

plurifoliolate (plö̇-ri-fō'li-ọ̄-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium*, leaf, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having several leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

pluriguttulate (plö̇-ri-gut'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *guttula*, dim. of *gutta*, drop: see *guttulate*.] In *bot.*, containing many fine drops or drop-like particles, as the sporules of certain fungi.

pluriliteral (plö̇-ri-lit'ẹ-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *littera*, *litera*, a letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Containing several letters.

II. *n.* A word consisting of several letters.

plurilocular (plö̇-ri-lok'ụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *loculus*, a cell: see *loculus*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, many-celled; having several or many cells or loculaments; multiloecular. See cut under *hair*, 4.

plurinominal (plö̇-ri-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nominal*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, same as *polynomial*.

plurinucleate (plö̇-ri-nū'klẹ̄-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *nucleus*, a kernel: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having several nuclei; multinucleate.

plurinucleated (plö̇-ri-nū'klẹ̄-ā-ted), *a.* [< *plurinucleate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *plurinucleate*.

pluripara (plö̇-rip'a-rą), *n.*; pl. *pluriparæ* (-rē). [NL.: see *pluriparous*.] A female parturient for the second or some subsequent time, or one who has borne two or more children.

pluriparity (plö̇-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *pluripara* + *-ity*.] The state of being a pluripara.

pluriparous (plö̇-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pluripara*, < L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *parere*, bear.] 1. Having several young at a birth; multiparous. *H. Spencer.*—2. Of or pertaining to a pluripara.

pluripartite (plö̇-ri-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, < *pars* (*part-*), a part: see *part*, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having several septa or partitions.

pluripresence (plö̇-ri-prez'ẹns), *n.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *præsentia*, presence: see *presence*.] Presence in more places than one. [Rare.]

Toplady. Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints?
Johnson. No, Sir; it supposes only *pluri-presence*.
Boswell, Johnson, an. 1773.

pluriseptate (plö̇-ri-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + NL. *septum*, a partition: see *septate*.] In *bot.*, having several septa, partitions, or dissepiments; pluripartite.

pluriserial (plö̇-ri-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Consisting of several series. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 190.

pluriseriate (plö-ri-sē′ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *series*, a row: see *seriate.*] In *bot.*, disposed in many rows.

plurisetose (plö-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *seta*, a bristle: see *setose.*] Having several or many setæ.

plurispiral (plö-ri-spī′rạl), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *spira*, a coil, fold: see *spiral.*] Having several or many spiral turns; multispiral: specifically said of the opercula of some shells.

plurisporous (plö-ri-spō′rus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + Gr. σπορά, seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.*, having two or more spores.

plurisubinvariant (plö-ri-sub-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* A function, ϕ, of a, b, c, etc., of a', b', c', etc., of a'', b'', c'', etc., such that $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d +$ etc. $+ a'D_{b'} +$ etc. $+ a''D_{b''} +$ etc.$)\,\phi = 0$.

plurisy† (plö′ri-si), *n.* [An altered spelling of *pleurisy*, simulating L. *plus* (gen. *pluris*), more, and taking sense accordingly.] 1. Superabundance.

> Oh, great corrector of enormous times,
> . . . that heal'st with blood
> The earth when it is sick, and cur'st the world
> O' the *plurisy* of people.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.
>
> Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 1.

2. Superabundance of blood; a plethora.

> You are too insolent;
> And those too many excellencies, that feed
> Your pride, turn to a *plurisy*, and kill
> That which should nourish virtue.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

plurivalve (plö′ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, + *valva*, a folding door: see *valve.*] 1. In *entom.*, having several valves or sheathing-plates.—2. In *bot.*, having many valves: said especially of capsules.—3. In *conch.*, same as *multivalve.*

Plurivalvia (plö-ri-val′vi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *plurivalve.*] In *conch.*, same as *Multivalvia.*

plus (plus), *a.* [< L. *plus* (*plur-*), more, pl. *plures*, OL. *pleores*, more, several, the majority (compar. of *multus*, much), = Gr. πλείων, πλέων, pl. πλείονες, more, compar. of πολύς, many (= E. *feel*[2]); cf. πλέως, full, L. *plenus*, full: see *plenty.*] 1. More (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition): followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied): as, the interest *plus* the disbursements amounts to so much; 6 *plus* 9 is 15: in this and the next two uses correlative to *minus.* In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign +, called the plus sign or sign of addition: as, $a + b = x$, which is read "a plus b equals x." [A sign like this was formerly sometimes used as a contraction of Latin *et*, and.]

> His prose, then, is that of a wise man *plus* a poet.
> *E. C. Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 134.

2. More than nothing; belonging to the positive side, as of an account; above zero, or above the lowest point of positive reckoning: as, a *plus* quantity in an equation (that is, one having the plus sign, or when initial having no sign, before it).—3. Marking more than zero; positive: as, the *plus* sign.

> Success goes invariably with a certain *plus* or positive power. *Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 352.

4. In *etym.*, in composition with; with the addition of (the word or element following): expressed, as in mathematics, by the sign + (see the etymologies in this work). The same sign is occasionally used to indicate cognate or related forms.—**Logarithmic plus and minus.** See *logarithmic.*

plush (plush), *n.* [Formerly also *pelluce*; = D. *pluis*, a tuft or lock of wool or hair, plush, = G. *plusch* = Sw. *plys*, *plysch* = Dan. *plyds*, < F. *pluche*, *peluche*, shag, plush, = Sp. *peluzza*, *pelussa*, *pelusa* = Pg. *pellucia*, plush, nap, = It. *peluzzo*, *pelucio*, dial. *plusia*, plush, nap, down; < ML. as if **pilucius*, hairy, shaggy, < L. *pilus*, hair: see *pile*[4], and cf. *peruke* and *pluck*[1].] A cloth of silk or cotton, and sometimes of wool (especially of camel's and goat's hair), having a softer and longer nap than that of velvet. Plush is used especially for upholstery, women's cloaks, expensive liveries, and men's silk hats, and since 1870 as a ground for embroidery in house-decoration, for curtains, and the like.

> The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with *pelluce* or silke shag, which is exceeding soft, light, and warme.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 93.
>
> My tailor brings me home my fine, new, coloured-cloth suit, my cloak lined with *plush*—as good a suit as ever I wore in my life. *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1664.

Banbury plush, woolen plush used for upholstery and the like, first made in the town of Banbury, England. (See also *furniture-plush.*)

plush-copper (plush′kop′ėr), *n.* A capillary variety of cuprite, or red oxid of copper: same as *chalcotrichite.*

plusher† (plush′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of dogfish.

> The Pilchard are pursued and devoured by a bigger kinde of fish, called a *Plusher*, being somewhat like the Dog-fish.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 34.

plush-stitch (plush′stich), *n.* In worsted- or wool-work, a stitch that forms freely hanging loops which can be cut, thus producing a long soft nap similar to that of plush, or can be left uncut, as a kind of fringe.

plush-velvet (plush′vel′vet), *n.* Plush having a shorter nap than is common, and thus resembling velvet.

plush-velveteen (plush′vel-ve-tēn′), *n.* Cotton plush closely imitating plush made of silk.

plushy (plush′i), *a.* [< *plush* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling plush; shaggy and soft.

> Then followed a long gaze out of the window, across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, iv.

Plusia (plö′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), with ref. to the silver or gold markings; < Gr. πλούσιος, rich, < πλοῦτος, riches: see *Plutus.*] I. A notable genus of noctuid moths, having the body stout, the proboscis rather long, the abdomen crested, and the fore wings as a rule partly gilded or silvery. More than 100 species are known, and the genus is represented in all parts of the

Cabbage-plusia (*Plusia brassicæ*).
a, caterpillar; *b*, chrysalis in cocoon; *c*, moth, male. (All natural size.)

world. Many of the species are wide-spread, several being common to Europe and North America, and one to Europe and South Africa. The larvæ of many are injurious to growing crops, and *P. brassicæ* of the United States is one of the worst enemies of the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. In Europe the gamma-moth or silver-Y, *P. gamma*, is equally destructive to the same vegetables. *P. chrysitis* is the burnished-brass moth.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; especially, in the United States, *P. brassicæ*, known as the *cabbage-plusia.*

Plusidæ (plö′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Plusiidæ.*

Plusiidæ (plö-sī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Plusia* + *-idæ.*] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Plusia*, having the palpi slender and ascending, and the wings often golden or silvered. It contains 8 genera.

plusiocracy, plousiocracy (plö-si-ok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πλούσιος, rich, wealthy, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Same as *plutocracy.* [Rare.]

> To say a word against . . . the cruel punishments of the Game-laws, or against any abuse which a rich man inflicted and a poor man suffered, was treason against the *plousiocracy.* *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

Plusiotis (plö-sī′ō-tis), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister), < Gr. πλούσιος, rich; cf. πλουσιότης, wealth.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles of the family *Scarabæidæ*, containing American species of large size and burnished silvery or golden color. Three species are known in the United States; the others are Mexican.

plutarchy (plö′tär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. πλοῦτος, wealth, + *-αρχία*, < ἀρχειν, rule.] Same as *plutocracy.*

> *Southey*, The Doctor, cii.

plutei, *n.* Plural of *pluteus.*

pluteiform (plö′tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pluteus* (see *pluteus*, 3) + L. *forma*, form.] 1. Having the morphological value of a pluteus: as, the *pluteiform* larva of an echinoderm. See cut under *echinopædium.*—2. Less exactly, like or likened to a pluteus in any way; echinopædic.

Plutella (plö-tel′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < Gr. πλοῦτος, wealth, + dim. *-ella.*] 1. A genus of tineid moths, typical of the family *Plutellidæ.*

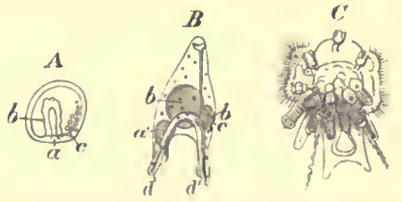
Plutella cruciferarum. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are small, with antennæ not thickened at the base, erect palpi, and the sixth and seventh veins of the hind wings separate. The larva skeletonizes leaves, and pupates in a gauzy cocoon. *P. cruciferarum* (*xylostella*) is a turnip- and cabbage-pest of cosmopolitan distribution.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; especially, in the United States, *P. cruciferarum*, known as the *cabbage-plutella.* In England and the British colonies it is known as the *diamond-back.*

Plutellidæ (plö-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Plutella* + *-idæ.*] A family of tineid moths, typified by the genus *Plutella.* The head is woolly, and the palpi are provided with a strong bunch of scales on the middle joint below; they have the peculiar habit of holding the antennæ straight forward when at rest (most other tineids holding the antennæ back on the wings). The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Cerostoma* is the most extensive.

pluteus (plö′tē-us), *n.*; pl. *plutei* (-ī). [L., also *pluteum*, a shed or mantlet to protect besiegers, a breastwork, parapet, a headboard of a couch or bed, a partition, etc.] 1. In *anc. Rom. arch.*, a barrier, as any construction of boards, osiers, grating, or other light work, placed between the columns of a portico; a light wall occupying the lower part of an intercolumniation; a balustrade or parapet crowning a building or a part of a building; also, a shelf fixed to the wall: the headboard of a bed.—2. In *anc. Rom. milit. engin.*: (*a*) Boards or planks placed on the fortifications of a camp, or on movable towers or other military engines, to form a kind of roof or shed for the protection of the soldiers. (*b*) A movable gallery on wheels, shaped like an arch-covered wagon, in which a besieging party made their approaches.—3. In *zoöl.*, a larval stage of the echinopædia of certain echinoderms, as a holothurian, ophiurian, or echinid. It is known as the



A, Echinopædium of *Echinus pulchellus*, gastrula stage: *a*, mouth; *b*, intestine; *c*, anus. *B*, Fully developed echinopædium or pluteus of the same: *a'*, mouth; *b*, stomach and intestine; *c*, anus; *d*, *d*, processes of body containing prolongations of internal skeleton. *C*, Echinopædium of an echinid advanced so far that spines, pedicels, and pedicellariæ are visible.

painter's-easel larva, from its shape, and was originally described as a distinct genus by Müller in 1846. Compare cuts under *Bipinnaria* and *echinopædium.*

Pluto (plö′tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πλοίτων, poet. also Πλουτεύς, Pluto, orig. epithet of Hades, the underworld (as a source of grain, etc.), < πλοῦτος, wealth: see *Plutus.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the lord of the infernal regions, son of Saturn and brother of Jupiter and Neptune. He is represented as an elderly man with a dignified but severe aspect, often holding in his hand a two-pronged fork. He was generally called by the Greeks *Hades*, and by the Romans *Orcus*, *Tartarus*, and *Dis.* His wife was Proserpine, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, whom he seized in the island of Sicily while she was plucking flowers, and carried to the lower world. See cut on following page.—**Pluto monkey**, *Cercopithecus pluto*, of western Africa.

plutocracy (plö-tok′rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πλουτοκρατία, an oligarchy of wealth, < πλοῦτος, wealth, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by the wealthy class; the rule of wealth; also, a class ruling by virtue of its wealth. Also *plutarchy.*

plutocrat (plö′tō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. πλουτοκρατ-, base of πλουτοκρατία, an oligarchy of wealth: see *plutocracy.*] One who rules or sways a

Pluto, enthroned, with Proserpine. (From a vase-painting.)

community or society by virtue of his wealth; a person possessing power or influence solely or mainly on account of his riches; a member of a plutocracy.

We have had *ploutocrats* who were patterns of every virtue. *Gladstone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 17.

The *plutocrats* and hureaucrats, the money-changers and devourers of labour. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xii. (*Davies.*)

plutocratic (plō-tō-krat'ik), *a.* [< *plutocrat* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat: as, a *plutocratic* government; *plutocratic* ideas.

plutologist (plō-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *plutology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in plutology, or the science of wealth and its distribution.

As the *plutologists* have explained, the means of happiness are immensely increased by that complex system of mutual co-operation which has been gradually organized among civilised men. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 406.

plutology (plō-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πλοῦτος*, wealth, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of wealth; the body of natural laws governing the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

Several authors have tried to introduce totally new names [for political economy], such as *plutology*, chrematistics, catallactics. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ. (2d ed.), Pref.

Plutonian (plō-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Plutonius*, < Gr. Πλουτώνιος, of Pluto or the nether world, < Πλούτων, Pluto: see *Pluto.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonic.

The night's *Plutonian* shore. *Poe*, The Raven.

II. *n.* A Plutonist.

Plutonic (plō-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pluto(n-)*, < Gr. Πλούτων, Pluto, + *-ic.*] 1. Of or relating to Pluto or the regions of fire; subterranean; dark. — 2. Pertaining to or designating the system of the Plutonists: as, the *Plutonic* theory. — 3. In *geol.*, formed deep below the surface. Plutonic rocks are such igneous rocks as have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, and have cooled slowly, so as to have acquired in general a distinctly crystalline structure: the term *Plutonic* is opposed to *volcanic*, the former designating rocks formed at some depth beneath the surface, the latter rocks of igneous origin but of superficial formation. As used by Lyell, the word is nearly the equivalent of *metamorphic.*

Granite is thus a decidedly *plutonic* rock — that is, it has consolidated at some depth beneath the surface, and in this respect differs from the superficial volcanic rocks, such as lava, which have flowed out above ground from volcanic orifices. *A. Geikie*, Text-Book of Geology, II. ii. § 7.

Plutonic theory, the geological theory that the present aspect and condition of the earth's crust are mainly due to igneous action.

Several modern writers, without denying the truth of the *Plutonic* or metamorphic *theory*, still contend that the crystalline and non-fossiliferous formations, whether stratified or unstratified, such as gneiss and granite, are essentially ancient as a class of rocks. *Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (11th ed.), I. 129.

Plutonism (plō'tō-nizm), *n.* [< *Pluton-ist* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Plutonists.

Plutonist (plō'tō-nist), *n.* [< *Pluton-ic* + *-ist.*] One who adopts the Plutonic theory.

Plutus (plō'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πλοῦτος, the god of riches, a personification of *πλοῦτος*, riches, wealth; prob. from the root of *πλέως*, full, L. *plus*, more, etc.: see *plus.*] In *classical myth.*, a personification of wealth, described as a son of Iasion and Demeter, and intimately associated with Eirene or Peace, who is often represented in art grouped with the infant Plutus. Zeus is said to have blinded him, in order that he might not bestow his favors exclusively on good men, but should distribute his gifts without regard to merit.

pluvial (plō'vi-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *pluvial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pluvial* = It. *piuviale*, < L. *pluvialis*, of or pertaining to rain, < *pluvia*, rain, < *pluvius*, rainy: see *pluvious.* II. *n.* < F. *pluvial* (Sp. *capa pluvial*), < ML. *pluvialis*, etc., a rain-cloak: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Rainy; humid; relating to rain; also, very rainy; characterized by great or extensive rainfall. — 2. In *geol.*, depending on or arising from the action of rain.

The particular kind of denudation effected by means of rain is called *pluvial* denudation. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

II. *n.* *Eccles.*, a cope: so called from its use in outdoor processions, etc., as a protection from the weather.

Pluviales (plō-vi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pluvialis*, pertaining to rain: see *pluvial.*] The plovers and plover-like birds: synonymous with *Charadriomorphæ.*

pluvialiform (plō-vi-al'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pluvialiformis*, < *Pluviales*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Plover-like; pluvialine; charadriomorphic.

Pluvialiformes (plō-vi-al-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pluvialiformis*: see *pluvialiform.*] The schizognathous water-birds, an extensive series of wading and swimming birds more or less related to the plovers, corresponding to the *Charadriomorphæ* and *Cecomorphæ* of Huxley, or the orders *Limicolæ*, *Longipennes*, and *Pygopodes.*

pluvialine (plō'vi-a-lin), *a.* [< *Pluvial-es* + *-ine*[1].] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to a plover; resembling or related to the plovers; charadriomorphic: as, *pluvialine* characters; a *pluvialine* genus of birds.

pluviameter (plō-vi-am'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pluviometer.*

pluviametrical (plō'vi-a-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *pluviometric.*

Pluvianellus (plō'vi-a-nel'us), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot), dim. of *Pluvianus*: see *Pluvianus.*] A genus of small wading birds related to the turnstones and surf-birds, with a hind toe and very short tarsus, containing one species, *P. sociabilis*, from the southern regions of South America.

Pluvianellus sociabilis.

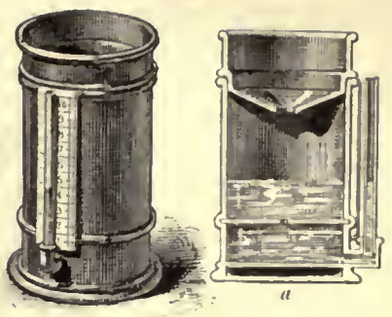
Pluvianus (plō-vi-ā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *pluvia*, rain: see *plurial.*] A genus of plovers, belonging to the subfamily *Cursoriinæ*; the crocodile-birds. *P. ægyptius*, the only species, inhabits northern Africa, and is among the birds supposed to be the trochilus of Herodotus (the *Hoplopterus spinosus* being another). See *trochilus*, and cut under *spur-winged.* Also called *Cursorius*, *Hyas*, *Ammoptila*, and *Chilodromus.*

Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus ægyptius*).

pluviograph (plō'vi-ō-graf), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A self-recording rain-gage.

In Beckley's *pluviograph* a pencil, attached to a vessel which sinks as it receives the rain, describes a curve on a sheet of paper fixed round a rotating cylinder. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 257.

pluviometer (plō-vi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *pluviameter*; < L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for collecting and measuring the quantity of water that falls in rain, snow, etc., at a particular place; a rain-gage. See cut in next column.



Pluviometer. *a*, vertical section.

pluviometric (plō'vi-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *pluviometer* + *-ic.*] Made by means of a pluviometer: as, *pluviometric* observations.

pluviometrical (plō'vi-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *pluviometric* + *-al.*] Same as *pluviometric.*

pluviometrically (plō'vi-ō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a pluviometric manner; by means of pluviometry; by the use of the pluviometer.

pluviometry (plō-vi-om'et-ri), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The measurement of the amount of precipitation of rain or snow; the use of the pluviometer.

pluvioscope (plō'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [< L. *pluvia*, rain, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A rain-gage; a pluviometer.

The results are here tabulated of the pluviometric observations taken at Paris during the years 1860–70 with the *pluvioscope* invented by the author [M. Hervé Mangon]. *Nature*, XXXV. 479.

Pluviose (plö'vi-ōs), *n.* [F., < L. *pluviosus*, full of rain, < *pluvia*, rain.] The fifth month of the French revolutionary calendar, from January 20th to February 18th inclusive in the year 1794.

pluvious (plö'vi-us), *a.* [< ME. *pluryous* = F. *pluvieux* = Pr. *ploios* = Sp. *pluvioso* = Pg. *pluvioso*, *chuvoso* = It. *piovoso*, < L. *pluvius*, rainy, causing or bringing rain, < *pluere*, rain, impers. *pluit*, it rains.] Rainy; pluvial.

In places over colde
And *pluryous*, olyves is to doon.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

The fungus pareels about the wicks of candles . . . only signifieth a molat and *plurious* air about them, hindering the avolation of the light and favillous particles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

ply (plī), *r.*; pret. and pp. *plied*, ppr. *plying.* [< ME. *plyen*, *plien*, bend, mold (as wax), < OF. *plier*, *pleier*, *ploier*, fold, bend, plait, ply, F. *plier*, also *ployer*, fold, bend, etc., = Pr. *pleiar*, *plegar* = Sp. *plegar* = Pg. *pregar* = It. *piegare*, fold, bend, < L. *plicare* (pp. *plicātus* and *plicitus*), fold, lay or wind together, double up, = Gr. *πλέκειν*, twine, twist, weave, tie, infold, etc.; akin to L. *plectere*, weave, whence ult. *plait*, etc.: see *plait.* From L. *plicare* are ult. E. *ply*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, etc., also *ploy*, *deploy*, *employ*, etc., *display*, *splay*, etc., *plicate*, *complicate*, *explicate*, *implicate*, *supplicate*, etc., *explicit*, *implicit*, etc., *complex*, *complice*, *accomplice*, etc., *simple*, *duplex*, *double*, *triple*, *quadruple*, etc., *multiple*, etc., *supple*, etc., *pliable*, *pliant*, etc.; from the related L. *plectere*, weave, are ult. E. *plait*, *pleat*, *plat*[4], *plight*[3], *pleach*, *plash*[2], *plexus*, *complexion*, *perplex*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bend; mold; shape.

Womman of manye scoles half a clerk is;
But certeynly a yonge thyng may men gye,
Right as men may warm wex with handes *plye.*
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 186.

2†. To draw; work.

Then all his letters will be such ecstasies, such vows and promises, which you must answer short and simply, yet still *ply* out of them your advantages. *Dryden*, Sir Martin Mar-all, i. 2.

3. To use or employ diligently; keep on using with diligence and persistence; apply one's self steadily to; keep busy with; toil at.

Who shall hear your part,
And be in Padua here Vincentio's son,
Keep house and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Visit his countrymen and banquet them?
Shak., T. of the S., i. i. 201.

Lord George Gordon the left wing guided,
Who well the sword could *ply.*
Battle of Alford (Child's Ballads, VII. 239).

The bold swain, who *plies* his oar,
May lightly row his bark to shore.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 31.

So lustily did Van Poffenburgh *ply* the bottle that in less than four short hours he made himself and his whole garrison, who all sedulously emulated the deeds of their chieftain, dead drunk. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 331.

4. To practise or perform with diligence and persistence; pursue steadily: as, to *ply* one's trade.

Then, laying aside those their holy garments, they *plie* their worke till the euening. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

The needle *plies* its busy task. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 150.

"When first"—(he so began)—"my trade I *plied*,
Good master Addle was the parish-guide."
Crabbe, Works, I. 129.

Gambling is not permitted on the grounds at Epsom, but there were many gamblers on the grounds, and they sought every occasion to *ply* their vocation.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 19.

5. To attack or assail briskly, repeatedly, or persistently.

They so warmly *plied* our divided fleets that whilst in conflict the merchants sail'd away, and got safe into Holland. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 12, 1672.

The hero stands above, and from afar
Plies him with darts and stones, and distant war.
Dryden, Æneid, viii.

Again he [Apollo] took
The harnessed steeds, that still with horror shook,
And *plies* 'em with a lash, and whips 'em on,
And, as he whips, upbraids them with his son.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

6. To address with importunity or persistent solicitation; urge, or keep on urging or soliciting, as for a favor.

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 279.

A courtier would not *ply* it so for a place.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.

I have been always *plying* you to walk and read.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

Sunderland was *plied* at once with promises and menaces. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To offer with persistency or frequency; press upon for acceptance; continue to present or supply: as, to *ply* one with drink, or with flattery.

If you perceive that the untravelled company about you take this down well, *ply* them with more such stuff.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 113.

With cup full ever *plied*,
And hearts full never dried.
Chapman, The Blind Beggar of Alexandria (song).

They adore him, they *ply* him with flowers, and hymns, and incense, and flattery. *Thackeray*.

8†. To apply; devote with persistency or perseverance.

Ne ever cast his mind to covet prayse,
Or *ply* himselfe to any honest trade.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 12.

9†. To exert; acquit.

But it is worthy of memorie to see how the women of ye towne did *plie* themselues with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 23.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To bend; yield; incline.

The gold of hem hath now so badde alayes
With bras that, though the coyne be fair at ye,
It wolde rather breste atwo than *plye*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1113.

To *plie* this waie or that waie to good or to bad, ye shall haue as ye vse a child in his youth.
Ascham, The Schelemaster, p. 46.

As like a lion he could pace with pride,
Ply like a plant, and like a river slide.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. To keep at work or in action; busy one's self; work steadily; be employed.

All D'Aulnay's company *plied* for their fortifying with palisadoes, and the friars as busy as any.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 162.

Ere half these authors he read (which will soon be with *plying* hard and daily), they cannot choose but be masters of any ordinary prose. *Milton*.

In vain their airy Pinions *ply*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

And around the bows and along the side
The heavy hammers and mallets *plied*.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

3. To proceed in haste; sally forth.

Thither he *plies*,
Undaunted to meet there whatever power
Or spirit of the nethermost abyss
Might in that noise reside. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 954.

Adriaen Block . . . *plied* forth to explore the vicinity.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 33.

4. To go back and forth or backward and forward over the same course; especially, to run or sail regularly along the same course, or between two fixed places or ports; make more or less regular trips: as, the boats that *ply* on the Hudson; the steamers that *ply* between New York and Fall River; the stage *plied* between Concord and Boston: said both of the vessels or vehicles that make the trips and of those who sail or run them.

And then they *ply* from th' caues vnto the ground,
With mud-mixt Reed to wall their mansion round.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Cæsar, causing all his Boats and Shallops to be fill'd with Souldiers, commanded to *ply* up and down continually with relief where they saw need. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Busy housewives *plied* backwards and forwards along the lines, helping everything forward by the nimbleness of their tongues. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 129.

5. *Naut.*, to beat; tack; work to windward: as, to *ply* northward.

That day we *plyed* downe as farre as our Ladie of Holland, and there came to an anker.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

The Currents at Cape La Vela de seldom shift, therefore Ships that *ply* to Wind-ward to get about it do not *ply* near the shore, but stand off to Sea.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 101.

She was flying dead into the east, and every minute her keel passed over as many fathoms of sea as would take her hours of *plying* to recover.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xii.

6. To offer one's services for trips or jobs, as boatmen, hackmen, carriers, etc.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets, as a porter, for his livelihood. *Spectator*.

There is at Edinburgh a society or corporation of errand-boys called Cawdies, who *ply* in the streets at night with paper lanterns, and are very serviceable in carrying messages.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker (J. Melford to Sir Watkin Phillips).

[It] will be readily pointed out by any one of the fifty intelligent fly-drivers who *ply* upon the pier.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 139.

ply (pli), *n.* [< *ply*, *v.*] 1. A fold; a thickness: often used in composition to designate the number of thicknesses or twists of which anything is made: as, three-*ply* thread; three-*ply* carpets.

I found myself at last on the diver's platform, twenty pounds of lead upon each foot, and my whole person swollen with *ply* and *ply* of woollen underclothing.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

2. Bent; turn; direction; bias.

Custom is most perfect when it beginneth in young years; . . . late learners cannot so well take up the *ply*.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

He bent all the subordinate branches of their government to the *ply* of his own favourite passion.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, v.

Under Elizabeth the growing taste for theatrical representations had begun gradually to displace it [the baiting of animals, and especially of bulls and bears], and to give a new *ply* and tone to the manners of the rich.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

He [Hamilton] accepted the constitution as it was, and did his best to give it the *ply* which he desired by practical interpretation. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 105.

Plyctolophinæ, Plyctolophus. See *Plictolophus*, etc.

plyer, *n.* See *plier*.

plyght[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *plight*[1], *plight*[2], etc.

plyght[2]†, **plyghte**†. Middle English forms of the preterit and past partieiple of *pluck*[1].

Plymouth Brethren. See *brother*.

Plymouth cloak†. A staff; a cudgel. [Slang.] [That is, a cane, a staff; whereof this is the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being out of sorts, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next wood their draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering. For we use, when we walk *in cuerpo*, to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak. *Ray*, Proverbs (1742), p. 238.]

Reserving still the emblem of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plimouth cloake*, otherwise called a battoone.
Lenten's Characterismi, Char. 30. (*Nares.*)

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that 'a to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand? *Dekker*, Honest Whore, ii.

Plymouthism (plim'uth-izm), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren. See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

Plymouthist (plim'uth-ist), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Plymouthism; one of the Plymouth Brethren; a Plymouthite.

There are therefore at least five official divisions or sects of *Plymouthists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 239.

Plymouthite (plim'uth-īt), *n.* [< *Plymouth* + *-ite*[2].] One of the Plymouth Brethren.

Plymouth Rock. A large and serviceable variety of the domestic hen, of American origin. Both cock and hen have the plumage finely and evenly barred transversely throughout with blue-black on a ground of pearl-gray. The legs and beak are clear-yellow, and the tail is very small. The normal variety has an upright comb; but there are also pea-combed Plymouth Rocks. White Plymouth Rocks have been introduced recently.

plyt†, **plyte**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *plight*[2].

P. M. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *post meridiem*, 'after noon or midday' (also P. M., p. m.): frequently used as synonymous with *afternoon* or *evening*; (*b*) of *postmaster*; (*c*) of *peculiar meter*.

pm. In dental formulæ, an abbreviation of *premolar*.

pneodynamics (nē'ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamics*.] The science of the mechanics of respiration.

pneogaster (nē-ō-gas'tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] The respiratory tract; the respiratory or branchial intestine considered as a part of the general intestinal system, being developed from the embryo in connection therewith. It consists of air-passages in the widest sense, as lungs, windpipes, etc., or their equivalents.

pneogastric (nē-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *pneogaster* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pneogaster.

pneograph (nē'ō-grāf), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument invented by Dr. Mortimer Granville for testing and indicating the duration, force, and continuity of expiration in diverse conditions of the lungs. It consists of a delicately suspended and counterpoised semi-disk of talc, which is moved by the breath when held in front of the mouth. The disk carries a needle, which makes a tracing on smoked paper caused to move uniformly in relation with the needle. The tracings indicate by their undulations the character of the expiratory movement, from which the condition of the lungs may be inferred.

pneometer (nē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A spirometer.

pneometry (nē-om'et-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Measurement of inspired or expired air.

pneoscope (nē'ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πνεῖν*, breathe, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for measuring the extent of movement of the thorax.

pneuma (nū'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, breath, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe. Cf. *neume*, *neuma*.] 1. Breath; spirit; soul.—2. A breathing. In *early church music*: (*a*) A form of ligature at the end of certain plain-chant melodies, resembling the pericleisis, but differing from it in being sung to an unmeaning syllable having no connection with the text. Its use can be traced with certainty to the fourth century, and it is still employed in the services of the Roman Catholic Church, especially at high mass. (*b*) Same as *neume*, 2.

pneumarthrosis (nū-mär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *ἄρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] The presence of air in the cavity of a joint.

pneumathorax (nū-ma-thō'raks), *n.* An erroneous form of *pneumothorax*.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pneumatique* = Sp. *pneumático* = Pg. It. *pneumatico*, < L. *pneumaticus*, < Gr. *πνευματικός*, relating to wind or air, < *πνεῦμα*, wind, air, breath, spirit, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to air, or gases in general, or their properties; also, employing (compressed) air or other gas as a motive power: as, *pneumatic* experiments; a *pneumatic* engine. *Pneumatic* notes numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, etc., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air.

2. Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; gaseous.

The *pneumatic* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body. *Bacon*.

3. Moved or played by means of air: as, a *pneumatic* instrument of music.—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Filled with air; fitted to receive or contain air; pneumatized, as the air-cells or the bones of birds. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the respiratory system of any animal.—**Pneumatic action**, in *organ-building*, an action in which the keys, stop-knobs, or pedals merely make connections whereby the desired motions may be pneumatically effected. The pneumatic principle involved is either that of a small bellows which is inflated or emptied by the key or coupler, or that of a tube with pistons or valves at the ends which work sympathetically.—**Pneumatic bellows, coupler**, etc. See *pneumatic action*, above.—**Pneumatic cabinet**, in *med.*, an air-tight cabinet in which a patient is placed, so that the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the body may be increased or diminished.—**Pneumatic caisson.** See *caisson*, 3 (*c*).—**Pneumatic car, clock, conductor, drill.** See the nouns.—**Pneumatic despatch**, the transmission of articles from one point to another by air-pressure through a tube specially prepared for the purpose. Practically this is limited to the sending of small articles, as letters, telegraphic despatches, etc., for short distances, as between different stations in a large city. They are inclosed in a suitable box, which is propelled by compressed air through a tube from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; the return takes place by the atmospheric pressure, the air in the tube being exhausted at the first station.—**Pneumatic-despatch tube**, a tube traversed by a car or carrier which receives and delivers letters or parcels at stations along a route. Motion is caused by pressure of air, which is either forced into the tube from behind the car or exhausted in front of it, or both simultaneously. Special devices have been contrived for perfecting the construction of the cars and for arresting them at the points desired. The Brisbane carrier is a hollow ball which rolls along the interior of the pneumatic tube.—**Pneumatic differ-**

entiation, in *med.*, the causing a patient to breathe air of a different tension from that which surrounds his body.—**Pneumatic duct**, in *comp. anat.* See *ductus pneumaticus*, under *ductus*.—**Pneumatic elevator, excavator, hoist.** See the nouns.—**Pneumatic jig**, in *mining*, an air-jig; a jig in which the separation is effected by blasts of air instead of an intermittent current of water.—**Pneumatic organ.** See *organ*[1].—**Pneumatic paradox**, that peculiar exhibition of atmospheric pressure which retains a valve on its seat under a pressure of gas, allowing only a film of gas to escape.—**Pneumatic pen.** See *pen*[2].—**Pneumatic philosophy**†, the science of metaphysics or psychology; pneumatology.—**Pneumatic physicians**, a school of physicians, at the head of which was Athenæus, who made health and disease to consist in the different proportions of a fancied spiritual principle, called *pneuma*, from those of the other elementary principles.—**Pneumatic pile.** (*a*) A tube open at the lower or penetrating end, and closed from the air at the top, but communicating with a receiver from which air is exhausted. The pressure of the air acts to force the pile downward, and at the same time the slit within it is pressed upward and discharged into the receiver. (*b*) A caisson within which compressed air excindes the water, permitting necessary operations to be carried on inside it.—**Pneumatic spring, tube**, etc. See the nouns.—**Pneumatic trough**, a form of trough used by the physicist or chemist in experiments with gases. By its use the gas can be collected in a bell-jar or other receptacle over a surface of water or mercury.

II. *n.* 1. In *organ-building*, one of the members of a pneumatic action, whether a bellows or a tube. See *pneumatic action*, above.—2. Same as *pneumatology*, 2, where see quotation.

pneumatical (nū-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pneumatic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *pneumatic*.

This body then accompanying the soul he calls *pneumatical*, that is (not spiritual in the Scripture sense, but) spirituous, vaporous, or airy.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 785.

II.† *n.* A vaporous substance; a gas. *Bacon.*

pneumatically (nū-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of pneumatic force or of some pneumatic contrivance: as, *pneumatically* sunk caissons.

pneumaticity (nū-ma-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *pneumatic* + *-ity.*] The state of being pneumatic, or hollow and filled with air; capacity of being inflated with air; inflation by air: applied to air-passages of animals, the hollow bones of birds, etc.

pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *pneumatic*: see *-ics.*] 1. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of gases, and particularly of atmospheric air. Pneumatics treats of the weight, pressure, equilibrium, elasticity, density, condensation, rarefaction, resistance, motion, etc., of gases; it treats of them also considered as media of sound (acoustics), and as vehicles of heat, moisture, etc. It also comprises the description of those machines which depend for their action chiefly on the pressure and elasticity of air, as the various kinds of pumps, artificial fountains, etc.

2†. The doctrine of spiritual substances; pneumatology.

pneumatize (nū'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pneumatized*, ppr. *pneumatizing*. [< *pneumat(ic)* + *-ize.*] To fill with air; render pneumatic, as bones. *Cones*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 135.

pneumatocyst (nū'ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *κίστις*, bladder: see *cyst.*] 1. The air-sac, float, or pneumatophore of an oceanic hydrozoan or siphonophorous hydromedusau; one of the several appendages of the stem of these organisms, serving to buoy them in the water. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *Hydrozoa*. When pneumatocysts are wanting, they may be replaced by a general inflation of the stem, called then a *somatocyst*.

2. In *ornith.*, an air-sac or air-space; one of the cavities in a bird's body filled with air. *Cones.*

pneumatocystic (nū'ma-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *pneumatocyst* + *-ic.*] Of or having the character of a pneumatocyst, in any sense.

pneumatogram (nū'ma-tō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πνευμα*(*τ-*), breath, + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] A tracing of respiratory movements.

pneumatographic (nū'ma-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pneumatograph-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pneumatography: as, a *pneumatographic* communication; a *pneumatographic* medium.

pneumatography (nū-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind (in def. 1, a spirit), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. So-called spirit-writing, independent of the hand of a medium or other material instrument. Also called *independent writing* and *direct writing*.—2. The observing and descriptive stage of pneumatology (sense 3). *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 500.

pneumatological (nū'ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pneumatology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to pneumatology.

pneumatologist (nū-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pneumatology* + *-ist.*] One versed in pneumatology.

pneumatology (nū-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*]

1†. The doctrine of or a treatise on the properties of elastic fluids; pneumatics.—2. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, or a treatise on it.

The terms Psychology and *Pneumatology*, or Pneumatic, are not equivalent. The latter word was used for the doctrine of spirit in general, which was subdivided into three branches, as it treated of the three orders of spiritual substances—God, Angels and Devils, and Man.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vi., foot-note.

3. The study of the beliefs, practices, and organizations of men with reference to a supposed world of spirits; spiritual philosophy.

Various terms have been suggested, as comparative mythology, spiritology, *pneumatology*, dalmonology, &c.
O. T. Mason, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 500.

4. In *theol.*, the doctrine of the Holy Spirit.

The *pneumatology* of Ephesians resembles that of John, as the christology of Colossians resembles the christology of John. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

Pneumatomachian (nū'ma-tō-mā'ki-an), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *πνευματομάχος*, hostile to the Holy Spirit, < *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), spirit, + *μάχεσθαι*, quarrel.] **I.** *n.* An adversary of the Holy Ghost; one who denies the existence, personality, or godhead of the Holy Spirit; specifically, one of a sect or party, or group or succession of parties and sects, in the fourth century holding such doctrines. The Pneumatomachians in general taught that the Holy Ghost is a creature, a ministering spirit. Some combined this view with the Arian view that God the Son is a creature, and a few taught the extreme doctrine that the Spirit is the creature of a creature (the Son). Most of them, however, accepted the Homoiousian doctrine of the person of the Son, and these were known as *Macedonians* or *Marathonians*, and also as *Semi-Arians*—the Semi-Arians having as a whole adopted these views. The views of the Pneumatomachians were developed out of Arianism, after the Nicene Council (A. D. 325), and first showed themselves distinctly about 358. The heresy declined rapidly after the Constantinopolitan Council of 381.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Pneumatomachians.

pneumatometer (nū-ma-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, breath, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at a single inspiration and given out at a single expiration; a pulmometer; a spirometer. Also called *pneumometer*, *pneumonometer*.

pneumatometry (nū-ma-tom'et-ri), *n.* [As *pneumatometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of the air inspired or expired, as with a pneumatometer.

pneumatophonic (nū'ma-tō-fou'ik), *a.* [< *pneumatophon-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pneumatophony. [Rare.]

pneumatophony (nū'ma-tō-fō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), spirit, + *φωνή*, voice.] So-called spirit-speaking; the supposed production of articulate sounds, resembling the human voice or speech, and conveying intelligence, by disembodied spirits. [Rare.]

pneumatophore (nū'ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), air, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. LGr. *πνευματόφορος*, borne by the wind, also inspired.] A pneumatocyst, or a structure which supports such a float; especially, the proximal dilatation of the cœnosare or hydrosome of the *Physophoridæ*. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *Hydrozoa*.

pneumatophorous (nū-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< *pneumatophore* + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing a pneumatocyst; pertaining to a pneumatophore, or having its character.

pneumatosic (nū-ma-tō'sik), *a.* [< *pneumatosis* + *-ic.*] Affected with pneumatosis.

pneumatosis (nū-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνευμάτωσις*, a blowing up, inflation, < *πνευματοῦν*, blow up, fill with wind, < *πνεῦμα*(*τ-*), wind: see *pneumatic.*] A morbid accumulation of gas in any part of the body. See *emphysema*.

pneumatothorax (nū'ma-tō-thō'raks), *n.* Same as *pneumothorax*.

pneumectomy (nū-mek'tō-mi), *n.* [For **pneumonectomy*, < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἐκτομή*, excision.] Excision of a portion of a lung.

pneumo-. In the following compounds of Greek *πνεύμων*, lung, *pneumo-* is short for the proper form *pneumono-*.

pneumoactinomycosis (nū-mō-ak'ti-nō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *actinomycosis.*] Actinomycosis of the lung.

Pneumobranchia (nū-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In Gray's classification (1840), same as *Pneumobranchiata*, 3.

Pneumobranchiata (nū-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *Branchiata.*] 1. An order of gastropods, including those which breathe air in a closed chamber lined with pulmonic vessels: applied by J. E. Gray to the typical pulmonates or pulmonifers, and including most of the inoperculate landshells as well as the fresh-water forms related to them.—2. In Lamarck's classification (1819), a section of gastropods, containing his family *Limacea*.—3. In Gray's classification (1821), a subclass of *Gasteropodophora*, comprising all terrestrial gastropods, and divided into *Inoperculata* and *Operculata*.

pneumocace (nū-mok'a-sē), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κακή*, badness, < *κακός*, bad.] Gangrene of the lungs.

pneumocarcinoma (nū-mō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + L. *carcinoma.*] Carcinoma of the lungs.

pneumocele (nū'mō-sēl), *n.* Same as *pneumonocele*.

pneumoconiosis (nū-mō-kō-ni-ō'sis), *n.* Same as *pneumonoconiosis*. Also *pneumokoniosis*.

pneumoderm (nū'mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A gymnosomatous pteropod of the family *Pneumodermidæ*.

pneumoderma[1] (nū-mō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Subcutaneous emphysema.

Pneumoderma violaceum.

Pneumoderma[2] (nū-mō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Pérou and Lesueur, 1810), < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the *Pneumodermonidæ*, in which processes of the integument perform the function of gills. Also called *Pneumodermis*, *Pneumodermon*, *Pneumodermum*, *Pneumonodermum*.

Pneumodermatidæ (nū'mō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pneumodermidæ*.

Pneumodermidæ (nū-mō-dėr'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumoderma*[2] + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Pneumoderma*, having the head and mouth tentaculate. They have a specialized branchial apparatus consisting of at least a lateral gill on one (right) side and generally a posterior gill, suckers on the ventral side of the protrusible anterior part of the buccal cavity, and a jaw. Twelve or more species, of three genera, are known. Also called *Pneumodermatidæ*, *Pneumodermonidæ*, *Pneumonodermatidæ*.

Pneumodermis (nū-mō-dėr'mis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2]. *Oken.*

Pneumodermon (nū-mō-dėr'mon), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1819): see *Pneumoderma*[2].] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2].

Pneumodermonidæ (nū'mō-dėr-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pneumodermon* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pneumodermidæ*.

pneumoenteritis (nū-mō-en-tę-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἔντερον*, intestine, + *-itis.*] Hog-cholera; swine-plague. See *cholera*.

pneumogastric (nū-mō-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lungs and the stomach, or to the functions of respiration and digestion: specifically, in anatomy, noting several nervous structures.—**Pneumogastric ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Pneumogastric lobule.** Same as *flocculus*, 2.—**Pneumogastric plexus.** See *gastric plexus* (under *plexus*), and *vagus*.

II. *n.* The pneumogastric nerve. See *vagus*.

pneumogram (nū'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γράμμα*, a writing: see *gram*[2].] The tracing yielded by the pneumograph.

pneumograph (nū'mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *pathol.*, same as *stethograph*.

pneumographic (nū-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pneumograph-y* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of the lungs and air-passages, or the organs of respiration.

pneumography (nū-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. Descriptive pneumology; a treatise on or description of the lungs and air-passages, or organs of respiration.—2. The recording of the movements of respiration.

pneumohemothorax (nū-mō-hem-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *θώραξ*, chest.] The presence of gas and blood or bloody serum in the pleural cavity.

pneumohydrothorax (nū-mō-hī-drō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *θώραξ*, chest.] The presence of gas and serous liquid in the pleural cavity.

pneumological (nū-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pneumology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to pneumology.

pneumology (nū-mol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the lungs and air-passages, or the organs and processes of respiration.

pneumometer (nū-mom′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pneumatometer*.

pneumometry (nū-mom′et-ri), *n.* Same as *pneumatometry*.

pneumomycosis (nū″mǭ-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*.] The presence of fungi in the lungs. Also *pneumonomycosis*.

pneumonalgia (nū-mǭ-nal′ji-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the lungs.

pneumonatelectasis (nū-mǭ-nat-e-lek′tą-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *atelectasis*.] Atelectasis of the lungs.

pneumonedema (nū″mǭ-nē-dē′mą̈), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *οἴδημα*, swelling.] Edema of the lungs; pulmonary edema.

pneumonia (nū-mō′ni-ą̈), *n.* [= F. *pneumonie* = Sp. Pg. *pneumonia*, < NL. *pneumonia*, < Gr. *πνευμονία*, Attic also *πλευμονία*, a disease of the lungs, < *πνεύμων*, Attic also *πλεύμων*, = L. *pulmo(n-)*, a lung, < *πνεῖν*, breathe: see *pneumatic*. Cf. *pulmonary*.] Inflammation of the tissues of the lung, as distinct from inflammation of the bronchial tubes (bronchitis) and from inflammation of the serous covering of the lungs (pleuritis). Also called *pneumonitis*.—**Bilious pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with icterus.—**Catarrhal pneumonia**, pneumonia in which the exudate contains mucin and pus, but does not coagulate. Also called *bronchopneumonia* and *lobular pneumonia*.—**Central pneumonia**, pneumonia of the central part of a lung.—**Cheesy pneumonia**, bronchopneumonia with consolidation of more or less extensive areas of lung-tissue, with degeneration resulting in the formation of cheese-like masses of debris. Such cases are usually if not always tuberculous, and are usually designated as *phthisis*.—**Chronic interstitial lobular pneumonia**, a chronic pneumonia with excessive increase of the interstitial connective tissue. Such cases are often tuberculous in origin, and are sometimes called *fibroid phthisis*.—**Croupous pneumonia**, pneumonia in which the exudate coagulates from the contained fibrin. Also called *fibrinous pneumonia*, or, from its distribution to one or more lobes in their entirety, *lobar pneumonia*.—**Desquamative pneumonia**, catarrhal pneumonia in which the alveolar epithelium is shed in considerable quantity.—**Intermittent pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with frequent marked remissions of pyrexia, not pertaining to malarial poisoning.—**Lobular pneumonia**, a pneumonia which in its distribution affects the areas belonging to small bronchi scattered here and there, as distinct from lobar pneumonia, in which entire lobes are affected. Also called *catarrhal pneumonia* from the character of the exudate, and *bronchopneumonia* because it invades the lung-tissue from the bronchi, which are primarily affected.—**Pneumonia migrans**, a croupous pneumonia which invades progressively from day to day adjacent parts of the lungs.—**Typhoid pneumonia**, croupous pneumonia with exceptionally severe general effects, exhibited in great prostration, delirium, dry tongue, enlarged spleen, often slight icterus, and albuminuria.

pneumonic (nū-mon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πνευμονικός*, pertaining to the lungs, < *πνεύμων*, lung: see *pneumonia*. Cf. *pulmonic*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.—2. Pertaining to pneumonia; affected with pneumonia; pulmonitic: as, *pneumonic* patients.

II. *n.* A remedy used in diseases of the lungs.

pneumonitic (nū-mǭ-nit′ik), *a.* [< *pneumonitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of pneumonitis.

pneumonitis (nū-mǭ-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

pneumonocarcinoma (nū″mǭ-nǭ-kär-si-nō′mą̈), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *carcinoma*, carcinoma.] Carcinoma of the lungs.

pneumonocele (nū′mǭ-nǭ-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Hernia of the lung, as through an opening in the diaphragm.

Pneumonochlamyda (nū″mǭ-nǭ-klam′i-dą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak, mantle.] A suborder of *Gasteropoda*, having the pallial chamber converted into a lung-sac, but no gills, as in the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Helicinidæ*, *Aciculidæ*, etc.

pneumonochlamydate (nū″mǭ-nǭ-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< *Pneumonochlamyda* + *-ate*[1].] Belonging to the *Pneumonochlamyda*.

pneumonocirrhosis (nū″mǭ-nǭ-si-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *cirrhosis*.] Cirrhosis of the lungs.

pneumonoconiosis (nū″mǭ-nǭ-kō-ni-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-osis*.] Inflammatory disease of the lungs due to inhalation of irritating particles.

Pneumonoderma (nū″mǭ-nǭ-dėr′mą̈), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pneumoderma*[2].

pneumonodynia (nū″mǭ-nǭ-din′i-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the lungs.

pneumonomelanosis (nū″mǭ-nǭ-mel-ą-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + NL. *melanosis*.] Pulmonary melanosis, or anthracosis.

pneumonometer (nū-mǭ-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pneumatometer*.

pneumonophthisis (nū″mǭ-nof-thī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φθίσις*, consumption.] Pulmonary phthisis.

pneumonorrhagia (nū″mǭ-nǭ-rā′ji-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst.] Same as *pneumorrhagia*.

pneumony (nū′mǭ-ni), *n.* Same as *pneumonia*.

Pneumoötoka (nū-mǭ-ot′ǭ-ką̈), *n. pl.* Same as *Pneumotoca*.

pneumoötokous (nū-mǭ-ot′ǭ-kus), *a.* Same as *pneumotocous*.

pneumopericarditis (nū-mǭ-per″i-kär-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *pneumo(pericardium)* + *pericarditis*.] Pneumopericardium with pericarditis.

pneumopericardium (nū-mǭ-per-i-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium: see *pericardium*.] The presence of gas in the pericardial cavity.

pneumophthisis (nū-mof-thī′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *φθίσις*, consumption: see *phthisis*.] Pulmonary phthisis.

pneumopleuritis (nū″mǭ-plǫ̈-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πλευρῖτις*, pleuritis: see *pleuritis*.] Inflammation of the lungs and the pleura; pleuropneumonia.

pneumopyothorax (nū-mǭ-pī-ǭ-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *πύον*, pus, + *θώραξ*, the chest: see *thorax*.] The presence of gas and pus in the pleural cavity. Also called *pyopneumothorax*.

pneumorrhagia (nū-mǭ-rā′ji-ą̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] Pulmonary hemorrhage.—**Diffuse pneumorrhagia**, an escape of blood into the substance of the lung, with laceration. Also called *pulmonary apoplexy*.

pneumoskeletal (nū-mǭ-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *pneumoskelet-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pneumoskeleton.

pneumoskeleton (nū-mǭ-skel′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton*.] An exoskeleton or hard tegumentary structure developed in connection with a respiratory or pulmonary organ. Thus, the shell of a mollusk, being developed from the pallium or mantle, which has a respiratory function, constitutes a *pneumoskeleton*. *H. A. Nicholson*.

pneumothorax (nū-mǭ-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, + *θώραξ*, the chest: see *thorax*.] The presence of air in the pleural cavity. Also *pneumatothorax*.

Pneumotoca (nū-mot′ǭ-ką̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pneumotocous*.] A division of *Vertebrata*, including air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. *Owen*.

pneumotocous (nū-mot′ǭ-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *ϕοτόκος*, egg-laying: see *oötocous*.] Breathing air and laying eggs, as a vertebrate; belonging to the *Pneumotoca*.

pneumotomy (nū-mot′ǭ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *τομή*, a cut, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the lung, as for the evacuation of an abscess.

pneupome (nū′pōm), *n.* [For **pneumonopome*, < Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *πῶμα*, lid.] An operculate pulmonate gastropod.

pnigalion (nī-gā′li-ǫn), *n.* [< Gr. *πνιγαλίων*, the nightmare, cf. *πνίξ*, suffocation, < *πνίγειν*, choke.] In *med.*, an incubus; a nightmare.

Pnoëpyga (nō-e-pī′gą̈), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1844), < Gr. *πνοή*, breath, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds of wren-like character, having booted tarsi, and very short tail-feathers hidden by their coverts, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidæ*. There are several species, all Asiatic, as *P. squamata* (or *albiventer*), *P. pusilla*, and *P. caudata*. The genus had before been called *Tesia* by Hodgson, from the Nepalese name of some bird of this kind. The latest authority refers the genus to the *Timeliidæ*. *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VI. 301.

Pnoëpyga albiventer.

Pnyx (niks), *n.* [Gr. *πνύξ* (gen. *πυκνός*), a place of assembly (see def.), < *πυκνός*, crowded, close.] A public place of assembly in ancient Athens, where the people met for the discussion of political affairs of the state; also, a popular assembly convened in this place.

poh†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pea*[2].

P. O. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *post-office*; (*b*) (*naut.*) of *petty officer*.

Poa (pō′ą̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *πόα*, dial. *ποία*, *ποίη*, grass, esp. as fodder, an herb or plant.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ* and subtribe *Eufestuceæ*, characterized by the commonly two- to six-flowered spikelets in a lax panicle, the smooth grain free from the palets, and the keeled and obtuse awnless flowering glume with five nerves converging at the apex. There are 100, or according to some over 200, species, widely dispersed, few in the tropics, most abundant in north temperate regions. They are known in general as *meadow-grass* or *spear-grass*. Some are low annuals, as *P. annua*, the low spear-grass, abundant by American roadsides and paths in parks, and blooming in the south from midwinter onward. The other American species are perennials, with tufted stems, often tall, and soft leaves, flat or less often convolute. The genus contains several valuable hay- and pasture-grasses, of which the most important is *P. pratensis*, the Kentucky blue-grass, June-grass, etc. (See *blue-grass* and *meadow-grass*.) *P. amabilis* is cultivated under the name *love-grass*, *P. trivialis* as *bird-grass*, etc., and *P. cæspitosa* as *Australian grass*. For other species, see *bunch-grass*, *daggers* (under *dagger*[1], 6), *fowl-grass* (under *fowl*[1]), *June-grass*, *silver-grass*, *teff*, and *wire-grass*.

Flowering Plant of Kentucky blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*). *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, flowering glume, palet, and perfect flower.

Poaceæ (pō-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Poa* + *-aceæ*.] A series or division of the order *Graminæ*, the grasses, distinguished from the other similar division, *Panicæ*, by the absence of a joint to the pedicel beneath the glumes, and by the presence of a stalk or empty glumes or imperfect flowers above the fertile flowers. It includes the larger part of the grasses, or about 200 genera (*Poa* being the type), in 7 tribes and 21 subtribes.

poach[1] (pōch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *poatch*, *potch*, *poche*, *poch*; according to Cotgrave, who gives only the pp. *poché*, < OF. *pocher*, *poucher*, thrust, poke (given by Cotgrave 'thrust or dig out with the fingers'), F. *pocher*, hit (the eye, so as to give one a black eye), also OF. *pocher*, blur (with ink), < LG. *poken*, poke, thrust, = MD. *pochen*, thrust: see *poke*[1], of which *poach*[1] is thus ult. an assibilated form. Some refer this OF. *pocher*, *poucher*, to *pouce*, *poulce*, the thumb, < L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb: see *pollex*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To poke; thrust; push; put.

> Pull out my heart: O! *poach* not out mine eyes.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

> His [Charlemagne's] horse, *poching* one of his legs into some hollow ground, made way for the smoking water to break out, and gave occasion for the Emperor's building that city [Aix]. *Sir W. Temple*, On the United Provinces, i.

2. To stab; pierce; spear: as, to *poach* fish.

> They vse also to *poche* them [fish] with an instrument somewhat like the sammon-speare.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 31.

3. To tread; break up or render slushy by frequent treading; mark with footprints.

> The cattle of the villagers . . . had *poached* into black mud the verdant tuft. *Scott*.

> The *poach'd* filth that floods the middle street.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a thrust in or as in sword-play.

> For where
> I thought to crush him in an equal force,
> True sword to sword, I'll *potch* [*potche*, folio 1623] at him some way,
> Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 10. 15.

> To speak truly of latter times, they [the Spaniards] have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprises than maintained any constantly. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

2. To be penetrable, as soft muddy or marshy ground; be damp and swampy.

> Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

poach[2] (pōch), *v.* [Formerly also *poch* (and *poche*?); appar. < OF. *pocher*, found in the phrase "*pocher le labeur d'autruy*, to poch into, or incroach upon, another man's imployment, practice in trade" (Cotgrave), where the exact sense is undetermined; it might be translated 'to poeket another man's labor' (*pocher*, pocket, < *poche*, a pocket, pouch: see *pouch*, *poke*[2]); or *pocher* may be identical with *pocher*, thrust: see *poach*[1]. Cf. OF. *pocher*, imitate, counterfeit.] **I.** *intraus.* To intrude or encroach upon another's preserves for the purpose of stealing game; kill and carry off game in violation of law.

His greatest fault is he hunts too much in the purlieus; would he would leave off *poaching!*
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To trespass upon, especially for the purpose of killing and stealing game.

So shameless, so abandoned are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise.
Garth, Claremont.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He *poach'd* the wood, and on the warren snared.
Crabbe, Works, I. 67.

poach[3] (pōch), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *poatch*, *potch*, *poche*, *poch*; < F. *pocher*, poach (eggs), first appar. in the pp., *œuf poché*, a poached egg, perhaps orig. an egg 'scooped out' (or simply 'broken'), the verb being then a particular use of OF. *pocher*, thrust, poke, dig out with the fingers: see *poach*[1]. Cf. *poach*[2], perhaps of the same ult. origin.] To cook by breaking the shell and dropping the contents whole into boiling water: said of eggs.

Tho. Has drest his excellence such a dish of eggs —— *P. jun.* What, *potched?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Is a man therefore bound in the morning to *potcht* eggs and vinnegar? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

poachard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pochard*.

poacher[1] (pō'chėr), *n.* [< *poach*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who poaches; one who intrudes on the preserves of another for the purpose of stealing game; one who kills game unlawfully.—2. The sea-poacher, a fish.—3. The widgeon, *Mareca americana:* so called from its habit of seizing the food for which other ducks have dived. *G. Trumbull.* [Michigan.]

poacher[2] (pō'chėr), *n.* [< *poach*[3] + *-er*[1].] A contrivance for poaching eggs.

poachiness (pō'chi-nes), *n.* The state of being poachy.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

poachy (pō'chi), *a.* [< *poach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Wet and soft; easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: said of land.

But marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Poacites (pō-a-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *-c-* (insignificant) + *-ites*[2].] A generic name, originated by Brongniart, under which have been described a large number of leaves of fossil plants supposed to belong to the *Gramineæ*.

poad-milk (pōd'milk), *n.* The first milk given by cows after calving; beestings. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

poak[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *poke*[1].

poak[2] (pōk), *n.* [Also *poake;* origin obscure.] Waste arising from the preparation of skins, composed of hair, lime, oil, etc. It is used as manure.

pocan (pō'kan), *n.* [See *poke*[4].] The poke or pokeweed, *Phytolacca decandra*.

pocard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pochard*.

Bosca [It.], a bird called a *pocard*. *Florio*, 1598.

poccoon, *n.* Same as *puccoon*.

pochard (pō'chärd), *n.* [Also *poker*, and formerly *poachard*, *pocard;* said to be a var. of *poacher*. Cf. *poacher*, 3.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuliguliuæ*, more fully called the *red-headed* or *red-eyed pochard*, also *dunbird*. This duck is very common in Europe and many other parts of the Old World, and a variety or very closely related species, *F.* or *Æ. americana*, is equally so in North America, and known as the *redhead*. In the male the head is puffy, and with the neck is rich chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflections. The lower neck, foreparts of the body above and below, and rump and tail-coverts are black. The back is white, finely vermiculated with wavy or zigzag black lines. The bill is dull-blue with a black belt at the end, and the feet are grayish-blue with dusky webs. The eyes are orange. The female has the head dull-brown. The length is from 20 to 23 inches, the extent of wings about 33 inches. The pochard is a near relative of the canvasback. The name is extended to some or all of the species of *Fuligula* in a broad sense: as, the white-eyed *pochard*. See cuts under *Nyroca*, *redhead*, and *scaup*.

poche[1]† (pōch), *r.* An obsolete form of *poach*[1].

poche[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poke*[2], *pouch*.

pochette (pō-shet'), *n.* [F.] A small violin: see *kit*[5].

pock[1] (pok), *n.* [< ME. *pokke*, pl. *pokkes*, < AS. *poc* (*pocc-*), a pustule, = MD. *pocke*, D. *pok* = MLG. *pocke*, *poche*, LG. *pokken*, pl., = G. dial. *pfocke* (G. *pocke*, < LG.), a pustule, G. *pocken*, pl., smallpox; cf. Gael. *pucaid*, a pimple, Ir. *pucoid* (?), a pustule, *pucadh*, a swelling up; akin to *poke*[2], a bag. Hence pl. *pocks*, taken, esp. in *small pocks*, as a singular, and spelled disguisedly *pox*.] 1. A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the smallpox.

Of *pokkes* and of scabbe, and every sore,
Shal every sheep be hool that of this welle
Drinketh a draughte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 72.

2. A pox; an eruptive disease, as smallpox. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If God punish the world with an evil *pock*, they immediately paint a block and call it Job, to heal the disease.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 105.

Glad you got through the *pock* so well — it takes a second time, some say. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

As soon as ever the *pock* began to decay it took away my eyes altogether.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 451.

pock[2], *n.* A Scoteh form of *poke*[2].

pockarred† (pok'ärd), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *arr*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pitted with the smallpox; pock-pitted.

pock-broken (pok'brō'kn), *a.* Broken out or marked with smallpox.

pocked (pokt), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Pitted; marked with pustules, or pits left by them, or with other small lesions, suggesting the appearance of the skin during or after smallpox.

The posterior parts of both lungs were *pocked* with tubercle in the softening stage. *Lancet*, No. 3435, p. 1314.

And of this tufty, flaggy ground, *pocked* with bogs and boglets, one special nature is that it will not hold impressions. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

pocket (pok'et), *n.* [< ME. *pocket, poket*, < AF. **poquet* (Norm. *pouquet*), OF. assibilated *pochet, pouchet*, m., also *pochette* (F. *pochette*), f., a pocket, dim. of *poque*, OF. assibilated *poche*, a poke, pocket: see *poke*[2], *pouch*.] 1. A small pouch or bag; specifically, a small pouch inserted in a garment for carrying money or other small articles.

Cered *pokets*, sal peter, vitriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

He took a little horn out of his *pocket*,
And he blew 't baith loud and schill.
Lady Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 340).

A fellow that has but a groat in his *pocket* may have a stomach capable of a ten-shilling ordinary. *Congreve*.

About 25 lbs. or 35 lbs. of ungummed silk are enclosed in bags of coarse canvas, called *pockets*. *Ure*, Dict., I. 392.

2. That which is carried in the pocket; money; means; financial resources.

For tho there were Fowls to be bought at every house where I lay, yet my *pocket* would not reach them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

They [shippers] have been more cautious since, but have more than once again glutted our markets, and been punished in *pocket*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 315.

3. One of the small bags or nets at the corners and sides of some billiard-tables.

At the commencement of the last century the billiard-table was square, having only three *pockets* for the balls to run in, situated on one of the sides.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 396.

4. Any cavity or opening forming a receptacle: as, a brace-*pocket*, a post-*pocket*, etc.—5. In a window fitted with sashes, the hole for a pulley-style.—6. In *mining*, an irregular cavity filled with veinstone and ore; a swelling of the lode in an irregular manner, in which a more or less isolated mass of ore occurs. A pockety lode is one in which the ore is thus distributed, instead of being disseminated somewhat uniformly through the body of the lode.

7. A glen or hollow among mountains. [U. S.]

In many of the *pockets* or glens in the sides of the hill the trees grow to some little height.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 136.

8. A certain quantity of hops, wool, etc., equal to about 168 pounds.—9. In *racing slang*, a position in a race where one contestant is surrounded by three or more others, so that, owing to the impeding of his advance, he has no chance to win.—10. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A blind sac; a sac-shaped cavity. (*b*) The external cheek-pouch of a rodent, as of the *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ*. See cuts under *Geomyidæ* and *Perognathus*. (*c*) The abdominal pouch of a marsupial. (*d*) The abdominal cavity of a halibut or other fish.—11. The trap of a weir, in which the fish are retained or caught. The fish pass from the little pound into the pocket, which is a frame about 16 feet long and 10 feet wide, with sides of netting and a board floor. The fish are left in the pocket by the receding tide, and are taken out at low water. In a deep-water weir the fish are not left by the tide, but must be lifted out with a seine or purse-net. See *weir*.—**Patch-pocket**, a pocket made by sewing a piece of stuff upon the outside of a garment, forming one side of the pocket, the other side being formed by the material of the garment itself. The piece so sewed on is usually of the same material as the garment.—**Pocket borough**. See *borough*[1].—**Pocket veto**, a mode of veto of a bill by a president, governor, or other executive officer, employed at the end of a legislative session. If the President does not interpose the ordinary veto, a bill becomes law at the expiration of ten days; but if the bill was passed within ten days of the adjournment of Congress, the President may retain ("pocket") the bill, which is thus killed at the end of the session without the interposition of a direct veto, and without risking the chances of its passage over the veto. [U. S.]—**To be in pocket**, to have gain or profit.—**To be out of pocket**, to expend or lose money: as, to *be out of pocket* by a transaction.—**To have** or **carry in one's pocket**, to have complete control of.

Dr. Proudie had interest with the government, and the man *carried*, as it were, Dr. Proudie in *his pocket*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers.

To pick one's pocket, to pick pockets, to steal from one's pocket; be in the habit of stealing from the pockets of others.

pocket (pok'et), *v. t.* [< *pocket*, *n.* Cf. F. *pocheter*, carry in the pocket.] 1. To put in a pocket or in one's pocket: as, to *pocket* a ball in billiards; to *pocket* a penknife.

On one occasion he *pocketed* very complacently a gratuity of fifty pistoles. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

He locked the desk, *pocketed* all the property, and went.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

2. To appropriate to one's self or for one's own use; take possession of.

They [kings] seized the goods of traders, sold them, and *pocketed* a large part of the proceeds.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

3. In *racing slang*, to surround in such a way as to leave no room for getting out or in front: as, he was *pocketed* at the beginning of the race.—4. To carry in or as in the pocket; specifically, of a president, governor, or other executive officer, to prevent (a bill) from becoming law by retaining it unsigned. See *pocket veto*, under *pocket*, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.]—5. To accept meekly or without protest or resentment; submit to tamely or without demand for redress, apology, etc.: as, to *pocket* an insult.

If I calmly *pocket* the abuse, I am laughed at.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xix.

6. To conceal; give no indication of; suppress: as, to *pocket* one's pride.—7. To control or have the control of, as if carried in one's pocket: as, to *pocket* a borough.

They [the English] say they will *pocket* our carrying trade as well as their own. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 11.

He [the poor white of Virginia] was fond of his State and its great men, and loyal to some one of the blood families who contended for the honor of *pocketing* the borough in which he voted. *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

8. In *mech.*, placed in a case or pocket: as, a *pocketed* valve. See *valve*.—**To pocket up.** (*a*) To put up in or as in a pocket; bag.

I'll step but up and fetch two handkerchiefs
To *pocket up* some sweetmeats.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Letting Time *pocket up* the larger life.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

(*b*†) To submit tamely to; accept without protest or murmur.

Patience hath trained me to *pocket-up* more heinous indignities, and even to digest an age of iron.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

pocket-book (pok'et-bůk), *n.* 1. A book to be carried in the pocket; a note-book.

Nor let your *Pocket-Book* two Hands contain.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. A book worthy to be constantly used, small enough to be carried in the pocket.

La Rochefoucauld ranks among the scanty number of *pocket-books* to be read and re-read with ever new admiration, instruction, and delight. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 318.

3. A small book or pouch, usually of flexible leather, divided into compartments, made for carrying money or memoranda in the pocket.—4. Pecuniary resources, especially of one person. [In the last two senses usually without a hyphen.]

pocket-cloth† (pok'et-klôth), *n.* A pocket-handkerchief.

Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth*, as if I wept for all your abominations?
Tom Brown, Works, I. 3. (*Davies.*)

pocket-dial (pok'et-dī'al), *n.* A portable sundial of small size. See *ring-dial*.

pocket-drop (pok'et-drop), *n.* *Theat.*, a drop-scene made to be doubled up so as to be taken out of sight, where the roof above the stage is low.

pocket-edition (pok'et-ē-dish'ọn), *n.* A book issued in a small size, as for convenience in carrying in the pocket.

pocket-flap (pok'et-flap), *n.* A narrow piece of cloth sewed above the opening of a pocket in a garment, and hanging over it like a small flounce.

pocketful (pok'et-fụl), *n.* [< *pocket* + *-ful.*] Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.

pocket-gopher (pok'et-gō'fẽr), *n.* An American rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidæ:* so called from the large pockets or external cheek-pouches. Also *pocket-rat.* See cut under *Geomyidæ.*

pocket-hammer (pok'et-ham'ẽr), *n.* A hammer adapted for carrying in the pocket; a geologists' hammer.

pocket-handkerchief (pok'et-hang'kẽr-chif), *n.* A handkerchief intended to be carried in the pocket.

pocketing-sleeve† (pok'et-ing-slēv), *n.* A large and loose sleeve worn in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Of the long *pocketting-sleeves* in the time of King Henry the fourth, Hoccleve, a master of that age, sung.
Camden, Remains, Apparell.

pocket-judgment (pok'et-juj'mẹnt), *n.* Formerly, in England, a recognizance given to secure a private debt, as distinguished from a recognizance taken as a public obligation. The Statute of Merchants, 13 Edward I., stat. 3, authorized recognizances to be taken for the securing of debts in certain cases, and allowed enforcement against property without the formality of a suit. A recognizance so taken was technically termed a *statute merchant*, and this, too, has been called a *pocket-judgment.*

pocket-knife (pok'et-nīf), *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle, suitable for carrying in the pocket; loosely, a penknife.

pocket-lid (pok'et-lid), *n.* A pocket-flap.

pocket-money (pok'et-mun'i), *n.* Money for the pocket or for occasional or trivial expenses.

pocket-mouse (pok'et-mous), *n.* An American rodent quadruped of the family *Saccomyidæ:* so called from its pockets or external cheek-pouches. Various species are found in the United States, belonging to the genera *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus.* The larger kinds, which leap well, are also known as *kangaroo-mice* and *kangaroo-rats.* See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus.*

pocket-net (pok'et-net), *n.* A fishing-net in which the fish are caught in certain special compartments or pockets.

pocket-piece (pok'et-pēs), *n.* A coin kept in the pocket and not spent, generally a coin that is not current.

pocket-pistol (pok'et-pis'tọl), *n.* 1. A pistol designed to be carried in the pocket.—2. A small liquor-flask, arranged with a screw-stopper, or in other ways safely closed, and often fitted with a cup; a small traveling-flask. [Slang.]

He . . . swigged his *pocket-pistol.*
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, p. 42. (*Davies.*)

pocket-rat (pok'et-rat), *n.* Same as *pocket-gopher.*

pocket-relay (pok'et-rē-lā'), *n.* An instrument which can be carried in the pocket to make telegraphic connection at any point on a line. It is employed in case of accidents, etc., and hence is often called a *wrecking-instrument.*

pocket-sheriff (pok'et-sher'if), *n.* A sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the sovereign, and not one of the three nominated by the exchequer. [Eng.]

pockety (pok'et-i), *a.* [< *pocket* + *-y*[1].] In *mining*, noting a lode in which the ore occurs in pockets, or small irregular bunches, instead of being somewhat uniformly distributed through the mass of the veinstone.

pock-fretten† (pok'fret'n), *a.* Pock-marked; marked with smallpox; pitted with smallpox. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 137.

pock-house (pok'hous), *n.* A smallpox hospital. [Prov. U. S.]

A *Pock House* was established, . . . and a general beating up for patients was had throughout the region.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 5.

pockiness (pok'i-nes), *n.* The state of being pocky.

pockmanky, pockmanty (pok-mang'ki, -man'ti), *n.* Scotch corruptions of *portmanteau.*

pock-mark (pok'märk), *n.* A mark or scar made by the smallpox; a pock.

pock-marked (pok'märkt), *a.* Pitted or marked with smallpox, or with pits resembling those of smallpox; pock-pitted.

pock-pitted (pok'pit'ed), *a.* Pitted or marked with smallpox.

pock-pitten (pok'pit'n), *a.* Same as *pock-pitted.* *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field. [Rare.]

pock-pudding (pok'pụd'ing), *n.* A bag-pudding: sometimes applied to persons as a term of opprobrium. [Scotch.]

pockwood (pok'wụd), *n.* The lignum-vitæ, *Guaiacum officinale.*

pocky (pok'i), *a.* [< *pock*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having pocks or pustules; infected with an eruptive distemper, but particularly with syphilis.

He might, forewarnd, have left his *pockie* drabbes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

2. Vile; rascally; mischievous; contemptible. [Vulgar.]

That *Pocky*, Rotten, Lying, Cowardly, and most perfidious knave, Sir Hugh Caulverly, Knight.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne [II. 268, Appendix.

Pocky cloud. Same as *mammato-cumulus.*

poco (pō'kō), *adv.* [It., little, = Sp. *poco* = Pg. *pouco* = F. *peu*, < L. *paucus*, few: see *paucity.*] In *music*, a little; somewhat; rather: as, *poco* adagio, somewhat slow.

pococurante (pō'kō-kō-rän'te), *n.* [< It. *poco*, little, + *curante*, ppr. of *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] A person characterized by want of care, interest, attention, or the like; an apathetic, careless, easy, inaccurate person.

Leave we my mother (truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!) careless about it, as about everything else in the world which concerned her.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

pococurantism (pō'kō-kō-rän'tizm), *n.* [< *pococurante* + *-ism.*] The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness; inaccuracy.

The doom of Fate was, Be thou a Dandy! Have thy eyeglasses, opera-glasses, thy Long-Acre cabs with white-breeched tiger, thy yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms.*
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 17.

pococurantist (pō'kō-kō-rän'tist), *a.* [< *pococurante* + *-ist.*] Careless; inaccurate.

pocok†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *peacock.*

pocosin, *n.* See the quotation.

These swamps [of Virginia and North Carolina] are locally known through the region where they occur as "dismals" or "*pocosins.*"
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 809.

pocular† (pok'ụ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *poculares* (-riz). [< L. *poculum*, a goblet: see *poculent.*] A drinking-cup.

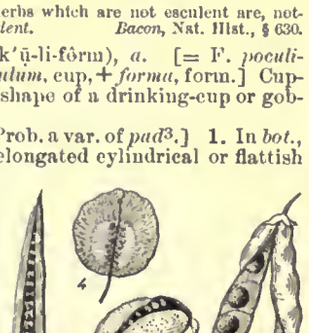
Some brought forth . . . *poculares* for drinkers, some mannaries for handlers of relicks, some pedaries for pilgrims. *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains, I. 49. (*Davies.*)

poculent† (pok'ụ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *poculentus*, drinkable, < *poculum*, a goblet, cup, < √ *po* in *potare*, drink: see *potation.*] Fit for drink.

Some of those herbs which are not esculent are, notwithstanding, *pocudent.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 630.

poculiform (pok'ụ-li-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *poculiforme;* < L. *poculum*, cup, + *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped; of the shape of a drinking-cup or goblet.

pod (pod), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *pad*[3].] 1. In *bot.*, a more or less elongated cylindrical or flattish seed-vessel, as of the pea, bean, catalpa, etc.; technically, a legume or silicle, but applied commonly to any dry dehiscent (mostly) several-seeded pericarp, whether of one carpel (folliele, legume) or of several (capsule). See cuts under *Arachis, balloon-vine, circumscissile, Cruciferæ, divi-divi,* and *Eriodendron.*—2. The straight channel or groove in the body of certain forms of augers and boring-bits.—3. The pike when nearly full-grown. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A school or shoal, as of fishes or whales; a group or number, as of seals or walruses.



Different kinds of Pod.
1, legume of common vetch (*Vicia sativa*); 2, follicle of peony (*Pæonia officinalis*); 3, silqua of bitter cress (*Cardamine hirsuta*); 4, silicle of field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvense*).

A *pod* of whales was seen in the offing.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 36.

These groups of walrus on the ice are by the whalers called *pods.* *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 313.

To set around a pod, to inclose a school of fish in a net. [New Eng.]

pod (pod), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *podded*, ppr. *podding.* [< *pod*, *n.*] 1. To swell and assume the appearance of a pod.—2. To produce pods.—3. To drive seals or walruses into a pod or bunch for the purpose of clubbing them.

A singular lurid green light suddenly suffuses the eye of the fur-seal at intervals when it is very much excited, as the *podding* for the clubbers is in progress.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 366.

Podager (pod'ā-jẽr), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < L. *podager*, < Gr. *ποδαγρός*, gouty: see *podagra.*] An American genus of *Caprimulgidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Podagerinæ*, having long, strong, entirely naked tarsi. *P. nacunda*, the only species, inhabits South America. It is 11 inches long, fuscous, vermiculated and maculated with black; the throat, belly, and tip of the tail (in the male) are white; the primaries are black with a broad white bar.

Podagerinæ (pod'ā-jẹ-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podager* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, typified by the genus *Podager*, having the wings long and the bill glabrirostral, corresponding to the *Caprimulginæ glabrirostres* of Sclater, and composed of the genera *Podager*, *Lurocalis*, and *Chordeiles.* The best-known example is the common night-hawk, hull-bat, pisk, or piramidig of the United States. See cut under *night-hawk.*

podagerine (pō-daj'ẹ-rin), *a.* Belonging to the *Podagerinæ.*

podagra (pō-dag'rạ), *n.* [In ME. *podagre*, < OF. (and F.) *podagre* = Sp. Pg. It. *podagra* = D. G. Dan. *podagra* = Sw. *podager;* < L. *podagra*, < Gr. *ποδάγρα*, gout in the feet, < *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἀγρα*, a catching (cf. *chiragra*).] Gout in the foot. See *gout*[1], 3.

I cured him of the gout in his feet, and now he talks of the chargeableness of medicine. . . . His *podagra* hath become a chiragra; . . . the gout has got into his fingers, and he cannot draw his purse. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

podagral (pod'ạ-grạl), *a.* [< *podagra* + *-al.*] Same as *podagric.*

podagric (pō-dag'rik), *a.* [= It. *podagrico;* < L. *podagricus*, gouty, < Gr. *ποδαγρικός*, gouty, < *ποδάγρα*, gout in the feet: see *podagra.*] 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty.—2. Afflicted with the gout.

podagrical (pō-dag'ri-kạl), *a.* [< *podagric* + *-al.*] Same as *podagric.*

I shall return to kiss your Hands, and your Feet also, could I ease you of that *podagrical* Pain which afflicts you.
Howell, Letters, iv. 42.

A loadstone held in the hand of one that is *podagrical* doth either cure or give great ease in the gout.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

Podagrion (pō-dag'ri-ọn), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *ποδαγρός*, gouty, < *ποδάγρα*, gout: see *podagra.*] A notable genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, having a very long ovipositor and enlarged and dentate hind thighs. It is of cosmopolitan distribution, but mainly tropical, and its species are invariably parasitic in the egg-cases of orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ.*

podagrous (pod'ạ-grus), *a.* [= It. *podagroso*, < L. *podagrosus*, gouty, < *podagra*, gout: see *podagra.*] Same as *podagric.*

podalgia (pō-dal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποδαλγία*, pain in the feet, < *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the foot; especially, neuralgia in the foot.

podalic (pō-dal'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-al* + *-ic.* Cf. *pedal.*] Pertaining to the feet.—**Podalic version,** in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus within the uterus so as to bring down the feet or some part of the lower extremities: distinguished from *cephalic version.*

Podalyria (pod-ạ-lir'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1793), < L. *Podalirius*, < Gr. *Ποδαλείριος*, in myth. son of Æsculapius.] A genus of leguminous shrubs, type of the tribe *Podalyrieæ*, characterized by the broad obtuse keel-petals united on the back, the turgid, ovoid, coriaceous pod, simple short-petioled rigid leaves, and a calyx remarkably indented at its broadly bell-shaped base. The 17 species are natives of South Africa, and are silvery-pubescent or villous shrubs, with alternate leaves, awl-shaped stipules, and pink, purple, or blue axillary flowers, usually only one or two together. *P. sericea*, the African satin-bush, and several other species are cultivated for their flowers and silky leaves.

Podalyrieæ (pod'ạ-li-rī'ē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1840), < *Podalyria* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by its united sepals, papilionaceous petals, ten separate stamens, and simple or radiately compound leaves. The *Sophoreæ*, the only other papilionaceous tribe with ten free stamens, is different in its pinnate leaves. The *Podalyrieæ* include 26 genera, mainly Australian shrubs, with unjointed pods, and usually simple leaves not jointed to their short petiole. For the best-known

genera, see *Podalyria* (the type), *Baptisia* (the only genus in the eastern United States), *Piptanthus*, *Pultenæa*, *Jacksonia*, and *Gompholobium*.

podanencephalia (pod-an-en-se-fā′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + NL. *anencephalia*, q. v.] In *teratol.*, anencephalia with a pedunculated head.

Podargidæ (pō-där′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podargus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral piearian birds, typified by the genus *Podargus*, related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and usually included in that family. They have very broad palatine bones with posterolateral processes, rudimentary basipterygoid processes, no cæcodochon or oil-gland, and a pair of powder-down tracts, one on each side of the rump. These birds are confined to the Oriental and Australian regions; some of them are known as *frogmouths*, from the great breadth and deep fissure of the beak. They are nocturnal and insectivorous, and resemble goatsuckers and owls. The genera are *Podargus*, *Batrachostomus*, and *Ægotheles*. Also *Podarginæ* as a subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*.

podargine (pō-där′jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Podargidæ* or *Podarginæ*.

podargue (pō-därg′), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podargus*.

Podargus (pō-där′gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *πόδαργος*, swift-footed, < *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἀργός*, swift, bright.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Podargidæ*. There are several species, confined to the Australian and Papuan regions, as *P. strigoides*, or *P. cuvieri*, known to the colonists as *more-pork*, from its cry.

More-pork (*Podargus cuvieri*).

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a podargue.

podarthral (pō-där′thral), *a.* [< *podarthr-um* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, joining the toes to the shank; pertaining to the podarthrum: as, the *podarthral* joint or articulation.

podarthritis (pod-är-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἀρθρῖτις*, joint-disease: see *arthritis*.] Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

podarthrum (pō-där′thrum), *n.*; pl. *podarthra* (-thrą). [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] In *ornith.*, the foot-joint; the metatarsophalangeal articulation; the juncture of the toes collectively with the metatarsus.

pod-auger (pod′â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

Podaxineæ (pod-ak-sin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Saccardo), < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + L. *axis*, axle: see *ax*[2].] A subfamily of gasteromycetous fungi of the family *Lycoperdaceæ*.

Podaxonia (pod-ak-sō′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἄξων*, axis: see *ax*[2].] A phylum of molluscoids, composed of three classes, *Sipunculoidea*, *Brachiopoda*, and *Polyzoa*, having a secondary long axis of the body at right angles with an original oro-anal long axis. It corresponds nearly to *Molluscoidea*, except in including the gephyreans.

podaxonial (pod-ak-sō′ni-ąl), *a.* [< *Podaxonia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Podaxonia*.

pod-bit (pod′bit), *n.* A boring-tool used in a brace. It is semi-cylindrical in shape, with a hollow barrel, and a cutting lip projecting from the extremity of the barrel.

podder (pod′ėr), *n.* [< *pod* + *-er*[1].] 1. A gatherer of pods.—2. *pl.* Beans, peas, tares, vetches, and other podded or leguminous plants in general. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

poddy (pod′i), *a.* [< *pod* + *-y*[1].] Round and stout in the belly; paunchy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

podelcoma (pod-el-kō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἕλκωμα*, a sore.] A perforating ulcer of the foot.

podencephalus (pod-en-sef′ą-lus), *n.*; pl. *podencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] In *teratol.*, an exencephalus in which the brain is contained in a pedicellate sac.

poder (pō-der′), *n.* [< Sp. *poder*, power: see *power*.] In *Spanish-Amer. law*, a power of attorney formally made before a notary public; a procuration.

podestà (pō-des-tä′), *n.* [It. (> F. *podestat* = Pg. *podestade*), < L. *potestas* (*potestat-*), power, a magistrate: see *potestate*.] One of certain magistrates in Italy. (*a*) A foreign magistrate, placed by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa over various Italian cities. (*b*) A chief magistrate in Italian towns and in medieval republics, often clothed with nearly despotic power. His functions were largely judicial.

The Venetians haue alwayes their *Podesta*, or Gouernour, with his two Counsellours resident therein.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 104.

(*c*) In many Italian cities, a subordinate municipal judge.

podestate†, *n.* [< F. *podestat*, < It. *podestate*, *podestà*: see *podestà*, *potestate*.] A magistrate: same as *potestate*.

I haue sene of the greatest *podestates* and grauest judges and Presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 308.

podesterate (pō-des′tę-rāt), *n.* [As It. *podesteria*, *podestaria*, magistracy (< *podestà*, a magistrate: see *podestà*), + *-ate*[3].] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a podestà; the term of office of a podestà.

In the next year, 1280, in the *podesterate* of Alberigo Signoregi of Bologna, the palaces of the Incontri were burnt and demolished by the fury of the people.
J. Adams, Works, V. 230.

podetia, *n.* Plural of *podetium*.

podetiiform (pō-dē′shi-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *podetium* + L. *forma*, form.] Of the shape of a podetium; resembling a podetium. *E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 232.

podetium (pō-dē′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *podetia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] In *bot.*, in certain lichens, the shrubby or stalk-like outgrowth of the thallus, bearing exposed hymenia; also, any stalk-like elevation. See cuts under *Cladonia*.

podex (pō′deks), *n.*; pl. *podices* (pod′i-sēz). [L.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The rump; the uropygium; the anus or anal region. (*b*) In *entom.*, the pygidium.

pod-fern (pod′fėrn), *n.* A singular aquatic fern, *Ceratopteris thalictroides*, very variable in form, found in the tropics of both hemispheres: so called from the pod-like segments of the fertile frond, which are everywhere covered with sori. The stipes are inflated with large air-cells.

pod-gaper (pod′gā″pėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenomyidæ*.

podge[1] (poj), *n.* [Perhaps for *plodge*; cf. *plod*[1].] A puddle; a plash.

podge[2] (poj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *podged*, ppr. *podging*. [Perhaps for *plodge*; cf. *plod*[2].] To plod.

My dames will say I am a *podging* asse.
Historie of Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

podgy (poj′i), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

podia, *n.* Plural of *podium*.

podial (pō′di-ąl), *a.* [< *podium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the podium.

Podica (pod′i-ką), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < LL. *podicus*, belonging to a foot, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] The African genus of *Heliornithidæ*,

African Finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*).

the sunbirds or finfoots, containing several species, as *P. senegalensis* and *P. petersi*. Also called *Podoa* and *Rhigelura*.

podical (pod′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *podex* (*podic-*), rump, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the podex; uropygial; anal or pygidial, as with reference to the terminal semite of the abdomen of an insect.—**Podical plates**, in *entom.*, two or more small pieces surrounding the opening of the intestinal canal: when present, they are generally concealed by the last external abdominal segments. Anatomists have regarded these plates as the rudiments of the eleventh abdominal segment.

Podiceps (pod′i-seps), *n.* The original and usual form of *Podicipes*.

podices, *n.* Plural of *podex*.

Podicipedidæ (pod″i-si-ped′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podicipes* (*-ped-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of birds of the order *Pygopodes*, typified by the genus *Podicipes*; the grebes. The family has many peculiarities, causing it to rank as a suborder called *Podicipedes*, whose characters are the same as those of the family. They have no ambiens, femorocaudal, or accessory tendinosus muscle, only one carotid, short xiphisternum, long narrow pelvis, from fifteen to nineteen cervical vertebræ, a long cnemial process of the tibia and a very large patella, no superorbital depression for a nasal gland, and a special pyloric sac. Cæca are present, and the oil-gland is tufted. The feet are four-toed and lobate, not webbed; the nails are flat and blunt; the tail is rudimentary; the primaries are eleven in number; the lores are naked; the head is usually crested; and the bill is of variable shape. The leading genera are *Æchmophorus*, *Podiceps*, *Tachybaptes*, and *Podilymbus*. *Colymbidæ* is a synonym in one of its senses. Also *Podicipidæ*, *Podicepidæ*, *Podicipitidæ*. See cuts under *Æchmophorus* and *grebe*.

Podicipes (pō-dis′i-pēz), *n.* [NL., orig. *Podiceps* as a specific name (Linnæus, 1766), later as a generic name (Latham, 1790), tr. E. *arse-foot*; < L. *podex* (*podic-*), rump, + *pes* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Podicipedidæ*. It formerly contained all the grebes, but is now usually restricted to those which have the bill moderately stout, not longer than the head, and not hooked at the end, the tarsus not longer than the middle toe and claw, the dimensions over ten inches, and the head usually crested and ruffed. There are numerous species, such as the crested grebe, *P. cristatus*; the red-necked grebe, *P. griseigena*; the horned grebe, *P. cornutus*; and the eared grebe, *P. auritus*. Also called *Colymbus*. Usually *Podiceps*. See cut under *grebe*.

Podilymbus (pod-i-lim′bus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < *Podi*(*ceps*) + (*Co*)*lymbus*.] A genus of *Podicipedidæ*, containing American grebes with a thick stout epignathous bill, and no crests or ruffs, the frontal feathers being muconate. *P. podiceps* is the commonest grebe of the United States, commonly called the *pied-billed dabchick*. The genus is also called *Hydroka* and *Nexiteles*.

podismus (pō-dis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποδισμός*, a measuring by feet (taken in sense of 'a binding of the feet'), < *ποδίζειν*, measure by feet, also bind the feet, < *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot.] Spasm of the muscles of the foot.

Podisus (pod′i-sus), *n.* [NL. (Herrich-Schäffer, 1853), < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ἴσος*, equal.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, with over 30 species, all American. They are of medium size and usually light colors, predaceous in habit, and provided with a strong beak wherewith to impale their prey. *P. placidus* is a North American species, notable as an enemy of the imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus*. *P. spinosus* is common and wide-spread; it attacks many injurious larvæ. See also cut under *soldier-bug*.

Podisus placidus.
a, enlarged; *b*, natural size.

podite (pod′it), *n.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-ite*.] A limb or leg of a crustacean, especially when developed as an ambulatory appendage, or leg fitted for walking. See *endopodite*, *exopodite*, *epipodite*; also *basipodite*, *coxopodite*, *dactylopodite*, *ischiopodite*, *meropodite*, *propodite*, and cuts under *Podophthalmia*.

These *podites* are usually seven-jointed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 635.

poditic (pō-dit′ik), *a.* [< *podite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a podite.

poditti (pō-dit′i), *n.* [Australian.] The Australian saw-beaked kingfisher, *Syma flavirostris*. See cut under *Syma*.

podium (pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *podia* (-ą). [L. (> It. *podio* = F. *podium*), < *podium* (see def.), < Gr. *πόδιον*, a little foot, dim. of *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot: see *pew*[1].] 1. In *arch.*, a continuous pedestal; a stylobate; also, a raised platform which surrounded the arena of the ancient amphitheater, upon which sat persons of distinction, or a bench surrounding a room.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the foot; the pes: usually applied in ornithology to the toes collectively, without the shank of the foot.—3. In *conch.*, the foot of a mollusk. Its parts are distinguished as *propodium*, *mesopodium*, *metapodium*, and *epipodium*, or *fore*, *middle*, *hind*, and *side parts*. See cuts under *Gasteropoda*, *Lepton idæ*, *Myidæ*, and *Pisidiidæ*.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) A footstalk, stipe, or the like. [Rarely used except in compounds.] (*b*) A joint, internode, or independent unit in the growth of the axis of a plant.

podje (poj′e), *n.* [Native name.] The spectral tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*, of Borneo and Celebes. See cut under *Tarsius*.

pod-lover (pod'luv″ėr), *n.* The noctuid moth *Dianthœcia capsophila:* an English collectors' name, translating the specific term.

podobranchia (pod-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n.*; pl. *podobranchiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A foot-gill; one of the respiratory organs of crustaceans which are attached to the legs. Parts of a podobranchia are distinguished as the *base*, *stem*, *expanded lamina*, and *apical plume*, besides the proper *branchial filaments*. Podobranchiæ are coxopoditic, or borne upon the coxopodites of the limbs to which they are respectively attached, and of which they are the modified epipodites. See cuts under *Podophthalmia*, especially *M* and *N*.

podobranchial (pod-ō-brang'ki-ąl), *a.* [< *podobranchia* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a podobranchia.

podobranchiate (pod-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *podobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Having podobranchiæ.

Podocarpeæ (pod-ō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), < *Podocarpus* + *-cæ*.] Same as *Taxoideæ*.

Podocarpus (pod-ō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (L'Héritier, 1817), so called in allusion to the thick fleshy stalk which supports the fruit (not so in other conifers); < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Taxoideæ*, characterized by solitary or twin pistillate flowers surrounded by a few scales, bearing a somewhat stalked and projecting blade, which envelops the single adnate and inverted ovule. In fruit this blade usually becomes fleshy, forming a pulpy covering to the hard shell-like seed, which contains a thin embryo with two seed-leaves only, in fleshy albumen. The staminate flowers are solitary or in clusters of from two to five, or in long catkins, the stamens forming a long dense column covered with sessile two-celled anthers in spiral rows. There are from 40 to 60 species, forming much the largest coniferous genus except *Pinus*. They are chiefly natives of the southern hemisphere beyond the tropics, and also frequent in montane and eastern tropical Asia. They are evergreen trees, with much diversity in foliage: the leaves are either scattered, opposite, two-ranked, or crowded; scale-like, linear, or broad; and veinless or with many fine parallel veins. The fruit is a globular or ovoid drupe or nut, 1½ inches or less in diameter, in some species edible, as *P. andina*, the plum-fir of Chili, with clusters of cherry-like fruits, and *P. spinulosa*, the native plum or damson of New South Wales, also called *Mawarra pine* and *white pine*. Several other species are known as *fir* or *pine* among the colonists of New Zealand, Australia, and Cape Colony. Compare *fir* and *pine*[1], and for individual species see *kahikatea*, *matai*, and *miro*. Many species are among the most important timber-trees of the southern hemisphere, as (besides the preceding) *P. Totara*, the mahogany-pine; *P. cupressina*, the kaw-tabua, one of the chief timber-trees of Java; and the various yellow-woods of Cape Colony. (See *yellow-wood*.) Others are a source of valuable gums, as *P. polystachya*, the wax-dammar of Singapore. Some are but bushes, others reach a great height, as *P. amara* of Java (200 feet), and the yacca-tree of the West Indies (100 feet). Some botanists use the name of the section *Nageia* for the whole genus.

podocephalous (pod-ō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *bot.*, having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle: said of a plant.

Podoces (pō-dō'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1823), < Gr. *ποδώκης*, swift-footed, < *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὠκύς*, swift.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Corvidæ* and subfamily *Fregilinæ*, with short wings, characteristic of the desert regions of central Asia; the desert-choughs. Four species are described—*P. panderi*, *P. hendersoni*, *P. biddulphi*, and *P. humilis*.

Desert-chough (*Podoces panderi*).

Podocoryne (pod″ō-kō-rī'nē), *n.* [NL. (Sars, 1842), < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *κορύνη*, a club.] The typical genus of *Podocorynidæ*. *P. carnea* is an example. Also *Podocoryna*.

Podocorynidæ (pod″ō-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Podocoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic hydromedusans, typified by the genus *Podocorync*.

pododynia (pod-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the foot; podalgia.

podogyn (pod'ō-jin), *n.* [< F. *podogyne*, < NL. *podogynium*, q. v.] Same as *podogynium*.

podogynium (pod-ō-jin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *podogynia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, same as *basigynium*.

Podolian (pō-dō'li-an), *a.* [< It. *Podolia* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Podolia, a district of western Russia.—**Podolian cattle**, a breed of cattle widely distributed throughout Italy, usually with white or gray coat and enormous horns.—**Podolian marmot**, the *Spalax typhlus*. *Pennant*.

podology (pō-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *podologie*, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on or a description of the foot. *Dunglison*.

podometer (pō-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *pedometer*.

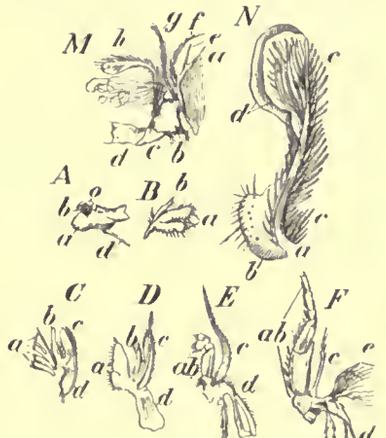
Podophthalma (pod-of-thal'mą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Podophthalmia*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, same as *Podophthalmia*. *Leach*, 1815.—2. In *conch.*, a division of rostriferous gastropods, having eyes at the ends of cylindrical peduncles which are separated from and at the outer edges of the long subulate tentacles. It includes the family *Ampullariidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.—3. [Used as a sing.] A genus of spiders, type of the *Podophthalmidæ*.

Podophthalmata (pod-of-thal'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Podophthalma*.] Same as *Podophthalmia*.

podophthalmate (pod-of-thal'māt), *a.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *podophthalmic*.

podophthalmatous (pod-of-thal'mą-tus), *a.* [< *podophthalmate* + *-ous*.] Same as *podophthalmic*.

Podophthalmia (pod-of-thal'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye: see *ophthalmia*.] A division of malacostraceous *Crustacea*, having the eyes borne upon movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites, and the cephalothorax forming a carapace; the stalk-eyed crustaceans: distinguished from *Edriophthalmia*. The group is divisible into two orders, *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*, the latter containing the most familiar crustaceans, as prawns, shrimps, crawfish, lobsters, and crabs. See also cuts under *Astacidæ*, *Astacus*, *Copepoda*, *copepodstage*, *endopodite*, *lobster*, *prawn*, and *stalk-eyed*.



Parts of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), with the nomenclature of the appendages of the stalk-eyed crustaceans (*Podophthalmia*) and the higher crustaceans (*Malacostraca*) in general.

A, mandible: *a*, its terminal joints, being the palpus of the mandible; *B*, first maxilla; *C*, second maxilla; *cd*, scaphognathite; *D*, first maxilliped; *E*, second maxilliped; *F*, third maxilliped. (*B* right; the others left.) In *A* to *F*, *ab*, endopodite; *c*, exopodite; *d*, epipodite; *e*, setaceous filaments of coxopodite. *M*, cross-section of half a thoracic somite: *a*, the somite; *b*, the coxopodite; *c*, basipodite; *d*, ischiopodite; *h*, branchiferous epipodite; *f*, *g*, branchiæ; *e*, filiform appendage. *N*, a branchiferous epipodite, enlarged: *a*, its point of attachment; *b*, basal enlargement; *c*, *c*, branchial filaments; *d*, terminal lobes.

podophthalmian (pod-of-thal'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Same as *podophthalmic*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Podophthalmia*.

podophthalmic (pod-of-thal'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye (see *ophthalmia*), + *-ic*.] Stalk-eyed, as a crustacean; belonging to the *Podophthalmia*.

Podophthalmidæ (pod-of-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cambridge, 1877), < *Podophthalma* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, allied to the *Lycosidæ* and *Agalenidæ*, and having the eyes placed in four rows, the legs long and slender, and the abdomen long and cylindrical: typified by the genus *Podophthalma*. It is represented in the southern United States by the genus *Tetragonophthalma*.

podophthalmite (pod-of-thal'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + E. *ophthalmite*.] The distal or terminal joint of the movable two-jointed ophthalmite or peduncle of the eye of a stalk-eyed crustacean, the other being the *basiophthalmite*. See cut under *stalk-eyed*.

podophthalmitic (pod″of-thal-mit'ik), *a.* [< *podophthalmite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a podophthalmite.

podophthalmous (pod-of-thal'mus), *a.* [< *podophthalm-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *podophthalmic*.

podophyllic (pod-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *podophyll-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from podophyllin.

podophyllin (pod-ō-fil'in), *n.* [= F. *podophylline*; < *Podophyllum* + *-in*[2].] A resin obtained from the rootstalk of *Podophyllum peltatum*. It is used in medicine as a purgative, and seems to have the power of stimulating the secretion of bile.

podophyllous (pod-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *podophylleux*, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In *entom.*, having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

Podophyllum (pod-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the 5- to 7-parted leaf, thought to resemble the foot of some animal; < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Berberidæ* and tribe *Berbereæ*, characterized by having the ovules in many rows, the flower with six sepals, from six to nine petals, as many or twice as many stamens, and a large peltate stigma crowning the ovary, which becomes in fruit a berry. There are 2 species, one being *P. peltatum*, the May-apple or wild mandrake of North America, the other a Himalayan species. They are singular herbs, with thick and prolonged poisonous creeping rootstocks, from which rise long-stalked orbicular peltate and deeply lobed leaves, known among children as *umbrellas*, from their resemblance both when folded and when expanded; also called *duck's-foot*. The flowering stem, unlike the other, bears two leaves, peltate near the edge, and between them a single large flat white flower. The leaves are poisonous, but the sweetish yellow egg-shaped fruit is sometimes eaten. See *May-apple*, 1, *mandrake*, 2, *hog-apple*, and *podophyllin*.

podopter (pō-dop'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] A member of the *Podoptera*.

podoscaph (pod'ō-skaf), *n.* [< Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σκάφος*, a ship: see *scaphus*.] A hollow apparatus, like a small boat, attached one to each foot, and serving to support the body erect on the water.

Podosomata (pod-ō-sō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *podosomatus*: see *podosomatous*.] In Leach's system, an order of aporobranchiate *Arachnida*, constituted by the single family *Pycnogonidæ*.

podosomatous (pod-ō-som'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *podosomatus*, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σῶμα* (*τ-*), body.] Having the legs of conspicuous size in comparison with the body; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Podosomata*.

podosperm (pod'ō-spėrm), *n.* [= F. *podosperme*, < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.

podospermium (pod-ō-spėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL.: see *podosperm*.] In *bot.*, same as *funicle*, 4.

Podosphæra (pod-ō-sfē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Kunze), < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi of the family *Erysipheæ*. The appendages are free from the mycelium, and dichotomously branched at the end. The perithecium contains but a single ascus. *P. Oxyacanthæ* is the cherry-blight.

Podostemaceæ (pod″ō-stē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Podostemon* + *-aceæ*.] A peculiar order of apetalous plants of little-known affinity, characterized by the ovary of two or three cells, with numerous ovules in each cell, and by the aquatic habit, with creeping or expanded disks in place of roots, united to stones under water, from which arise stems with small leaves like mosses, or fronds resembling algæ. The flowers are minute, with one, two, few, or many stamens, one ovary and two or three styles, a three- or five-cleft perianth, or in its place a row of little scales, and the fruit a small capsule. There are about 116 species, belonging to 4 tribes and 23 genera, of which *Podostemon* is the type. They are small plants of rapid rivers and brooks, growing firmly attached to stones under water, natives of the tropics, mainly in America, Africa, and Asia.

Podostemon (pod-ō-stē'mon), *n.* [NL. (Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the elevation of the two stamens on a stalk supporting the ovary; < Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *στήμων*, warp (stamen).] A genus of aquatic plants, type of the order *Podostemaceæ* and tribe *Eupodostemeæ*, characterized by the two stamens with filaments united more than half their length, the two awl-shaped and entire stigmas, and an equally two-valved, oval, obtuse pod with two cells and eight ribs. There are about 20 species, natives of North America, Brazil, Madagascar,

and the East Indies, with one, the type species, *P. ceratophyllus*, the threadfoot or river-weed, extending into the northern United States. They have erect or branching stems, growing fast to stones, or in some the plant forms a lichen-like crust, sending up short branches only. Their usual aspect is much that of a filamentous or membranous seaweed.

Podostomata (pod-ō-stō′ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **podostomatus*: see *podostomatous*.] A class of *Arthropoda*, composed of the orders *Trilobita* and *Merostomata* (the latter containing the *Xyphosura*, *Synziphosura*, and *Eurypterida*): so called from the foot-like or ambulatory character of the mouth-parts. They are an ancient generalized type, represented at the present day by the king-crabs only.

podostomatous (pod-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. **podostomatus*, < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having foot-like mouth-parts; belonging to the *Podostomata*.

podotheca (pod-ō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *podothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *θήκη*, sheath.] 1. In *ornith.*, the covering of the foot, in so far as it is bare of feathers; the tarsal envelop and the sheaths of the toes.—2. In *entom.*, a leg-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering a leg.

podothecal (pod-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *podotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or investing the foot; of or pertaining to a podotheca.

podotrochilitis (pod-ō-trō-ki-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *τροχίλία*, pulley, + *-itis*.] An inflammatory disease of the fore foot in the horse, involving the synovial sheath between the sesamoid or navicular bone of the third phalanx (or hoof) and the flexor perforans playing over it: commonly called *navicular disease*. It is a frequent cause of lameness.

Podoura, podouran, etc. See *Podura*, etc.

pod-pepper (pod′pep″ėr), *n.* See *Capsicum*.

pod-shell (pod′shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pharidæ*.

pod-shrimp (pod′shrimp), *n.* An entomostracous crustacean whose carapace is hinged or valvular, and thus capable of inclosing the legs as in a pod. The existing pod-shrimps are all small, but the type is an old one, formerly represented by large entomostracans. It is illustrated in the cuts under *Estheriidæ* and *Limnetis*.

The once giant *pod-shrimps* of Silurian times.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 663.

pod-thistle (pod′this″l), *n.* The stemless thistle, *Cnicus* (*Carduus*) *acaulis*.

The people at Brackley . . . always spoke of the stemless thistle as the *pod-thistle*.
Academy, Jan. 11, 1890, p. 30.

Podura, Podoura (pō-dū′rạ, pō-dō′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A Linnean genus of apterous insects, corresponding to the modern order *Thysanura*, used by later naturalists with various restrictions, and now typical of the family *Poduridæ*. They have but one tarsal claw. Some forms are found on standing water, others on the snow. They are known as *springtails* and *snow-fleas*. See cut under *springtail*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a poduran.

poduran, podouran (pō-dū′ran, pō-dō′rạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Podura* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Same as *podurous*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Podura* or the family *Poduridæ*.

Podurellæ†, Podourellæ† (pod-ū-rel′ē, pod-ō-rel′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of *Podura*.] In early systems of classification, as Leach's and Latreille's, a group of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Podura*, inexactly corresponding to the modern order or suborder *Collembola*.

Poduridæ, Podouridæ (pō-dū′ri-dē, pō-dō′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < *Podura* + *-idæ*.] A family of thysanurous insects of the order *Collembola*, typified by the genus *Podura*, to which various limits have been assigned. It was formerly nearly equivalent to *Collembola*, but is now restricted to forms with the body cylindrical and the appendage of the fourth abdominal segment developed into a saltatory apparatus. The mouth-parts are very rudimentary. The respiration is tracheal, though the podurans are supposed also to breathe directly through the integument. They are found almost everywhere in damp places. There are several genera besides *Podura*, as *Anura*, *Achoreutes*, *Tomocerus*, *Orchesella*, and *Lepidocyrtus*. See *snow-flea*, and cut under *springtail*.

podurous (pō-dū′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *οὐρά*, tail.] Belonging or pertaining to the genus *Podura* in any sense.

pod-ware (pod′wār), *n.* Pulse growing in pods or cods. See *podder*, 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

podyperidrosis (pod-i-per-i-drō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*), foot, + *ὑπέρ*, over, beyond, + *ἵδρωσις*, perspiration: see *hidrosis*.] Excessive sweating of the feet.

poe[1], *n.* See *poi*.

poe[2] (pō′e), *n.* [Also *pue*; a New Zealand name.] The poe-bird, originally called the *poe bee-eater*. *Latham*, 1782.

poe-bird (pō′e-bėrd), *n.* [< *poe*[2] + *bird*[1].] The poe, tui, or parson-bird, *Prosthemadera cincinnata* or *novæ-zealandiæ*, a meliphagine bird of New Zealand and Auckland. It is about as large as a blackbird, iridescent-black in color, with a patch of long curly white plumes on each side of the neck, and a white band on the wings. It is valued both by the natives for its plumage, which contributes to the ornamentation of the feather mantles worn by them, and also as a cage-bird, from the fineness of its song and its powers of mimicry. See cut under *parson-bird*.

pœcile (pē′si-lē), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλη*, sc. *στόα*, a porch adorned with fresco-paintings, fem. of *ποικίλος*, many-colored, mottled, pied, variegated, various, manifold; akin to L. *pingere* (√ *pic*), paint: see *picture*, *paint*.] A stoa or porch on the agora of ancient Athens: so called from the paintings of historical and religious subjects with which its walls were adorned. See *stoa*.

pœcilite (pē′si-līt), *n.* Same as *bornite*. Also *poikilite*.

pœcilitic (pē-si-lit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *poikilitic*, and incorrectly *pæcilitic*; < Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, mottled, + *-it-ic*.] A name suggested by Conybeare as an equivalent for *New Red Sandstone*, in allusion to its variegated color, the rocks of which this group is made up consisting chiefly of red, yellow, and variegated sandstones, conglomerates, and marls, with occasional beds of limestone. See *sandstone*, *Permian*, and *New Red Sandstone* (under *sandstone*).

pœcilocyte (pē′sil-ō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] A red blood-corpuscle of abnormal shape.

pœcilocytosis (pē′si-lō-si-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *pœciloeyte* + *-osis*.] The presence of pœciloeytes in the blood.

pœcilonym (pē′si-lō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, various, manifold, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] One of two or more names for the same thing; a synonym. *Wilder; Leidy*.

pœcilonymic (pē-si-lō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *pœcilonym-y* + *-ic*.] Characterized by or pertaining to pœcilonymy.

An unusually complete combination of *pœcilonymic* ambiguities. *Buck's Handbook Med. Sci.*, p. 528.

pœcilonymy (pē-si-lon′i-mi), *n.* [< *pœcilonym* + *-y*[3].] The use of several different names for the same thing; application of different terms indifferently to a thing; varied or varying nomenclature. *The Nation*, July 18, 1889.

Pœcilopoda (pē-si-lop′ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ποικίλος*, many-colored, manifold, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the second order of his *Entomostraca*, divided into two families, *Xiphosura* and *Siphonostoma*. It was a highly artificial group, including *Limulus* with numerous parasitic crustaceans, fish-lice, etc., as *Argulus*, *Caligus*, etc. Divested of these and restricted to the *Xiphosura*, the term is synonymous with *Merostomata* in one sense. See *Merostomata*.

pœcilopodous (pē-si-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pœcilopoda*.

pœcilothermic (pē″si-lō-ther′mik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποικίλος*, various, + *θέρμη*, heat.] Varying in bodily temperature with that of the surrounding medium, as is particularly the case with cold-blooded animals. Also *poikilothermic*. [Rare.]

Most of the lower animals are *poikilothermic*, or, as they have less appropriately been called, cold-blooded.
Claus, Zoöl. (trans.), I. 74.

poem (pō′em), *n.* [< OF. *poëme*, F. *poème* = Sp. Pg. It. *poema*, < L. *poëma*, < Gr. *ποίημα*, anything made or done, a poem, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poet*.] 1. A written composition in metrical form; a composition characterized by its arrangement in verses or measures, whether in blank verse or in rime: as, a lyric *poem*; a pastoral *poem*.

The first and most necessarie poynt that euer I founde meete to be considered in making of a delectable *poeme* is this, to grounde it vpon some fine invention.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse, § 1 (Steele Glas, etc., ed. (Arber).

A *poem* is not alone any work or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

A *poem*, round and perfect as a star.
Alex. Smith, A Life Drama, ii.

There is no heroic *poem* in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

It is not metres, but a metre-making argument, that makes a *poem*. *Emerson*, The Poet.

2. A written composition which, though not in verse, is characterized by imaginative and poetic beauty in either the thought or the language: as, a prose *poem*.

poematic (pō-e-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ποιηματικός*, poetical, < *ποίημα*, a poem: see *poem*.] Relating to a poem; poetical. *Coleridge*.

pœnology, *n.* See *penology*.

Poephaga (pō-ef′a-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Owen, 1839), neut. pl. of *poephagus*: see *poephagous*.] A division of *Marsupialia*, including the kangaroos and others which feed on grass and herbage; the herbivorous marsupials.

poephagous (pō-ef′a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *poephagus*, < Gr. *ποηφάγος*, grass-eating, < *πόα*, grass, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating grass; feeding on herbage; phytophagous or herbivorous; specifically, belonging to the *Poephaga*.

Poephagus (pō-ef′a-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), < Gr. *ποηφάγος*, grass-eating: see *poephagous*.] A genus of *Bovidæ*, of the subfamily *Bovinæ*; the yaks. The common yak is *P. grunniens*. See cut under *yak*.

Poephila (pō-ef′i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1842), < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *φίλειν*, love.] An Australian genus of *Ploceidæ*, of the subfamily *Spermestinæ*. There are several species, as *P. acuticauda*, *P. personata*, *P. cincta*, *P. leucotis*, and *P. gouldiæ*.

poeplet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *people*.

poesy (pō′e-si), *n.* [Formerly also *posy* (q. v.); < ME. *poesie*, *poyse* = D. *poëzy*, *poëzie* = G. *poesie* (formerly also *poesei*, *poesey*) = Sw. Dan. *poesi*, < F. *poésie* = OSp. *poesi*, Sp. *poesía* = Pg. It. *poesia*, < L. *poesis*, poesy, poetry, < Gr. *ποίησις*, a making, creation, poesy, poetry, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poem*, *poet*.] 1. The art of poetic composition; skill in making poems.

Poesie therefore is an arte of imitation, for so Aristotle termeth it in his word Mimesis—that is to say, a representing, counterfetting, or figuring foorth.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Poesy is a part of learning in measure of words for the most part restrained, but in all other points extremely licensed. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 141.

A poem . . . is the work of the poet, the end and fruit of his labour and study. *Poesy* is his skill or craft of making, the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Poetry; metrical composition.

By the many formes of *Poesie* the many moodes and panga of louers throughly to be discouered.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

Simonides said that picture was a dumb *poesie*, and *poesie* a speaking picture. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 805.

Music and *poesy* used to quicken you.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36.

I am satisfied if it cause delight; for delight is the chief, if not the only, end of *poesy*; instruction can be admitted but in the second place; for *poesy* only instructs as it delights. *Dryden*, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.

The lofty energies of thought,
The fire of *poesy*.
Whittier, The Female Martyr.

3†. A poem.

Some few ages after came the poet Geffery Chaucer, who, writing his *poesies* in English, is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue.
Verstegan, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, vii.

4†. A motto or sentimental conceit engraved on a ring or other trinket. See *posy*.

A hoope of Gold, a paltry Ring
That she did giue me, whose *Poesie* was
For all the world like Cutlers Poetry
Vpon a knife; Loue mee, and leaue mee not.
Shak., M. of V. (folio 1623), v.

Nay, and I have *poesies* for rings too, and riddles that they dream not of. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

poet (pō′et), *n.* [< ME. *poete*, < OF. *poëte*, F. *poète* = Sp. Pg. It. *poeta* = D. *poëet* = G. Sw. Dan. *poet*, < L. *poeta*, < Gr. *ποιητής*, a maker, poet, < *ποιεῖν*, make. Cf. *poem*, *poesy*.] 1. One who composes or indites a poem; an author of metrical compositions.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing.
Dryden.

Search'd every tree, and pry'd on every flower,
If anywhere by chance I might espy
The rural *poet* of the melody.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 125.

2. One skilled in the art of making poetry, or of metrical composition; one distinguished by the possession of poetic faculties or susceptibilities; one endowed with the gift and power of imaginative invention and creation attended by corresponding eloquence of expression, commonly but not necessarily in a metrical form.

Semblably they that make verses, expressynge therby none other lernynge, but the crafte of versifienge, be not of anncient writers named *poetes*, but only called versifyers. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 13.

I begin now, elevated by my Subject, to write with the Emotion and Fury of a *Poet*, yet the Integrity of an Historian. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, Ded.

The *poet* represents the things as they are impressed on his mind by the hand of the Creator.
Landor, Chesterfield and Chatham.

The *poet* is the man whose emotions, intenser than those of other men, naturally find a vent for themselves in some form of harmonious words, whether this be the form of metre or of balanced and musical prose.
J. C. Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, I.

Poet laureate. See *laureate*.—**Poet's cassia.** See *Osyris*.

poetaster (pō′et-as-tėr), *n.* [= OF. *poëtastre* = Sp. It. *poetastro*, < NL. **poetaster*, < L. *poeta*, a poet (see *poet*), + dim. *-aster*.] A petty poet; a feeble rimester, or a writer of indifferent verses.

He [Voltaire] was well acquainted with all the petty vanities and affectations of the *poetaster*.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

He makes no demand on our charity in favor of some *poetaster* for whom he may have imbibed a strange affection. *Whipple*, Eas. and Rev., I. 32.

poetastry (pō′et-as-tri), *n.* [< *poetaster* + *-y*3.] The rimed effusions of a poetaster; paltry verses.

poetess (pō′et-es), *n.* [= F. *poëtesse* = Sp. *poetisa* = Pg. *poetiza* = It. *poetessa*, < ML. *poetissa*, fem. of L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ess*.] A woman who is a poet.

poethood (pō′et-hůd), *n.* [< *poet* + *-hood*.] The state or quality of being a poet; the inherent qualifications or the conditions that constitute a poet. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 47.

poetic (pō-et′ik), *a.* [= F. *poëtique* = Sp. *poético* = Pg. It. *poetico* (cf. D. G. *poetisch* = Sw. Dan. *poetisk*), < L. *poeticus*, < Gr. ποιητικός, creative, poetic, < ποιεῖν, make (> ποιητής, poet): see *poet*.] 1. Of or pertaining to poetry; of the nature of or expressed in poetry; possessing the qualities or the charm of poetry: as, a *poetic* composition; *poetic* style.

In our own day such *poetic* descriptions of Nature have burst the bonds of metre altogether, and filled many a splendid page of *poetic* or imaginative prose.
J. C. Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, viii.

2. Of or pertaining to a poet or poets; characteristic of or befitting a poet: as, *poetic* genius; *poetic* feeling; *poetic* license.

Then farewell hopes o' laurel boughs,
To garland my *poetic* brows!
Burns, To James Smith.

He [Faraday] was always in the temper of the poet, and, like the poet, he continually reached that point of emotion which produces *poetic* creation. *Stopford Brooke*, Faraday.

3. Endowed with the feeling or faculty of a poet; having the susceptibility, sensibility, or expression of a poet; like a poet: as, a *poetic* youth; a *poetic* face.

What warm, *poetic* heart but inly bleeds,
And execrates man's savage, ruthless deeds!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. Celebrated, or worthy to be celebrated, in poetry: as, a *poetic* scene.

When you are on the east coast of Sicily you are in the most *poetic* locality of the classic world.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

Mere trade became *poetic* while dealing with the spices of Arabia, the silks of Damascus, the woven stuffs of Persia, the pearls of Ceylon.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 41.

5. Of or pertaining to making or shaping, especially to artistic invention and arrangement. [Recent.]

Poetic philosophy is a form of knowledge having reference to the shaping of material, or to the technically correct and artistic creation of works of art.
Ueberweg, Hist. Philos. (trans.), I.

Poetic justice, an ideal distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but seldom exists in real life.

And so it came to pass that quite unintentionally, and yet by a sort of *poetic justice*, Rodrigue's letter to Rose, as hers to him, was written by a third person.
The Century, XXXVII. 584.

Poetic license, a privilege or liberty taken by a poet in using words, phrases, or matters of fact in order to produce a desired effect.

poetical (pō-et′i-kal), *a.* [< *poetic* + *-al*.] Same as *poetic*.

Poetical expression includes sound as well as meaning. "Music," says Dryden, "is inarticulate poetry."
Johnson, Pope.

poetically (pō-et′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a poetical sense or manner; according to the laws of poetry.

The critics have concluded that it is not necessary the manners of the hero should be virtuous. They are *poetically* good if they are of a piece. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

poetics (pō-et′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *poetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. F. *poëtique* = Sp. Pg. It. *poetica*, f., poetics.] That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.

poeticule (pō-et′i-kūl), *n.* [< L. *poeta*, a poet, + dim. term. *-culus*.] A petty poet; a poetaster.

A study which sets before us in fascinating relief the professional *poeticule* of a period in which as yet clubs, coteries, and newspapers were not.
A. C. Swinburne, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 97.

poetization (pō′et-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *poetize* + *-ation*.] Composition in verse; the act of rendering in the form of poetry. Also spelled *poetisation*.

The great movement for the *poetization* of Latin prose which was begun by Sallust ran its course till it culminated in the monstrous style of Fronto. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 187.

poetize (pō′et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poetized*, ppr. *poetizing*. [< F. *poëtiser* = Sp. Pg. *poetizar* = It. *poetizzare*, *poetezzare*, < ML. *poetizare*, *poetisare*, compose poetry, < L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To compose poetry; write as a poet.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne*.

II. *trans.* To make poetic; cause to conform to poetic standards; express in a poetic form.

What Ovid did but *poetize*, experience doth moralise, our manners actually perform. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 212.

Virgil has, upon many occasions, *poetized* . . . a whole sentence by means of the same word.
Goldsmith, Poetry Distinguished from other Writing.

Instead of the sublime and beautiful, the near, the low, the common, was explored and *poetized*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 93.

Also spelled *poetise*.

poet-musician (pō″et-mū-zish′ạn), *n.* One in whom the gifts and skill of the poet and the musician are united; a bard.

poetress† (pō′et-res), *n.* [< OF. *poeteresse*, as if < ML. **poetrissa* for L. *poetris*, *poetria*, a poet, < Gr. ποιήτρια, fem. of ποιητής, a poet: see *poet*. Cf. *poetess*.] Same as *poetess*.

Most peerless *poetress*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser*.

poetry (pō′et-ri), *n.* [< ME. *poetrye*, *poetrie*, < OF. *poetrie*, *poeterie*, *poterie*, *poetrerie* = OIt. *poetria*, < ML. *poetria*, poetry (cf. L. *poetria*, < Gr. ποιήτρια, a poetess), < L. *poeta*, a poet: see *poet* and *-ry*.] 1. That one of the fine arts which addresses itself to the feelings and the imagination by the instrumentality of musical and moving words; the art which has for its object the exciting of intellectual pleasure by means of vivid, imaginative, passionate, and inspiriting language, usually though not necessarily arranged in the form of measured verse or numbers.

By *poetry* we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination, the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of colours. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Poetry is itself a thing of God;
He made his prophets poets; and the more
We feel of poesie do we become
Like God in love and power—under-makers.
Bailey, Festus, Proem.

The grand power of *Poetry* is its interpretative power, by which I mean . . . the power of so dealing with things as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new, and intimate sense of them, and of our relations with them.
M. Arnold, Maurice de Guérin.

We shall hardly make our definition of *poetry*, considered as an imitative art, too extended if we say that it is a speaking art of which the business is to represent by means of verbal signs arranged with musical regularity everything for which verbal signs have been invented.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 207.

2. An imaginative, artistic, and metrical collocation of words so marshaled and attuned as to excite or control the imagination and the emotions; the language of the imagination or emotions metrically expressed. In a wide sense poetry comprises whatever embodies the products of the imagination and fancy, and appeals to these powers in others, as well as to the finer emotions, the sense of ideal beauty, and the like. In this sense we speak of the *poetry* of motion.

The essence of *poetry* is invention: such invention as, by producing something unexpected, surprises and delights. *Johnson*, Waller.

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. *Poetry* is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper immediate object of *poetry* is the communication of immediate pleasure. *Coleridge*.

No literary expression can, properly speaking, be called *poetry* that is not in a certain deep sense emotional whatever may be its subject matter, concrete in its method and its diction, rhythmical in movement, and artistic in form.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 257.

3. Composition in verse; a metrical composition; verse; poems: as, heroic *poetry*; lyric or dramatic *poetry*; a collection of *poetry*.

Oon seyde that Omere made lyes
Feynynge in his *poetries*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1477.

And this young birkie here, . . . will his . . . *poetries* help him here? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

Arcadic, lyric, etc., **poetry.** See the adjectives.

poetship (pō′et-ship), *n.* [< *poet* + *-ship*.] The state of being a poet; poethood.

poet-sucker (pō′et-suk′ėr), *n.* A suckling poet; an immature or precocious poet. [Low.]

What says my *poet-sucker*?
He 's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

pogamoggan (pog-ạ-mog′ạn), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A weapon used by some tribes of North American Indians, consisting of a rounded stone inclosed in a net of woven fibers ending in a strong braid, by which it can be whirled. Compare *sling-shot*.

pogge (pog), *n.* A cottoid fish, the armed bullhead, *Agonus cataphractus*.

Pogge (*Agonus cataphractus*).

poggy1 (pog′i), *n.*; pl. *poggies* (-iz). [Also *poggie*.] A small arctic whale, yielding only about 20 or 25 barrels of oil, supposed to be the young of the bow-head whale, *Balæna mysticetus*. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 60. See cut under *whale*.

poggy2 (pog′i), *n.* Same as *porgy*.

poghaden (pog-hā′dn), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The menhaden. Also *pauhagen*.

pogie, *n.* Same as *pogy*.

Pogonia1 (pō-gō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), so called in allusion to the frequently fringed lip; < Gr. πωγωνίας, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Neottieæ* and subtribe *Arethuseæ*, characterized by the distinct and usually erect sepals, the long wingless column, and the undivided or three-lobed lip. There are over 30 species, widely dispersed over the world, of which 5 occur in the United States. The typical species (including the most common American, *P. ophioglossoides*, sometimes called *snake's-mouth orchis*) grow in bogs, especially in the neighborhood of peat, and produce a tuberous root, and a slender stem bearing a single handsome and fragrant pale-rose nodding flower, a single leaf, and a single bract; others have two or three leaves, and few or many flowers; a few bear a single flower surmounting a whorl of leaves; and many of the Old World species produce first a one-sided raceme of nodding flowers and later a single broad or roundish leaf. *P. pendula* is the three-birds orchis of the United States, named from the form of the fruit.

Flowering Plant and Leaf of Snake's-mouth Orchis (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*).

pogonia2, *n.* Plural of *pogonium*.

Pogonias (pō-gō′ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πωγωνίας, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of sciænoids, having numerous barbels on the lower jaw (whence the name); the drums or drumfish, as *P. chromis*. See cut under *drum*1, 11 (*a*).—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Pogonorhynchus*. *Illiger*, 1811.

pogoniasis (pō-gō-nī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πώγων, beard (cf. πωγωνίας, bearded), + *-iasis*.] Excessive growth of beard, especially in a woman.

pogoniate (pō-gō′ni-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πωγωνιάτης, bearded, < πώγων, beard.] 1. In *zoöl.*, bearded or barbate.—2. In *ornith.*, webbed, as a feather; having webs or pogonia; vexillate.

pogonium (pō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pogonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. πωγώνιον, dim. of πώγων, a beard.] In *ornith.*, the web, vane, or vexillum of a feather.

Pogonorhynchinæ (pō-gō″nō-ring-ki′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pogonorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Megalæmidæ* (or *Capitonidæ*), typified by the genus *Pogonorhynchus*, and containing the African barbets.

Pogonorhynchus (pō-gō-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (Van der Hoeven, 1835), < Gr. πώγων, beard, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of African barbets, typical of the subfamily *Pogonorhynchinæ*, having a large sulcate and dentate beak which is strongly pogoniate. *P. dubius* is glossy-black, blood-red, and white. *P. hirsutus* (or *flavipunctata*) is a barbet of the Gaboon, forming the type of the subgenus *Tricholäma*. See cut on following page.

Pogostemon (pō-gō-stē′mon), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1815), so called in allusion to the long hairs often clothing the filaments; < Gr. πώγων, beard, + στήμων, warp (stamen).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the mint family, order *Labiatæ*, and tribe *Saturcineæ*, type of the subtribe *Pogostemoneæ*, and characterized by the four perfect stamens, which are protruding, distant, straight, and little unequal, and by the terminal roundish one-celled anthers, five-toothed calyx, four-cleft corolla with one lobe spreading, and the flowers close-crowded in large verticillasters, in an interrupted spike or panicle. There are about 32 species, natives of the East Indies, the Malay archipelago, and Japan. They are herbs or shrubby plants, with opposite leaves, and the numerous small flowers are whitish and purple, or of other colors. See *patchouli* for the principal species.

Pogonorhynchus hirsutus.

pogue (pōg), *n.* [< Ir. Gael. *pog* = W. *poc*, a kiss.] A kiss. [Irish.]

I axed her for a *pogue*,
The black-eyed saucy rogue,
For a single little *pogue*,
An' she scornful turned away!
The Century, XXXVIII. 892.

pogy (pō′gi), *n.*; pl. *pogies* (-giz). [Also *poggy*, *poggie*, *pogic*, *porgy*, etc.] 1. The menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New England.]—2. A kind of small fishing-boat used in the Bay of Fundy and along the New England coast. *Perley.*

pogy-catcher (pō′gi-kach′ėr), *n.* A sailing vessel or steamer employed in the capture of menhaden.

pogy-gull (pō′gi-gul), *n.* A sea-gull found at Cape Cod, Massachusetts (where so called), perhaps *Larus argentatus*.

poh (pō), *interj.* Same as *pooh*.

pohutukawa (pō-hö-tö̧-kä′wä), *n.* [Maori: see the quotation.] A conspicuous tree, *Metrosideros tomentosa*, growing on rocky coasts in New Zealand. It has leathery shining leaves, and is very handsome in blossom. Its bark yields a brown dye, and its hard strong reddish wood is suitable for the frames of ships, agricultural implements, etc.

Here every headland is crowned with magnificent *pohutukawa*-trees, literally rendered the 'brine-sprinkled,' . . . known to the settlers as the Christmas tree, when boughs of its glossy green and scarlet are used in church decoration as a substitute for the holly-berries of Old England.
Constance F. Gordon Cumming, The Century, XXVII. 920.

poi (pō′i), *n.* [Hawaiian.] An article of food of the Sandwich Islanders, prepared from the root of the taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*. After being mixed with water, the taro-root is beaten with a pestle till it becomes an adhesive mass like dough; it is then fermented, and in three or four days is fit for use. Also *poe*. *C. F. Stoddard*, South Sea Idyls, p. 135.

Poi is generally eaten from a bowl placed between two people, by dipping three fingers into it, giving them a twirl round, and then sucking them.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xvi.

poignancy (poi′nan-si), *n.* [< *poignan(t)* + *-cy*.] 1. The power of stimulating the organs of taste; piquancy.—2. Point; sharpness; keenness; power of irritation; asperity: as, the *poignancy* of wit or sarcasm.—3. Painfulness; keenness; bitterness: as, the *poignancy* of grief.

poignant (poi′nant), *a.* [Early mod. E. *poynant*, < ME. *poynant*, < OF. (and F.) *poignant* (= Sp. Pg. *punyente* = It. *pungente*, *pugnente*, < L. *pungen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pungere*, prick: see *pungent*, and cf. *point*.] 1†. Sharp to the taste; biting; piquant; pungent.

Wo was his cook, but if his sauce were
Poynaunt and sharp, and redy al his gere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 382.

No *poignant* sauce she knew, nor costly treat;
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 21.

2†. Pointed; keen; sharp.

His *poynant* speare, that many made to bleed.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 19.

3. Keen; bitter; satirical; hence, telling; striking.

Always replying to the sarcastic remarks of his wife with complacency and *poignant* good humour.
Sir T. More, Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xiv.

Example, whether for emulation or avoidance, is never so *poignant* as when presented to us in a striking personality. *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

4. Severe; piercing; very painful or acute: as, *poignant* pain or grief.

Our recent calamity . . . had humbled my wife's pride, and blunted it by more *poignant* afflictions.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxii.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Piquant*, etc. (see *pungent*), sharp, penetrating, intense, biting, acrid, caustic.

poignantly (poi′nant-li), *adv.* In a poignant, stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

poignard, *n.* [F.] Same as *poniard*.

poignet† (poin), *n.* [< F. *poing*, fist: see *poing*.] Fist; hand.

The witnesses which the faction kept in *poigne* (like false dice, high and low Fullhams), to be played forth upon plots and to make discoveries as there was occasion, were new chapfallen.
Roger North, Examen, p. 108. (*Davies.*)

poimenics (poi-men′iks), *n.* [< Gr. ποιμήν, a shepherd, LGr. a pastor: see *-ics*.] Pastoral theology. See *pastoral*.

poinadot, *n.* Same as *poniard*.

My Peece I must alter to a *Poynado*, and my Pike to a Pickadevant.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 70).

poinard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poniard*.

Poinciana (poin-si-ā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after *Poinci*, a governor-general of the West Indies in the middle of the 17th century, who wrote on the natural history of the Antilles.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Cæsalpiniæ* and tribe *Eucæsalpiniæ*, characterized by the five valvate calyx-lobes, five nearly equal orbicular petals, ten distinct declined stamens, and hard flat two-valved many-seeded pods. The 3 species are natives of warm regions in eastern Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and western India, but have long been introduced into the West Indies and other tropical countries. They are handsome trees with bipinnate leaves and showy orange or scarlet flowers. *P. regia*, with crimson flowers, is known as royal peacock-flower, flame-acacia, and gold mohur-tree. *P. pulcherrima*, with red and yellow flowers, is the Barbados-pride, flower-pride, or flower-fence. *P. Gilliesii* is the crimson thread-flower. They are also sometimes called *flamboyants*. See *flamboyant*.

poind (poind), *v. t.* 1. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *pind* or *pound*[2].—2. To seize; distrain; seize and sell under warrant, as a debtor's goods. [Scotch.]

He slew my knight, and *poin'd* his gear.
Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

poinder (poin′dėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *pinder*.

poinding (poin′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *poind*, *v.*] In *Scotch law*, a process by which a creditor may enforce his demand by seizure of movable property. It is carried into effect either by sale and payment of the proceeds to the creditor, or by appraisal of the goods and their delivery to the creditor on account. *Personal poinding* cannot be prosecuted, except against a tenant for rent, until the debtor has been charged to pay or perform and the days allowed therefor have expired. The right of a private creditor to reach things in action and some other movables, such as money and ornamenta on the person, has been questioned. *Real poinding*, or *poinding of the ground*, is the remedy of one who is enforcing a lien or burden on land, as distinguished from a personal obligation to seize movables found on the land, other than those of strangers, and other than those of a tenant in excess of rent actually due from him.

poinette, *n.* See *poynet*.

poing (pwañ), *n.* [F., the fist, = Sp. *puño* = Pg. *punho* = It. *pugno*, < L. *pugnus*, fist.] In *her.*, a fist or closed hand used as a bearing.

Poinsettia (poin-set′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Graham, 1836), named after Joel R. *Poinsett*, American minister to Mexico, who discovered the plant there in 1828.] 1. A former genus of American apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Euphorbiæ*, now included as a section of the vast genus *Euphorbia*.—2. [*l. c.*] The *Euphorbia* (*Poinsettia*) *pulcherrima*, a plant much cultivated in conservatories. It is conspicuous for the large scarlet floral leaves surrounding its crowded yellowish cymes of small flowers, and is much used for decoration, especially in churches. Also called *Christmas-flower* or *Easter-flower*, in England *lobster-flower* and *Mexican flame-leaf*, and in Mexico *flora de pasqua*.

point[1] (point), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *point*, *poynt*, *pointe*, *poynte*; < (*a*) OF. *point*, *poinct*, *puint*, F. *point*, m., a point, dot, full stop, period, speck, hole, stitch, point of time, moment, difficulty, etc., = Sp. *punto* = Pg. *ponto* = It. *punto*, m., = OFries. *punt*, *pont* = D. *punt* = MLG. *punte*, LG. *punt*, *pünt* = MHG. *punct*, *punt*, *puncte*, *punte*, G. *punkt* = Icel. *punktr* = Sw. Dan. *punkt*, a point, < L. *punctum*, a point, puncture, spot on dice, small part or weight, moment, point in space, etc., prop. a hole punched in, neut. of *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick, pierce, punch: see *punch*[1], *pungent* (cf. L. *punctus* (*punctu-*), a pricking, stinging, also a point, < *pungere*, prick, punch); (*b*) < OF. *pointe*, *poincte*, *puinte*, F. *pointe*, f., a point, bodkin, small sword, place, etc., also sharpness, pungency, etc., = Sp. *punta* = It. *punta*, f., < ML. *puncta*, f., a point, etc., fem. of L. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, prick, pierce, punch: see above.] **I.** *n.* 1. The sharp end of something, as of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, etc.

With the egge of the knyfe youre trenchere vp be ye reysande
As nyghe the *poynt* as ye may.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Eight forky arrows from this hand have fled,
And eight bold heroes by their *points* lie dead.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 362.

This barbed the *point* of P.'s hatred.
Dickens, Great Expectations, II. 217.

2. That which tapers to or has a sharp end; a tapering thing with a sharp apex. (*a*†) A sword.

Why, I will learn you, by the true judgment of the eye, hand, and foot, to control any enemy's *point* in the world.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

(*b*) In *etching*, an engraving-tool consisting of a metallic point, a sewing-needle or a medium embroidery-needle, or a rat-tail file ground to an evenly rounded tapering point, not too sharp if intended for use on an etching-ground, but much more trenchant if it is to be employed in dry-point on the bare copper.

There were also many fragments of boxwood, on which were designs of exquisite beauty, drawn with the *point*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 379.

(*c*) In *printing*, a projecting pin on a press for marking the register by perforating the paper. (*d*) A small diamond or fragment of a diamond used for cutting glass. (*e*) A punch used by stone-masons to form narrow ridges in the face of a stone which is to be afterward dressed down. (*f*) A wedge-shaped chisel for nigging ashlar. (*g*) A triangular piece of zinc for holding glass in the sash before the putty is put in. (*h*) *pl.* In *rail.*, the switches or movable guiding-rails at junctions or stations.

For horse traction fixed *points* of chilled cast-iron or steel are sufficient, as the driver can turn his horses and direct the car on to either line of rails.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 507.

(*i*) A branch of a deer's antler. See *antler*.

He was a fine buck of eight *points*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips.

(*j*) In *backgammon*, one of the narrow tapering spaces on which the men are placed. (*k*) *pl.* Spurs or stout needles suitably fastened in a flat board, on which printed sheets are placed by passing the needles through the point-holes; this is done to insure the exact cutting of printed sheets that have uneven margins. *Knight*, Bookbinding.

3. A salient or projecting part; a part of an object projecting abruptly from it, as a peak or promontory from the land or coast.

And the sayde yle Clrigo is directely ayenst the *poynt* of Capo Maleo in Morrea.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

The splintered *points* of the crag are seen,
With water howling and vexed between.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

4. A salient feature or physical peculiarity; especially, a feature which determines the excellence of an animal; characteristic; trait.

So remarkable was their resemblance [two horses] in *points*, action, and color that . . . even the grooms came out to see. *J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 226.

5. The salient feature of a story, discourse, epigram, or remark; that part or feature of a saying, etc., which gives it application; the directly effective part; hence, the possession of such a feature; force or expression generally: as, he failed to see the *point* of the joke; his action gave *point* to his words.

Every author has a way of his own in bringing his *points* to bear. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 9.

Both her [Madame de Lieven's] letters and her conversation are full of *point*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 3, 1819.

An epigram now is a short satire closing with a *point* of wit. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

6. The precise question or matter in dispute or under consideration; the principal thing to be attended to; the main difficulty to be met or obviated: as, these are side issues—let us come to the *point*.

He maintained, which was in fact the *point* at issue, that the opinions held at that day by the Quakers were the same that the Ranters had held long ago.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 42.

"You haven't told me about the Greek yet," says Charles Wall, clinging to the *point*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 115.

7. An indivisible part of an argument, narrative, or account; a particular; a detail; an item. See *at all points* and *in point of*, below.

Where she no *point* had of diffame no dais.
Rom. of Partenay, l. 3392.

But for y am a lewed man, paraunter y mȝte
Passen par aventure & in som *poynt* erren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 846.

Told him every *poynt* how he was slayn.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 202.

But in what particular *points* the oracle was, in faith I know not. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

You are now beyond all our fears, and have nothing to take heed on your self but fair ladies. A pretty *point* of security, and such a one as all Germany cannot afford.
Sir John Suckling, Letters (1648), p. 80.

8. Particular end, aim, purpose, or concern; object desired: as, to gain one's *point*.

The constant design of both these orators, in all their speeches, was, to drive some one particular *point*.
Swift, To a Young Clergyman.

Our Swain,
A very hero till his *point* was gained,
Proved all unable to support the weight
Of prosperous fortune.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

I suppose the *point* of the exhibition lay in hearing the notes of love and jealousy warbled with the lisp of childhood; and in very bad taste that *point* was.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

The rain always made a *point* of setting in just as he had some out-door work to do. *Irving*, Rip Van Winkle.

9†. Case; condition; situation; state; plight.

He departed that Ryvere in 360 smale Ryveres, because that he had sworn that he scholde putte the Ryvere in suche *poynt* that a Woman myghte wel passe there withouten castynge of hire Clothes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

He was a lord ful fat and in good *poynt*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

And over yere that wol been in goode *pointe*,
Withouten scorf or scalle in eors or jointe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Amaunt be-thought hym that he myght come nener in better *poynt* to conquere his Castell that he so tonge hadde loste, and sente after peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

10†. A deed or feat; an exploit.

Yf thow durst, par ma fay,
A *poynt* of armys undyrtake,
Thow broke her wille fore ay.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 36. (*Halliwell.*)

11. A mark made by the end of a sharp instrument, such as a pin, needle, pen, etc.; a dot or other sign to mark separation, to measure from, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma (,), the semicolon (;), the colon (:), and especially the period or full stop (.).

There abruptly it did end,
Without full *point*, or other Cesure right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 68.

Who shall teach the propriety and nature of *points* and accents of letters? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 168.

But thy Name all the Letters make;
Whate'er 'tis writ, I find That there,
Like *Points* and Comma's ev'ry where.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Thief.

Hence—(*b*) A stop; a conclusion; a period.

And ther a *pount;* for ended is my tale.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 469.

(*c*) A diacritical mark, indicating a vowel, or other modification of sound: especially in Hebrew, Arabic, etc. (*d*) A dot used in writing numbers—(1) inserted after the units' place to show where the decimals begin (specifically called a *decimal point*); or (2) placed over a repeating decimal, or over the first and last figures of a circulating decimal: thus, $\frac{8}{9} = .8\dot{3}$; $\frac{23}{9} = 1.\dot{2}5\dot{6}7$; or (3) used to separate a series of figures representing a number into periods of a certain number of figures each. (*e*) In *musical notation*, a dot affixed to a note, either after it, to increase its time-value (see *dot*), or above or below it, as a sign of a staccato effect (see *staccato*). (*f*) A speck or spot; a jot; a trace; hence, figuratively, a very small quantity.

Thei cowde not in hym espi no *poynte* of covetise.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

12. An object having position but not extension. (*a*) A place having spatial position but no size; the uninterrupted common limit of four three-dimensional spaces.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it, at such a distance from any part of the universe. *Locke.*

All rays proceeding from a *point* pass through a single *point* after reflexion, because they undergo a change in their direction greater in proportion as the *point* of the mirror struck is distant from the principal axis.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 42.

(*b*) In *astron.*, a certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations: as, vertical *points* (the zenith and the nadir); equinoctial *points;* solstitial *points.* (*c*) In *persp.*, any definitive position with reference to the perspective plane: as, *point* of sight; vanishing-*point.* (*d*) That which has position in time, but no definite continuance; an instant of time.

And a-noon as he was comen his felowes recouered that were in *pointe* to leve place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 459.

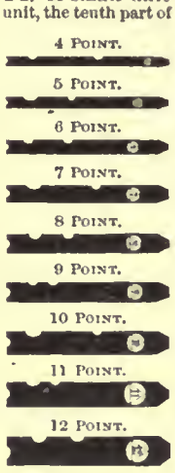
The period of his [Henry V.'s] accession is described as a *point* of time at which his character underwent some sort of change. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 645.

13. Precise limit or degree; especially, the precise degree of temperature: as, the boiling-*point* of water.

Oh, furious desire, how like a whirlwind
Thou hurriest me beyond mine honour's *point!*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

They [the Jesuits] appear to have discovered the precise *point* to which intellectual culture can be carried without risk of intellectual emancipation.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

14. A small unit of measurement. (*a*) A linear unit, the tenth part of a geometrical line, the twelfth part of a French line. (*b*) In *typog.*, a type-founding unit of measure; in the United States about one seventy-second of an inch. It regulates the bodies and defines numerically different sizes of types. The body of pica, for instance, is 12 points in size, and the new designation for pica is 12 *point*. The French (Didot) point is larger. Twelve points French are nearly equal to thirteen points American. The point system was introduced in 1737 by Fournier the younger, a type-founder of Paris. As made by him, this point was not a regular fraction of any legally prescribed measure. François-Ambroise Didot readjusted this point as a fraction of the standard royal foot, in which form it was gradually accepted by the printing-trades of France and Germany. The American point was adopted by the United States Type-Founders' Association in 1883, and made of smaller size, to prevent a too marked disturbance of the sizes then in regular use. The old names of types and their relation to each other are shown by the number of points assigned to each size in the following table:



Points.	Name of Type.	Points.	Name of Type.
3	Excelsior	14	English
3½	Brilliant	16	Two-line brevier
4	Semi-brevier	18	Great primer
4½	Diamond	20	Paragon
5	Pearl	22	Two-line small pica
5½	Agate	24	Two-line pica
6	Nonpareil	28	Two-line English
7	Minion	32	Four-line brevier
8	Brevier	36	Three-line pica
9	Bourgeois	40	Double paragon
10	Long primer	44	Four-line small pica
11	Small pica	48	Four-line pica.
12	Pica		

(*c*) *Naut.*, an angular unit, one eighth of a right angle, or 11¼°, being the angle between adjacent points of the compass (see *compass*, *n.*, 7): as, to bring the ship up half a *point*.

I find the compass of their doctrine took in two and thirty *points*. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

15. A unit of fluctuation of price per share or other standard of reference on the exchanges, etc. In stock transactions in the United States a point is $1 (or in Great Britain £1); in coffee and cotton it is the hundredth part of a cent, and in oil, grain, pork, etc., one cent: as, Erie preferred has declined five *points;* coffee has gone up 200 *points*.

In the afternoon there had been one of the usual flurries in the "street." Zenith and Nadir preferred had gone off three *points*. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 209.

16. A unit of count in a game (compare def. 19); hence, an advantage in any struggle: as, I have gained a *point*.

Charles's impudence and bad character are great *points* in my favour. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

17. In *piquet*, the number of cards in the longest suit of a hand: as, what is your *point?* Six.—**18.** In *lace-making*, needle-point lace: as, Alençon *point;* Dresden *point;* a collar of *point*. See cut under *lace*. Used in the plural, the term denotes lace, especially fine lace in general: as, a christening-robe trimmed with French *points;* especially so used in the eighteenth century, in such phrases as "he is well in *points*"—that is, well supplied with lace. *Point* is also used freely in English in connection with the decorative arts (as a tapestry of Beauvais *point*), referring to some peculiar kind of work, and is even applied to bobbin-lace and the like. It also denotes vaguely a pattern or a feature of a pattern in works of embroidery and the like, usually in connection with the stitch or the peculiar method of work which produces it. Thus, *dentelle, point d'Angleterre*, means literally lace, English style of work, but the phrase *English point* is more often used for it, causing great confusion with the proper sense of needle-point lace. See *lace*.

We shall all ha' bride-laces
Or *points*. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

19. A lace with tags at the end. Such laces, about eight inches long, consisting often of three differently colored strands of yarn twisted together and having their ends wrapped with iron, were used in the middle ages to fasten the clothes together, but gave place to buttons in the seventeenth century. They were also made of silk or leather. They or their tags were much used as small stakes in gaming, as forfeits, counters, and gratuities—uses explaining many allusions in old writers, especially the figurative use of the word for a small value, or a thing of small value.

Points in Costume.

At in a kirtel of a lyght wagel,
Ful faire and thikke been the *poyntes* set.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 136.

I pray yow bryng hom *poynts* and lasys of silk for you and me. *Paston Letters*, II. 358.

He made his pen of the aglet of a *point* that he plucked from his hose. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

In matters not worth a blewe *poinct* . . . we will spare for no cost. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 8.

Full large of limbe and every joint
He was, and cared not for God or man a *point*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 12.

20. A fastening resembling a tagged lacing. (*a*) A short narrow strip of leather sewed to any part of harness to form a buckling-strap. (*b*) *Naut.*, a short piece of rope or sennit used in reefing sails. See *reefing-point*.

21. In *fencing*, a stab or puncture with the point of a sword; a blow with the button of the foil when properly directed: as, he can give me three *points* in ten (i. e., he can make ten hits or points on me while I make seven on him).—**22.** In *her.*: (*a*) One of the nine recognized positions on the shield which denote the local-

The Nine Points of the Shield.

A, dexter chief point; B, chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honor point; E, fesse-point; F, nombril; G, base or flank point; H, dexter base point; I, sinister base point.

ity of figures or charges. (*b*) The middle part of either the chief or the base as distinguished from the dexter and sinister cantons. (*c*) A bearing which occupies the base of the escutcheon. It is usually considered as a pile reversed—that is, rising from the base and reaching to the upper edge of the escutcheon; but it is very often of less height, reaching only to the fesse-point or to the nombril, and sometimes is merely the base itself bounded by a horizontal line separating it from the rest of the field. Plain point is especially treated in the way last mentioned. The bearing is very rare in English armory, and hence some writers treat it as synonymous with *base*, and others as synonymous with *pile reversed*. It is also customary to represent the sides of the sharply angled point as concavely curved, while those of the pile are straight. (*d*) A division of the field barwise: thus, three *points* gules, argent, and azure, means that the field is divided into three horizontal stripes, of which the uppermost is red, the middle one silver, etc.—**23†.** Ordinance; law; act.

The comyns of this present yeld affermen and enacte alle the *poyntes* of this yeld, for the grete ease, pease, profit3, and tranquillite of the Cyte.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

24†. A slur; an indignity.

But the triet men of Troy traitur hym cald,
And mony *pointtes* on hym put for his pure shame,
That disseruet full duly the dethe for to haue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7900.

25. The action or attitude of a dog in pointing game: as, he comes to a *point* well.

In the pointer and setter, the fit almost always occurs just after a *point*, the excitement of which appears to act upon the brain. *Dogs of Great Brit. and America*, p. 349.

26. In games: (*a*) In *cricket*, a fielder who stands at a short distance to the right of the batsman, and slightly in front of him. See diagram under *cricket*[2]. (*b*) In *lacrosse*, a player who stands a short distance in front of the goal, and whose duty is to prevent the ball from passing through the goal. (*c*) *pl.* In *base-ball*, the position occupied by the pitcher.—**27.** A thing to be pointed at, or the mere act of pointing; especially, a flitch of bacon or the like, which is not eaten, but only pointed at as a pretense for seasoning: as, to dine on potatoes and *point* (that is, on nothing but potatoes): a jocular expression in vogue in Ireland.

Their universal sustenance is the root named potato, . . . generally without condiment or relish of any kind, save an unknown condiment named *point*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

28†. A particular signal given, as by the blast of a trumpet or the beat of a drum; hence, a note; a call.

On a sudden we were alarmed with the noise of a drum, and immediately entered my little godson to give me a *point* of war. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

The trumpets and kettledrums of the cavalry were next heard to perform the beautiful and wild *point* of war, appropriated as a signal for that piece of nocturnal duty.
Scott, Waverley, xlvi.

29. In *music*, the entrance of a voice or an instrument with an important theme or motive. —**Accidental point.** See *accidental*.—**Acting point,** in *physics*, the exact point at which any impulse is given.—

Alençon point. See *Alençon lace*, under *lace*.—**Alveolar point.** See *alveolar*, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Archimedean point**, the initial recognition of one's own existence as given in consciousness: so called because this was supposed to supply the necessary point or fulcrum of indubitable fact on which to raise the structure of philosophy.—**Armed at all points.** See *armed*.—**At all points** (formerly of all points), in every particular; completely.

The thirde was Monevall, that was a noble knyght and richely armed *of alle pointes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 562.

Young Eustace is a gentleman *at all points*,
And his behaviour affable and courtly.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 1.

At or in (the) point, on the point; ready; about (to): sometimes used with *on* or *upon*.

My son *in point* is for to lete
The holy lawes of oure Alkaron.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 233.

And Esau said, Behold, I am *at the point* to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me? Gen. xxv. 32.

I knock'd and, bidden, enter'd; found her there
At point to move. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

At (or on) the point of, in the act of; very near to: as, *on the point of* leaving; *at the point of* death.

Shah Alum had invested Patna, and was *on the point of* proceeding to storm. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Auricular point. See *auricular*, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Base point,** in *her.* See def. 22 (*a*).—**Bone-point,** a name given to some rich varieties of rose point-lace—it is said because of its appearance as if richly sculptured in ivory or bone. See *bone-lace*.—**Breaking-point,** in *engineering, mechanics*, etc., the degree of strain under which a structure or part will give way.—**Cardinal point.** (*a*) One of the four points of the horizon, due north, south, east, and west. (*b*) In *astrol.* See *cardinal*. (*c*) In *optics*, six points on the axis of a lens or system of lenses, including (1) two *focal points*, which are the foci for parallel rays; (2) two *nodal points*, so situated that an incident ray through one emerges in a parallel direction through the other; (3) two *principal points*—those points on the axis through which the so-called *principal planes* pass: these planes are parallel to the axis, and so situated that the line joining the points in which an incident ray meets the first and the corresponding emergent ray meets the second is parallel to the axis; under certain conditions the principal points may coincide with the nodal points.—**Conical, conjugate, consecutive, corresponding,** etc., **points.** See the adjectives.—**Critical point.** See *critical*.—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*. See *cut*, *n.*—**Cut point,** cut work or cut-and-drawn work, a phrase adapted from the French *point coupé*.—**Dead-point,** in *mech.* See *dead-center*.—**Decimal, diacritical, diagonal, double point.** See the adjectives.—**English point.** See *English point-lace* (*a*), under *lace*.—**Equinoctial points.** See *equinoctial*.—**Fixed point,** in *mech.*, a center around which any part moves.—**From point to point,** from one particular to another.

He can al devyse
Fro point to point, nat o word wol he faille.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 472.

Frontal points. Same as *antiæ*.—**Genoa point,** a kind of bobbin-made guipure, especially that which has a réseau instead of detached and irregular brides for its ground.—**Heads and points.** See *head*.—**Imaginary point.** See *imaginary*.—**Indented in point.** See *indented*.—**Index of a point.** See *index*.—**In good point** [OF. *en bon point*: see *embonpoint*], in good case or condition. See def. 9.—**In point.** (*a*) See *at point*. (*b*) Applicable; apposite; appropriate; exactly fitting the case.

When history, and particularly the history of our own country, furnishes anything like a case *in point*, . . . he will take advantage of it. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

In point of, as regards; with respect or regard to.

If I transgress *in point of* manners, afford me
Your best construction.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Providence had created the inhabitants of the peninsula of India under many disadvantages *in point of* climate.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 371.

In point of fact, as a matter of fact; in fact.

In point of fact, he expired about half-past four that same afternoon. *R. H. D. Barham*, Memoir of R. H. Barham (Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116).

Irish point. See *Irish*1.—**Jugal point.** See *craniometry*.—**Limiting points.** See *limit*.—**Lubber's point.** Same as *lubber-line*.—**Lunistitial points.** See *lunistitial*.—**Malar point.** See *craniometry*.—**Mental, metoptic, multiple, nasal, navel point.** See the qualifying words.—**Needle-point,** needle-made lace: a phrase especially applied to Alençon and Argentan laces, as being formerly the only important French laces and the only fashionable ones not made with the bobbins. See under *lace*.—**Neutralization point.** See *neutralization*, 1.—**Neutral points,** points on the commutator of a dynamo upon which the collecting brushes rest: generally the extremities of a diameter at right angles to the resultant lines of force.—**Nodal points.** See *nodal*.—**Objective, occipital, original, parabolic point.** See the adjectives.—**Painful points,** points painful on pressure, occurring in many cases of neuralgia in the course of any affected nerve: described by Valleix in 1841.—**Petit point.** Same as *tent-stitch*.—**Pinch points.** See *pinch*.—**Point à brides.** (*a*) The ground of lace when made of brides or bars. (*b*) Lace having a bride ground, as opposed to that having a réseau ground.—**Point appliqué.** See *appliqué*.—**Point à réseau,** lace which has a net ground worked together with the pattern, as is the case with Mechlin.—**Point at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3.—**Point d'Alençon.** Same as *Alençon lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point d'Angleterre.** See *English point-lace* (*a*), under *lace*.—**Point d'appui.** See *appui*.—**Point d'Argentan.** Same as *Argentan lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point de gaze,** a very fine needle-made ground for lace, generally identified with the finest Brussels lace when wholly made with the needle.—**Point de raccroc,** a method of fastening together the different pieces of lace as in Brussels and Bayeux laces: it is not sewing, but a fresh row of meshes imitating in part the ground of the lace.—**Point d'esprit,** in *lace-making*: (*a*) Originally, a small oval figure occurring in various kinds of guipure, and usually consisting of three short lengths of cord or parchment laid side by side and covered with the thread: such ovals were arranged in various patterns, but especially in rosettes. (*b*) A much smaller solid or mat surface, square or oblong, used to diversify the net ground of certain laces.—**Point de Valenciennes.** Same as *Valenciennes lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point de velin.** Same as *vellum point*.—**Point diamond.** See *diamond*.—**Point duchesse.** Same as *duchesse lace* (which see, under *lace*).—**Point for point,** in detail; precisely; exactly.

This sergeaunt cam unto his lord ageyn,
And of Grisildes wordes and hir chere
He tolde him *point for point*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 521.

Point impaled, in *her.*, a point divided vertically or palewise, the two parts of different tinctures.—**Point of alteration or duplication,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed after and properly above the first of two short notes in perfect rhythm as a sign that the second note after it is long.—**Point of attack,** that part of a defended position which is chosen for the main assault or onset; in siege operations, that part of the defenses which must be reduced in order to force the garrison to surrender.

Up to that time I had felt by no means certain that Crump's landing might not be the *point of attack*.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 336.

Point of coincidence. See *coincidence*.—**Point of contrary flexure,** a point on a plane curve at which a tangent moving along the curve ceases to turn in one direction and begins to turn in the opposite way.—**Point of day,** dawn; daybreak. [Obsolete or poetical.]

So shall I scy to alle the princes that thei be redy at the *pointe of day* for to ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

Point of dispersion, in *optics*, that point from which the rays begin to diverge, commonly called the *virtual focus*.—**Point of distance.** See *distance*.—**Point of division or imperfection,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed between two short notes to indicate a rhythmic division like that marked by the modern bar.—**Point of election.** See *election*.—**Point of fall,** in *gun.*, the point first struck by the projectile. *Tidball*, Manual of Artillery.—**Point of fusion of metals.** See *fusion*.—**Point of honor.** (*a*) See *honor*. (*b*) In *her.*, a point in the escutcheon immediately above the center: also called the *heart*.—**Point of horse,** in *mining*, the spot where a vein, as of ore, is divided by a mass of rock into one or more branches.—**Point of incidence,** in *optics*, that point on a surface upon which a ray of light falls.—**Point of law,** a specific legal principle or rule. The term is generally used to indicate a discriminating application, or the precise effect on a given state of facts, of the appropriate legal principle or provision.—**Point of magnetic indifference.** See *magnetic*.—**Point of order,** in deliberative bodies, a question raised as to whether proceedings are in conformity with parliamentary law and with the special rules of the particular body itself.—**Point of osculation.** See *osculation*.—**Point of perfection,** in *medieval musical notation*, a dot placed after a long note in triple or perfect rhythm to prevent its being made duple or imperfect by position.—**Point of reflection,** in *optics*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—**Point of refraction,** in *optics*, that point in the refracting surface where the refraction takes place.—**Point of regard,** the point at which the eye is directly looking. Its image falls in the middle of the macula lutea of the retina.—**Point of sight.** Same as *point of vision*.

Therefore, as in perspective, so in tragedy, there must be a *point of sight* in which all the lines terminate, otherwise the eye wanders, and the work is false.
Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

Point of view, a position from which one looks, or from which a picture is supposed to be taken; hence, the state of mind, or predisposition, which consciously or unconsciously modifies the consideration of any subject.—**Point of vision,** the position from which anything is observed, or is represented as being observed; the position of the eye of the observer. Also called *point of sight, point of view, center of projection, center of vision*, etc.—**Point plat,** in *lace-making*: (*a*) Flowers or sprigs of bobbin-work, as opposed to needle-point work. See *plat*3, *a.*, 2. (*b*) Application-lace in which such pillow-made flowers are applied to a net ground. See *application-lace* and *Brussels lace* (both under *lace*).—**Points and pins,** an old game similar to skittles.—**Points of support,** in *arch.*, those points or surfaces on the plan of the piers, walls, columns, etc., upon which an edifice rests, or in which the various pressures are collected and met.—**Points of the compass.** See *compass*, *n.*, 7.—**Point-to-point,** in a straight line; across country.

To test a good hunter there is nothing like a four-mile *point-to-point* steeplechase. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 409.

Poristic points. See *poristic*.—**Power of points,** in *elect.*, the effect of fine points in promoting electrical discharge. The density (electricsl) at any point of a charged body is inversely as the radius of curvature, and is, therefore, relatively great at the extremity of a fine point. When it reaches a certain limit, the electricity escapes easily, and charged bodies may thus be silently discharged.—**Principal points,** in *optics*, of a lens or a combination of lenses, the two points on the optical axis which possess the property (among others) that the line drawn from the first principal point to any point in the object is parallel to the line drawn from the second principal point to the corresponding point in the image. The angle subtended by the object at the first principal point, therefore, equals that subtended by the image at the second. Gauss first discovered these points, and introduced the term *Hauptpunkt*, of which *principal point* is the translation.—**Rose-point,** in *lace-making*, the peculiar style identified with Venetian needle-point lace of the early part of the seventeenth century. The pattern is rather large, with beautifully designed conventional flowers, and is especially distinguished by the decided relief which is given to it, so that it is often said to resemble carved ivory. The pattern is so distributed that there is but little space for the ground to occupy, and this ground is composed of large brides or bars decorated with picots.—**Spanish point,** galloons and passements of silk, silk and gold, silver, and the like, which were in demand during the latter part of the seventeenth and in the eighteenth century. Much of it was made in the Spanish Netherlands, and much also in Genoa.—**Spinal point.** See *craniometry*.—**Subnasal, supra-auricular, supraclavicular,** etc., **point.** See the adjectives, and cut under *craniometry*.—**Supranasal point.** Same as *ophryon*.—**Supraorbital point.** Same as *ophryon*.—**The Five Articles and the Five Points.** See *article*.—**To back a point,** in *sporting*, to come to a point on observing that action in another dog: said of pointers and setters.—**To be at a point**†, to be determined or resolved.

Be at a point with yourselves, as the disciples of Christ which had forsaken themselves, to follow not your will but God's will.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 120.

To blow heads and points. See *head*.—**To cast a point of traverse.** See *cast*1.—**To come to points**†, to fight with swords.

They would have *come to points* immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed.
Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, iii. (*Davies.*)

To control the point. See *control*.—**To give points to.** (*a*) To give odds to; have the advantage of.

Any average Eton boy could *give points to* his Holiness in the matter of Latin veracs. *The American*, 1883, VI. 333.

(*b*) To give a valuable or advantageous hint, indication, or piece of information to: as, he can *give* us *points* on that subject. [Slang.]—**To make a point.** (*a*) To rise in the air with a peculiar motion over the spot where quarry is concealed: said of a hawk. (*b*) To make a particular desired impression; "score."—**To make a point of,** to be resolved to (do something) and do it accordingly; insist upon: as, to *make a point of* rising early.—**To point**†, in every detail; completely.

A faithlesse Sarazin, all armde *to point*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 12.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 194.

To stand upon points, to be punctilious; be overnice or over-scrupulous.

This fellow doth not *stand upon points*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 118.

To strain a point, to exceed the reasonable limit; make an exception or concession, as of a rule in business, or a position in an argument.—**Tressed point,** a lace made of human hair.—**Tritactic, quadritactic, quinquetactic, sextactic,** etc., **point,** a point where two plane curves have three, four, five, six, etc., consecutive points in common.—**Vellum point,** lace worked on a pattern drawn on parchment, to correspond with which the main lines of the threads are laid; hence, needle-point lace of almost any sort.—**Venice point.** Same as *rose-point*: indicating both the lace itself and the method of working it.—**Vowel points,** in the Hebrew and other Eastern alphabets, certain marks placed above or below the consonants, or attached to them, as in the Ethiopic, representing the vocal sounds or vowels which precede or follow the consonant sounds.

II. *a.* Made with the needle: said of lace. Compare *needle-point*.

The principal *point* (i. e., strictly, needle-made) laces are the ancient laces of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and the more modern lace of France, called point d'Alençon.
Industrial Arts (S. K. Handbook), p. 261.

point1 (point), *v.* [< ME. *pointen, poynten*, < OF. (and F.) *pointer, poynter*, also *pointier* = Pr. *ponchar* = Sp. *puntar*, also *puntuar* = Pg. *pontuar* = It. *puntare*, point, = D. *punten*, point, sharpen, *punteren*, stipple, point, dot, = MLG. *punten*, appoint, settle, fix, = G. *punkten, pünkten* (also *punktieren, punctieren* = Sw. *punktera* = Dan. *punktere*, < F.), point, punctuate, stipple, dot, < ML. *punctare*, also *punctuare*, prick, punch, point, mark, < L. *punctum*, neut., *punctus*, m., a point: see *point*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To prick with a pointed instrument; pierce.

Afterward they prile and *poynten*
The folk right to the bare boon.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1058.

2. To supply or adorn with points. See *point*, *n.*, 19.

And *pointed* on the shoulders for the nonce,
As new come from the Belgian garrisons.
Bp. Hall, Satires.

3. To mark with characters for the purpose of separating the members of a sentence and indicating the pauses; punctuate: as, to *point* a written composition.—**4.** To direct toward an object; aim: as, to *point* a gun; to *point* the finger of scorn at one.

The girl recognized her own portrait without the slightest embarrassment, and merely *pointed* her pencil at her master. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, viii.

5. To direct the observation or attention of.

Whosoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise. *Pope.*

6. To indicate; show; make manifest: often with *out*.

But O vaine judgement, and conditions vaine,
The which the prisoner *points* unto the free!
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 11.

Are. What will you do, Philaster, with yourself?
Phil. Why, that which all the gods have *pointed out* for me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

And will ye be sae kind, fair may,
As come out and *point* my way?
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

What a generous ambition has this man *pointed* to us! *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

7. To indicate the purpose or point of.

If he means this ironically, it may be truer than he thinks. He *points* it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech. *Dickens.*

8. To give in detail; recount the particulars of.

Of what wight that stant in swich disjeynte,
His wordes alle or every look to *poynte*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 497.

9. In *masonry*, to fill the joints of (brickwork or stonework) with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel: as, to *point* a wall: often with *up*.

Point all their chinky lodgings round with mud.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

10. To give a point to; sharpen; forge, grind, file, or cut to a point: as, to *point* a dart or a pin; also, to taper, as a rope (see below). Hence—11. Figuratively, to give point, piquancy, or vivacity to; add to the force or expression of.

There is a kind of drama in the forming of a story, and the manner of conducting and *pointing* it is the same as in an epigram. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

Beauty with early bloom supplies
Her daughter's cheek, and *points* her eyes. *Gay.*

He left the name at which the world grew pale
To *point* a moral or adorn a tale.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 222.

With joys she'd griefs, had troubles in her course,
But not one grief was *pointed* by remorse.
Crabbe, Works, I. 93.

To point a rope, to taper a rope at the end, as by taking out a few of its yarns, and with these working a mat over it, for neatness, and for convenience in reeving through a block.—**To point a sail**, to rig points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs in the sail. [Rare.]—**To point the leaders**, in *four-in-hand driving*, to give the leaders an intimation with the reins that they are to turn a corner.—**To point the yards of a vessel**, to brace the yards up sharp: often done when steaming, to expose less surface to the wind.

II. *intrans.* 1. To indicate direction or direct attention with or as with the finger.

They are portentous things
Unto the climate that they *point* upon.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 32.

This fable seems to *point* at the secrets of nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

Their neighbors scorn them, Strangers *poynt* at them.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 15.

Thus having sumarily *pointed* at things wch Mr. Brewster (I thinke) hath more largly write of to Mr. Robinson, I leave you to the Lords protection.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 38.

2. To lead or direct the eye or the mind in some specified direction: with *to*: as, everything *points to* his guilt; to *point* with pride *to* one's record.

None of these names can be recognised, but they *point to* an age when foreign kings, possibly of the Punjab, ruled this country by satraps.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 151.

How Latin, together with Greek, the Celtic, the Teutonic, and Slavonic languages, together likewise with the ancient dialects of India and Persia, *points* back *to* an earlier language, the Mother, if we so may call it, of the whole Indo-European or Aryan family of speech.
Macmillan's Mag., I. 35.

Everything *pointed to* a struggle that night or early next morning. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

3. To indicate the presence of game by standing in a stiff position, with the muzzle directed toward the game. See *pointer*, 1 (*c*).—4. To show positively by any means.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was most equally held between the lords and commons at Rome would perhaps admit a controversy.
Swift, Contests and Dissensions in Athens and Rome, iii.

5. In *surg.*, to come to a point or head: said of an abscess when it approaches the surface and is about to burst.—6. In *printing*, to make point-holes in the operation of printing, or to attach printed sheets on previously made point-holes; in *bookbinding*, to put printed sheets on pointing-needles.

point[2]† (point), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *appoint*.] To appoint.

First to his Gate he *pointed* a strong gard.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1115.

But this to be, if you do not *point* any of the lower rooms for a dining place for servants. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Go! bid the banns and *point* the bridal day.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. i. 124.

Has the duke *pointed* him to be his orator?
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

pointable (poin'ta-bl), *a.* [< *point* + *-able*.] Capable of being pointed, or pointed out.

You know, quoth I, that in Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 552. (*Davies.*)

pointal (poin'tal), *n.* [< F. *pointal*, strut, girder, prop, OF. *pointal*, *pointel*, a point, = Sp. *puntal*, a prop, stanchion, < ML. as if **punctale* (†), < L. *punctum*, point: see *point*. Cf. *pointel*.] 1. A king-post. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Same as *pointel*, 2.—3. Same as *pointel*, 3.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *n.* [< F. *point blanc*, white spot: *point*, point; *blanc*, white: see *point*[1] and *blank*.] 1. A direct shot; a shot with direct aim; a point-blank shot.

Against a gun more than as long and as heavy again, and charged with as much powder again, she carried the same bullet as strong to the mark, and nearer and above the mark at a *point blank* than their's.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 156.

2. The second point (that is, that furthest from the piece) at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

When the natural line of sight is horizontal, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands is the *point-blank*, and the distance to the *point-blank* is the point-blank range.
U. S. Army Tactics.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *adv.* [An ellipsis of *at point-blank*.] Directly; straight; without deviation or circumlocution.

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot *point-blank* twelve score.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 34.

There is no defending of the Fact; for the Law is *point-blank* against it.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 408.

Pointblank, directly, as, an arrow is shot to the point-blank or white mark. *Johnson.*

Point-blank, positivement, directement [F.], Recta ad scopum, directis verbis [L.]. *Bailey.*

Philip has contradicted him *point-blank*, until Mr. Holiday turned quite red. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxii.

point-blank (point'blangk'), *a.* [< *point-blank*, *n.* and *adv.*] 1. In *gun.*, having a horizontal direction: as, a *point-blank* shot. In point-blank shooting the ball is supposed to move directly toward the object without describing an appreciable curve.—2. Direct; plain; explicit; express: as, a *point-blank* denial.—**Point-blank range**, the distance to which a shot is reckoned to range straight, without appreciably drooping from the force of gravity.

The difference between the proper method of shooting at short, that is *point blanc*, *range*, and that of shooting at the great distances used in the York Round, is radical.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 1.

point-circle (point'sėr'kl), *n.* A point considered as an infinitesimal circle.

point-coördinate (point'kō-ôr'di-nāt), *n.* One of a system of coördinates of points.

point-device†, **point-devise**† (point'dē-vīs'), *n.* [< ME. *point devys*: see *point* and *device*. No OF. form of the term appears.] Used only in the following phrase.—**At point-device**, exactly; particularly; carefully; nicely.

Whan that the firste cok hath crowe anon,
Up rist this joly lovere Absolon,
And him arraieth gay, *at poynt devys*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 503.

Hym self armyd *atte poynte-devise*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3307.

So noble he was of stature,
So faire, so joly, and so letys,
With lymes wrought *at poynt devys*,
Delyver, smert, and of grete myght,
Ne sawe thou nevere man so lyght.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 830.

point-device† (point'dē-vīs'), *adv.* [By ellipsis from *at point device*.] Same as *at point-device* (which see, under *point-device*, *n.*).

The wenche she was full proper nyce,
Amonge all other she bare great price,
For sche conde tricke it *point device*,
But fewe like her in that countree.
The Miller of Abington. (*Halliwell.*)

point-device (point'dē-vīs'), *a.* [< *point-device*, *adv.*] Precise; nice; finical; scrupulously neat. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Then your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. But you are no such man; you are rather *point-device* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than seeming the lover of any other. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 2. 401.

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait or *point device*, but free for exercise or motion.
Bacon, Ceremonies and Respects (ed. 1887).

Otto looked so gay, and walked so airily, he was so well-dressed and brushed and frizzled, so *point-de-vice*, and of such a sovereign elegance.
R. L. Stevenson, Prince Otto, ii. 1.

pointe (F. pron. pwaṅt), *n.* [F.: see *point*[1].] A triangular scarf; a half-shawl folded in a point: usually of lace or other fine and delicate fabric.

pointé (pwaṅ-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *pointer*, point, prick: see *point*[1].] In *her.*, leafed: said of a flower or plant.

pointed (poin'ted), *a.* [< *point*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Sharp; having a sharp point: as, a *pointed* rock.

The various-colour'd scarf, the shield he rears,
The shining helmet, and the *pointed* spears.
Pope, Iliad, x. 85.

2. Aimed at or expressly intended for some particular person; directly applicable or applied; emphasized: as, a *pointed* remark.

Only ten days ago had he elated her by his *pointed* regard. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxix.

This is a comprehensive, brief, *pointed*, and easily understood exposition of the whole subject.
Science, XII. 229.

3. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns; piquant; sharp.

His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

They cast about them their *pointed* antitheses, and often subsided into a clink of similar syllables, and the clinch of an ambiguous word. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 352.

Pointed arch, an arch bounded by two arcs each less than 90°. The arch of this form is characteristic of European medieval architecture from the middle of the twelfth century, though examples of its use occur earlier. Its logical and consistent use was devised and perfected in France. The pointed arch of much Oriental architecture is an independent development, which never led to the logical conclusions and constructive methods of the French pointed architecture. See *Pointed style*, below.

Gothic architecture differs from Romanesque far more fundamentally than by the use of *pointed arches* in place of round arches, or by the substitution of one decorative system for another.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 7.

Pointed ashler. See *ashler*, 3.—**Pointed box**, in *mining*, a box in the form of an inverted pyramid, forming one of a series of three or four, and used for dressing ore according to the method devised by Von Rittinger. Also called a *V-vat*, and frequently by the German name *Spitzkasten* (that is, 'point-box').—**Pointed cross**, in *her.*, a cross having every one of its four arms pointed abruptly, or with a blunt point, differing from the cross fitché of all four, which is like a four-pointed star.—**Pointed style**, in *arch.*, a general phrase under which are included all the different varieties of advanced medieval architecture, generally called *Gothic*, from the common application of the pointed arch and vault in the twelfth century until the general diffusion of Renaissance architecture toward the beginning of the sixteenth century. This style, as fully developed by the middle of the thirteenth century, exhibits great flexibility and adaptability to all purposes, and is thoroughly in accord with the conditions imposed upon the architect by northern climates, which demand, among other things, spacious and well-lighted interiors for public meetings, and high-pitched roofs which can shed rain rapidly and upon which heavy masses of snow cannot lodge. While the pointed arch and vault are the most obvious characteristics of this style, they are in fact merely necessary details of it. It is fundamentally a system of construction in stone in which a skeleton framework of ribs and props forms the essential organic part of the building. All the weights and strains are collected in a relatively small number of points, where the loads are sup-

Pointed Style.—Typical scheme of a fully developed French cathedral of the 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

ported by vertical props or piers, while the lateral pressures are counterbalanced by buttresses and flying-buttresses. Upon the ribs rest shells of masonry constituting the vaults or ceiling, and between those of the props which fall in the exterior boundary of the building thin inclosing walls are carried up, which walls may be, and in the most perfect examples often are, almost entirely done away with, giving place to light-transmitting screens of colored glass supported by a slender secondary framework of stone and metal. The use of the pointed arch and vault has the advantage over that of the earlier semicircular forms that the pressures outward are less strong and more easily counteracted; and good examples of the style are as carefully studied, and founded upon principles as scientific and proportions as subtle, as the best Greek work. See *medieval architecture*, under *medieval*, for an outline of the history of the style, and *Decorated*, *Flamboyant*, *Perpendicular*, and *Tudor* for the characteristics of some of its varieties. See also *early English architecture*, under *early*.

pointedly (poin'ted-li), *adv.* In a pointed manner. (*a*) With point or force; with lively turns of thought or expression.

He often wrote too *pointedly* for his subject. *Dryden.*

(*b*) With direct assertion; with explicitness; with direct reference to a subject.

pointedness (poin'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being pointed; sharpness.

High, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness*. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Epigrammatical smartness or keenness.

In this [you] excel him [Horace], that you add *pointedness* of thought. *Dryden*, Ded. of tr. of Juvenal.

pointel (poin'tel), *n.* [< ME. *poyntel*, < OF. *pointel*, F. *pointeau*, a point, prick, = Sp. *puntel*, a glass-blowers' pipe, < ML. **punctellum*, LL. *punctillum*, a little point, dim. of L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *pontil*, *ponty*, etc., and *pointal*.] 1. A point or sharp instrument; especially, such an instrument used in writing; in the middle ages, a style used with ivory tablets or for writing on a soft surface, as of wax.

His felawe hadde a staf tipped with horn,
A peyre of tables al of yvory,
And a *poyntel* polysshed fetisly,
And wroot the names alwey as he stood
Of alle folk that gaf hym any good.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 34.

Take a scharp *poyntel*, or a pricke of yren, and peerse into the wex that hongith in the mouth of the glas ayens the erthe. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

2. Any sharp-pointed thing resembling a pencil, as the pistil of a plant. Also *pointal*.

It [the basilisk] is not halfe a foot long, and hath three *pointels* (Galen saith) on the head, or, after Solinus, strakes like a Mitre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 560.

A breathless ring was formed about
That sudden flower: get round at any risk
The gold-rough *pointel*, silver-blazing disk
O' the lily! *Browning*, Sordello.

3. A pavement formed of materials of a lozenge shape, or of squares set diagonally. *Imp. Dict.* Also *pointal*.

pointelingt, *adv.* See *pointling*.

point-equation (point'ē-kwā'shon), *n.* An equation in point-coördinates.

pointer (poin'tėr), *n.* [< *point*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *pointeur*, < ML. *punctator*, < *punctare*, point; cf. Sp. *puntero* = Pg. *ponteiro*, < ML. as if **punctarius*, < L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] 1. One who or that which points. Specifically—(*a*) One of the hands of a clock or watch; the index-hand of a circular barometer, anemometer, or the like. (*b*) A long tapering stick used by teachers or lecturers in pointing out places on a map, or words, figures, diagrams, etc., on a blackboard. (*c*) One of a breed of sporting-dogs. A pointer is a modified hound, of medium size, differing from the setter in being close-haired. When game is scented the pointer stands stiffly, with the muzzle raised and stretched toward the game, the tail straight out behind, and usually one fore foot raised. Most setters are now trained to this same action, instead of to drop before game as formerly. Pointers are usually liver-colored, or liver and white, but many retain the tan marks of the foxhound, and some are black. They are used chiefly for hunting birds, and make excellent retrievers.

The *pointer* is known to have come originally from Spain. *The Century*, XXXI. 122.

(*d*) *pl.* With the definite article, the two stars of the constellation Ursa Major which guide the eye of the observer to the pole-star.

2. A light pole with a black ball on the end of it, used at the masthead of a whaler when the boats are down. *Maey.*—3. *Naut.*, one of the pieces of timber fixed fore-and-aft, and diagonally inside of a vessel's run or quarter, to connect the stern-frame with the after-body. See *counter*[3], 4. Also called *snake-piece*.—4. A pointed tool; especially, one used for cutting, graving, boring, and the like: a term common to many trades: as, a stone-cutters' *pointer*; a silversmiths' *pointer*.—5. A tool used by bricklayers for clearing out the old mortar in pointing brickwork.—6. The lever of a railroad-switch.—7. In *printing*, the workman who adjusts sheets by means of the point-holes on a press.—8. A hint; an indication; a point; an item of information which may be used with advantage: as, *pointers* in a race or a game. [Slang.]

pointer-dog (poin'tėr-dog), *n.* Same as *pointer*, 1 (*c*).

point-finder (point'fin'dėr), *n.* In *persp.*, an instrument employed for determining the vanishing-point in making projections.

point-hole (point'hōl), *n.* In *printing*, one of the needle-holes made in the margins of paper when printed on the first side or in the first color. If the sheet is fitted by means of these point-holes when printing on the second side or in the second color, the second impression will be in the same position, or in exact register.

-pointic. An adjectival suffix used in mathematical language. An *m-pointic* contact is a contact consisting in two curves having *m* consecutive points in common.

pointillé (F. pron. pwañ-tē-lyā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *pointiller*, dot, stipple, < *pointe*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] See *pounced work*, under *pounced*[1].

pointing (poin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *point*[1], *v.*] 1. The art of indicating the divisions of a writing; punctuation.—2. The marks or points made, or the system of marks employed, in punctuation.—3. The act of removing mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing it with new mortar; also, the material with which the joints are refilled.—4. In *sculp.*, the operation of marking off into regular spaces by points the surface of a plaster or clay model, preliminary to reproducing it in marble, as well as the reproduction of these points on the marble block. The distances between the points being easily measurable, accuracy is insured. Both the Greeks and the Romans pointed the marble blocks out of which their sculptures were to be cut. Pointing-marks are visible on a head of Alcibiades in the Louvre, and at Rome on the colossal statues in the Quirinal and the Discobolus in the Vatican.

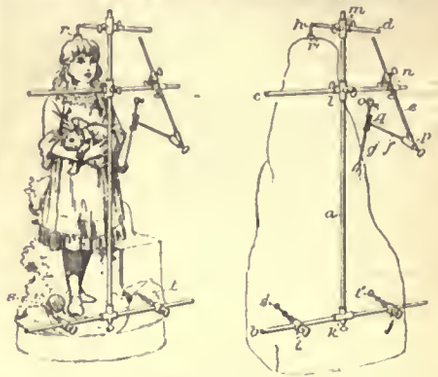
5. In *milling*, the first treatment of grain in the high-milling process. It consists in rubbing off the points of the grain, clipping the brush, and removing the germ-end, and is performed either by a machine similar to a smut-mill or by millstones set at an appropriate distance apart.

6. In *chanting*, the act, process, or result of indicating exactly how the words shall be adapted to the music, or of making such an adaptation. Since the same melody may be used with many different texts, and the same melody and text may be variously adapted to each other, pointing becomes an intricate art, if both rhetorical and musical propriety is to be maintained. No method of pointing is yet recognized as standard, and the differences between different editors are considerable.

7. The conical softish projection, of a light-yellow color, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—8. *Naut.*, the operation of tapering the end of a rope and covering the tapered portion with the yarns that have not been removed for tapering.—**Cross pointing**, a peculiar kind of braiding made by using the outer yarns of a rope after it has been tapered. The yarns are twisted up into nettles; every alternate one is turned up and the intermediate one down; an upper nettle is brought down to the right of its corresponding lower one and the lower one is laid up, all round the rope; then what are now the upper nettles are brought down to the left of the lower ones, and so on.—**Flat-joint pointing**, the operation of filling the joints of masonry evenly with mortar, and of marking them with a trowel.—**Tuck-joint pointing**, the operation of finishing the joints of masonry with fine mortar, left projecting slightly, and formed to parallel edges; tack-pointing.

pointingly† (poin'ting-li), *adv.* Pointedly; perspicuously. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, Ded.

pointing-machine (poin'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting something (as a picket, a peg, a match, etc.) to a point.—2. A machine for finishing the ends of pins, nails, etc.—3. A machine or, more properly, an apparatus used by sculptors in the production of stone or marble copies of clay models, to locate accurately any point in the copy of the modeled figure. It consists of a round standard *a*, and three round cross-bars *b*, *c*, *d*, made adjustable by means of the sliding-crosses and set-screws *k*, *l*, *m*. On *b* are two adjustable stocks *i*, *j*, with steel points, and at *h* is a third point rigidly attached to *d*. In the clay model, or, more usually, in a plaster cast of it, are fixed small metal socket-plates *s*, *t*, *r*, each with a small countersink or socket. To these three points the standard is adjusted, the axis of the standard being, when applied to *s*, *t*, *r*, always coincident with the intersection of two fixed planes. To the stone to be cut three socket-plates *s'*, *t'*, *r'* are fixed in such positions that the points will exactly fit their countersinks. The cross-bar *c* being adjustable vertically on the standard, its axis may be made to coincide with any third plane of projection cutting at right angles the two fixed vertical planes intersecting in the axis of the standard. On *c* is another cross-bar *e*, with an adjustable universal-motion sliding-cross *n*, and to *e* is also attached at *p* a socket holding a bar *f* that also carries at *q* a friction-spring holder for the pointer *g*, the sliding motion of which in the holder is limited by the stop *o*. Suppose the instrument to be set on the socket-plates, and the pointer *g* arranged to just touch the tip of the cat's



Pointing-machine.

tail in the model. It is then applied to the stone, and if it does not simultaneously touch the bottoms of all the sockets when the point of *g* touches the stone, the latter is cut carefully away till *s*, *t*, and *r* all bed home in their sockets and the point of *g* just touches the bottom of the cut. Other points in the surface are located similarly as guides for the cutting, and intermediate points are located as the cutting proceeds. The instrument is also used to test the accuracy of the work as it progresses, and remarkable fidelity in the copy is attainable by its use.

4. A machine for preparing printed sheets for cutting.

pointing-stock (poin'ting-stok), *n.* An object of scandal or scorn. Compare *laughing-stock*.

I, his forlorn duchess,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing-stock*
To every idle rascal follower.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 46.

point-lace (point'lās), *n.* See *lace*.

pointless (point'les), *a.* [< *point* + *-less*.] 1. Having no point; terminating squarely or in a rounded end.

After the procession folowed therle of Northumberlande with a *pointeless* sword naked. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 2.

An arrow with a *pointless* head will fly further than a pointed one. *M. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 34.

2. Without point or force: as, a *pointless* joke.

O'er the protracted feast the suitors sit,
And aim to wound the prince with *pointless* wit.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx.

3. In *bot.*, same as *mutieous*.

pointleted (point'let-ed), *a.* [< *point* + *-let* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having a small distinct point; apiculate.

pointlingt, *adv.* [Also *pointeling*; ME. *poyntelynge*; < *point* + *-ling*[2].] With the point directed forward.

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came streyghte upon hym *poyntelynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii. 165. (*Nares.*)

pointment†, *n.* [By apheresis for *appointment*.] Appointment; arrangement.

Two kynges mo were in his *poyntement*,
With the nowmber of knyghtes accordeng.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2178.

To this *poyntment* every man was agreed, and on the Monday in the mornyng Sir Johan Bouchyer and his company came to the house.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xix.

He made *poyntment* to come to my house this daye.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 45.

point-pair (point'pār), *n.* A degenerate conic consisting of two coincident straight lines connected by two points. It may also be considered as two points, the line between them being a bitangent. The two conceptions are equally legitimate.

point-paper (point'pā'pėr), *n.* Pricked paper used for copying or transferring designs. *E. H. Knight.*

pointrel (poin'trel), *n.* [Cf. *pointel*.] A graving-tool. *E. H. Knight.*

pointsman (points'man), *n.*; pl. *pointsmen* (-men). A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway; a switchman. [Eng.]

Hast thou ne'er seen rough *pointsmen* spy
Some simple English phrase—"With care"
Or "This side uppermost"—and cry
Like children? No? No more have I.
C. S. Calverley, Thoughts at a Railway Station.

point-sphere (point'sfēr), *n.* A point considered as an infinitesimal sphere.

point-tool (point'tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a flat tool having a V-shaped point.

pointy (poin'ti), *a.* [< *point* + *-y*[1].] Well-put; pithy; full of point. [Slang.]

poise (poiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poised*, ppr. *poising*. [Formerly also *poize*, *poise*, *peize*, *peiz*, *pease*, *peaze*, *paise*, *paize*, *payse*; < ME. *poisen*, *peisen*, *peysen*, *paysen*, < OF. *poiser*, *peiser*, F.

peser = Sp. Pg. *pesar*, *pensar* = It. *pesare*, *pensare*, weigh, poise (cf. OF. and F. *penser* = Sp. Pg. *pensar* = It. *pensare*, think, consider), < L. *pensare*, weigh, counterbalance, compensate, etc., also weigh, ponder, consider, freq. of *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *poise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To weigh; ascertain by weighing or balancing; figuratively, to weigh; ponder; consider.

> As the pounde that she payed by *poised* a quarteroun more Than myne owne auncere who-so weyged treuthe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 218.
>
> *Payse* euery thyng in gowre iuat aduertenee.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.
>
> And *poise* the cause in justice' equal scales,
> Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 204.
>
> Much more lett's *peiz* and ponder
> Th' Almightles Works, and at his Wisedom wonder.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To counterbalance; be of equal weight with.

> Your good opinion shall in weight *poise* me
> Against a thousand ill.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.
>
> Thou continent of wealth, whose want of store,
> For that it could not *peize* th' unequal scale
> Of avarice, giv'st matter to my moan!
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, ii. 4.
>
> Be it the weightiest and most rich affair
> That ever was included in your breast,
> My faith shall *poise* it.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

3. To balance; make of equal weight; hold or place in equilibrium: as, to *poise* the scales of a balance.

> Moderatly exercise your body with some labour, or playeng at the tennya, or castyng a bowle, or *payaying* weyghtes or plommettes of leede in your handes, or some other thyng, to open your poores, & to augment naturall heate.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.
>
> The just skale of even, *paized* thoughts.
> *Marston*, What you Will, Prol.
>
> The world, who of itself is *peised* well,
> Made to run even upon even ground.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 575.
>
> Chaos wild
> Reign'd where these heavens now roll, where earth now rests
> Upon her centre *poised*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 579.
>
> The falcon, *poised* on soaring wing,
> Watches the wild-duck by the spring.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 1.
>
> He became conscious of a soul beautifully *poised* upon itself, nothing doubting, nothing desiring, clothed in peace. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

4†. To hold suspended or in suspense; delay.

> I speak too long; but 'tis to *peize* the time,
> To eke it and to draw it out in length.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 22.

5. To weigh or press down; force.

> Chawmbyrs with chymnes, and many cheefe inna;
> *Paysede* and pelld downe playstercde walles.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3043.

II. *intrans.* To be balanced or suspended; hence, figuratively, to hang in suspense.

> Breathless racers whose hopes *poise* upon the last few steps. *Keats.*
>
> And everywhere
> The slender, graceful spars
> *Poise* aloft in the air.
> *Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

poise (poiz), *n.* [Formerly also *poize*, *peise*, *peize*, *paise*; < ME. *poyse*, *peis*, (*a*) < OF. *pois*, *peis*, m., F. *poids* (the *d* introduced during the sixteenth century on account of a supposed derivation from L. *pondus*, weight) = Pr. *pens*, *pes* = Sp. Pg. It. *peso*, m., a weight; (*b*) < OF. *poise*, *peise*, f., weight, balance; < L. *pensum*, anything weighed, prop. neut. of *pensus*, pp. of *pendere*, weigh: see *poise*, *v.*] 1. Weight; ponderosity; gravity.

> Full heaule is the *paise* of Princes ire.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 110.
>
> Some others were in such sort bound vnto pillers with their faces turned to the wall, hauing no stale vnder their feet, and were violentlie weighed down with the *peise* of their bodies. *Foxe*, Martyrs, The Ten First Persecutions.
>
> When I have suit, . . .
> It shall be full of *poise* and difficult weight,
> And fearful to be granted. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 82.
>
> A stone of such a *paise*
> That one of this time's strongest men, with both hands, could not raise. *Chapman*, Iliad, xii.

2. A weight; especially, the weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards to balance the substance weighed.

> They make many smaule diamundes, whiche . . . are soulde by a *poyse* or weight which they caule Manglar.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 265).
>
> Laborynge with *poyses* made of leadde or other metall.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 16.

3. A thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; hence, that which counterbalances; a counterpoise.

> Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poise* of judgment. *Dryden.*

4. A state of balance; equipoise; equilibrium; hence, equanimity.

> The particles that formed the earth must convene from all quarters toward the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poise*. *Bentley*, Sermons.
>
> It is indeed hard for the weak and unsteady hearts of men to carry themselves in such a *poize* between both as not to make the shunning of one inconvenience the falling into another. *South*, Sermons, XI. vii.
>
> But what was most remarkable, and, perhaps, showed a more than common *poise* in the young man, was the fact that, amid all these personal vicissitudes, he had never lost his identity. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

5. The condition of balancing or hovering; suspended motion.

> Like water-reeds the *poise*
> Of her soft body, dainty thin.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Staff and Scrip.
>
> The tender *poise* of pausing feet.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Life of Blake.

poiseless (poiz'les), *a.* [Formerly also *peizless*; < *poise* + *-less*.] Without weight; light.

poiser (poi'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *peizer*, *payser*; < *poise* + *-er*1.] 1. One who poises or weighs; a weigher.

> The officers deputed to manage the coynage are porters to beare the tynne, *peizers* to weigh it, a steward, comptroller, and receiver to keepe the account.
> *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 14.

2. That which poises or balances; specifically, in *entom.*, the halter or balancer of a dipterous insect or a male coccid. See cut under *halter*.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* [< ME. *poisoun*, *poyson*, *poysone*, *puyson*, *puisun*, a potion, poison, < OF. *poison*, *puison*, potion, poison, F. *poison*, poison, = Pr. *poizo* = Sp. *pocion*, potion (*ponzoña*, poison, = Pg. *peçonha*, poison), = It. *pozione*, potion, < L. *potio*(*n*-), drink, a draught, a poisonous draught, a potion, < *potare*, drink: see *potion*, of which *poison* is but an older form.] 1†. A drink; a draught; a potion.

> And nailede hym [Christ] with thre nayles naked on the rode,
> And with a pole *poyson* putten to hus lippes,
> And beden hym drynke, hus deth to lette, and hus dayes lengthen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 52.

2. Any substance which, introduced into the living organism directly, tends to destroy the life or impair the health of that organism.

> Hereby was signified that, as glasse by nature holdeth no *poyson*, so a faythful counsellor holdeth no treason.
> *Norton and Sackville*, Ferrex and Porrex, ii.
>
> Tobacco, coffee, alcohol, hashish, prussic acid, atrychnine, are weak dilutions; the sureat *poison* is time.
> *Emerson*, Old Age.

3. Hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health or comfort: as, the *poison* of evil example.

> Plato also, that diuine Philosopher, hath many Godly medicines agaynst the *poyson* of vayne pleasure.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 77.
>
> Why linger We? see, see your Lover's gone;
> Perhaps to fetch more *poison* for your heart.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 115.

Aërial poison. Same as *miasma*.—**Arrow-poison**, the juice of various plants used by savages in Africa, South America, Java, etc., for anointing arrows to render them deadly. The plants so used include several euphorbias, two species of *Strychnos*, the manchineel, and the poison-bulb. See especially *curari*.—**Poison of Pahonias** or **Phonias**, an exceedingly violent poison obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, an apocynaceous plant of the Gaboon, where it is used as an arrow-poison, under the name of *inée*, *onaye*, or *onaye*.

poison (poi'zn), *v. t.* [< ME. *poisonen*, *poysnyn*, < OF. *poisonner* = Sp. *ponzoñar* (cf. Pg. *peçonhentar*), poison; from the noun.] 1. To infect with poison; put poison into or upon; add poison to: as, to *poison* an arrow.

> This even-handed justice
> Commends the ingredients of our *poison'd* chalice
> To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 11.
>
> The *poysoned* weed is much in shape like our English Iuy.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 113.
>
> None knew, till guilt created fear,
> What darts or *poison'd* arrows were.
> *Roscommon*, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 22.

2. To administer poison to; attack, injure, or kill by poison.

> He was so discouraged that he *poisoned* himself and died. 2 Mac. x. 13.
>
> How easy 'twere for any man we trust
> To *poison* one of us in such a bowl.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

3. To taint; mar; impair; vitiate; corrupt.

> My rest
> Was *poison'd* with th' extremes of grief and fear.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 11.
>
> Constantine with his mischevous donations *poyson'd* Silvester and the whole Church. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

poisonable (poi'zn-a-bl), *a.* [< *poison* + *-able*.] 1†. Capable of poisoning; venomous.

> Tainted with Arianism and Pelagianism, as of old, or Anabaptism and Libertinism, or such like *poisonable* heresies, as of late.
> *Tooker*, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 54. (*Latham.*)

2. Capable of being poisoned.

poison-ash (poi'zn-ash), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poison-bag (poi'zn-bag), *n.* Same as *poison-sac*.

poison-bay (poi'zn-bā), *n.* An evergreen shrub, *Illicium Floridanum*, whose leaves are reputed poisonous.

poison-berry (poi'zn-ber'i), *n.* Any one of the various species of *Cestrum*; also, the boraginaceous shrub *Bourreria succulenta*. [West Indies.]

poison-bulb (poi'zn-bulb), *n.* The South African herb *Buphane* (*Hæmanthus*) *toxicaria* of the *Amaryllideæ*, whose coated bulb is said to furnish the Kafirs an arrow-poison.

poison-cup (poi'zn-kup), *n.* A name given to certain old glass beakers, tankards, etc., from the belief that poison poured into them would break them and thus be detected.

poison-dogwood (poi'zn-dog'wůd), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poison-elder (poi'zn-el'dėr), *n.* Same as *poison-sumac*.

poisoner (poi'zn-ėr), *n.* One who poisons or corrupts, or that which poisons or corrupts.

poison-fang (poi'zn-fang), *n.* One of the superior maxillary teeth of certain serpents, as the viper and rattlesnake, having a channel in it through which the poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite; a venom-fang. The fang ordinarily lies recumbent, but when the serpent bites it is erected and the poison-gland is at the same time compressed and emptied of its secretion, which is injected through the hollow fang into the wound. See cut under *Crotalus*.

poisonful† (poi'zn-fůl), *a.* [< *poison* + *-ful*.] Poisonous; full of poison.

> The spider, a *poisonfull* vermine, yet climes to the roof of the king's palace. *White*, Sermons (1665), p. 53.

poison-gland (poi'zn-gland), *n.* A gland which secretes poison, as in a venomous serpent. See cuts under *chelicera* and *Hymenoptera*.

poison-hemlock (poi'zn-hem'lok), *n.* Same as *hemlock*, 1.

poisonie†, *a.* Same as *poisony*.

poison-ivy (poi'zn-ī'vi), *n.* A shrub-vine of North America, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, sometimes low and erect, but commonly a climber on trees, rocks, fences, etc. It poisons many persons either by contact or by its effluvium, causing a severe cutaneous eruption with intense smarting and itching. It is popularly distinguished as *three-leafed ivy* from the innocuous Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, the five-leafed ivy, their leaves having respectively three and five leaflets. It is often confounded with the common clematis (*Clematis Virginiana*), but the trifoliate leaves of that plant are opposite, not alternate as in the poison-ivy. See *poison-oak*.

poison-nut (poi'zn-nut), *n.* 1. The nux vomica.—2. The fruit of *Cerbera Tanghin*, and doubtless of *C. Odollam*.

poison-oak (poi'zn-ōk), *n.* The poison-ivy, or properly its low form; also, the kindred plant of Pacific North America, *Rhus diversiloba*, which is similarly poisonous and not high-climbing. The latter is also called *yeara*.

poison-organ (poi'zn-ôr'gan), *n.* Any part or organ capable of inflicting a poisoned wound; an organic apparatus for poisoning.

poisonous (poi'zn-us), *a.* [Formerly also *poisnous*, *poysnous* (= Sp. *ponzoñoso*); as *poison* + *-ous*.] Having the properties of a poison; containing poison; venomous; hence, corrupting, vitiating, or impairing.

> O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
> The *poisonous* damp of night disponge upon me.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 13.
>
> Serpents & *poysnous* toads, as in their bowers,
> Doe closely lurke vnder the sweetest flowers.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

poisonously (poi'zn-us-li), *adv.* In a poisonous manner; with fatal or injurious effects.

poisonousness (poi'zn-us-nes), *n.* The character of being poisonous.

poison-pea (poi'zn-pē), *n.* See *Swainsona*.

poison-plant (poi'zn-plant), *n.* (*a*) One of various species of *Gastrolobium*. (*b*) The Swainson pea. See *Swainsona*. (*c*) A bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus australis*. [All Australian.]

poison-sac (poi'zn-sak), *n.* A sac or pouch containing or secreting poison; a poison-gland.

poisonsome† (poi'zn-sum), *a.* [< *poison* + *-some*.] Poisonous. *Holland.*

poison-sumac (poi'zn-shō″mak), *n* A small handsome tree, *Rhus venenata*, of swamp-borders in eastern North America. It is even more poisonous by contact or vicinity than the poison-ivy. Its leaves have from seven to thirteen leaflets, and, like those of the other sumacs, become brilliantly red in the autumn. In this condition it is often unwittingly gathered for ornament. It is distinguishable from the others by its smooth leaves, entire leaflets, axis not winged between the leaflets, and white fruit. Also called *poison-* or *swamp-dogwood*, *poison-elder*, *poison-ash*.

poison-tooth (poi'zn-tōth), *n*. Same as *poison-fang* or *venom-fang*.

poison-tower (poi'zn-tou″ėr), *n*. In the production of arsenic, as practised in Saxony and Silesia, one of the chambers in which the fumes of arsenic and sulphur are condensed.

poison-tree (poi'zn-trē), *n*. Any tree of poisonous character, especially species of *Rhus;* also *Croton Verreauxii*, a small Australian tree.

poison-vine (poi'zn-vīn), *n*. 1. The poison-ivy.—2. The milk-vine, *Periploca Græca*.

poisonwood (poi'zn-wůd), *n*. 1. A small poisonous tree, *Rhus Metopium*, of the West Indies and southern Florida, whose bark yields upon incision a gum with emetic, purgative, and diuretic properties. Also called *burnwood*, *coral-sumac*, *mountain manchineel*, *hog-plum*, etc. —2. A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Sebastiania lucida*, of the same habitat. Its wood, which is hard and close-grained, dark-brown streaked with yellow, is manufactured into canes, and is also valued for fuel.

poisonyt, *a*. [< *poison* + *-y*[1].] Poisonous.

> Eunomus, who at the first had sowne
> His *poisony* seeds.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 43.

poisuret (poi'zūr), *n*. [< *poise* + *-ure*.] Weight; poise.

> Nor is this forc'd,
> But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 1.

poitrel (poi'trel), *n*. [Formerly also *peitrel*, *peytrel*, *petrel*, etc., < ME. *peytrel*, *peitrel*, *paytrelle*, *payetrelle*, < OF. *poitral*, *poictral*, *poictrail*, F. *poitrail* = Sp. *petral*, *pretal* = Pg. *peitoral* = It. *pettorale*, < L. *pectorale*, a breastplate, neut. of *pectoralis*, of the breast: see *pectoral*.] A piece of armor that protected the breast of a horse. The use of the poitrel lingered long after the other parts of the hards had been abandoned.

Poitrel, 15th century.

> Curious harneys, as in saddles, in crouperes, *peytrels* and bridles covered with precious clothing, and riche barres and plates of gold and of silver. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> His *petrell* and reins were embroidered with feathers. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

poitrine (poi'trin), *n*. [< OF. *poictrine*, a breastplate, the breast, also *peitrine*, *petrine*, F. *poitrine*, the breast, = Sp. *petrina*, *pretina*, a girdle, = Pg. *petrina* = It. *pettorina*, *petturina*, a breast-girdle, < L. as if **pectorina*, < *pectus* (*pector-*), breast: see *pectoral*.] 1. The breastplate of a knight.—2. Same as *poitrel*.

poivrette (pwo-vret'), *n*. [F., < *poivre*, pepper: see *pepper*.] Same as *pepperette*.

poizet, *v*. and *n*. An obsolete form of *poise*.

pokal (pō-käl'), *n*. [= Sw. Dan. *pokal*, < G. *pokal*, < F. *bocal*, a drinking-vessel: see *bocal*.] A drinking-vessel of ornamental character, large and showy; a vessel shaped like a drinking-vessel: a term recently borrowed from the German, and applied especially to vessels of silver and of enameled glass of German make.

Pokal of Rock-crystal.

poke[1] (pōk), *v*.; pret. and pp. *poked*, ppr. *poking*. [< ME. *poken*, *pouken*, *pukken* = D. *poken* = MLG. LG. *poken*, poke, = Walloon *poquer*, knock: cf. D. *pook*, MLG. *pōk*, LG. *poke*, a dagger; Sw. *påk*, a stick; prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. *puc*, push, Ir. *poc*, a blow, kick, = Corn. *poc*, a shove. Hence the assibilated form *poach*[1].] I. *trans*. 1. To thrust or push against; prod, especially with something long or pointed; prod and stir up: as, to *poke* a person in the ribs.

> He heide the awerde in his honde all naked, and griped his sheilde, and come to hym that yet lay on the grene, and putte the poynte of his awerde on his sheilde and be-gan to *pouke* hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 367.
>
> The impressions . . . which a man receives from *poking* objects with the end of his walking-stick. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 79.
>
> The crowning human virtue in a man is to let his wife *poke* the fire. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

2. To push gently; jog.

> And Pandare wep as he to water wolde,
> And *poked* ever his nece newe and newe.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 116.

3. To thrust or push.

> The end of the jib-boom seemed about to *poke* itself into the second story window of a red-brick building. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 611.

4. To force as if by thrusting; urge; incite.

> "3us," quod Pieres the plowman, and *pukked* hem alle to gode. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 643.
>
> You must still be *poking* me, against my will, to things? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

5. To put a poke on: as, to *poke* an ox or a pig. See *poke*[1], *n*., 3. [U. S.]—6†. To set the plaits of (a ruff).

> My poor innocent Openwork came in as I was *poking* my ruff. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

To poke fun, to joke; make fun. [Colloq.]—**To poke fun at**, to ridicule; make a butt of. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans*. 1. To stoop or bend forward in walking.—2. To grope; search; feel or push one's way in or as in the dark; also, to move to and fro; dawdle.

> Hang Homer and Virgil; their Meaning to seek
> A man must have *pok'd* into Latin and Greek.
> *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 3.
>
> Full licence to *poke* about among what there is to *poke* about in the shattered castle. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 342.

poke[1] (pōk), *n*. [< *poke*[1], *v*.] 1. A gentle thrust or push, especially with something long or pointed; a prod; a dig.

> "But," concluded Uncle Jack, with a sly look, and giving me a *poke* in the ribs, "I've had to do with mines before now, and know what they are." *Bulwer*, Caxtons, xvii. 1.

2. A poke-bonnet.

> Governesses don't wear ornaments. You had better get me a grey frieze livery and a straw *poke*, such as my aunt's charity children wear. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

3. A sort of collar or ox-bow from the lower part of which a short pole projects, placed about the neck of a cow or steer in order to prevent it from jumping fences. [U. S.]—4. A lazy person; a dawdler. [U. S.]

> They're only worn by some old-fashioned *pokes*. *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

poke[2] (pōk), *n*. [< ME. *poke*, also irreg. *palke* = MD. *poke* (> OF. *poque*, *pouque*, assibilated *poche*, *pouche*, > ME. *pouche*, E. *pouch*), a bag, = Icel. *poki*, a bag; prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *poc*, Gael. *poca*, a bag. Cf. AS. *poha*, *pohha*, a purse, etc. Hence ult. *poeket*, *pucker*. Cf. the doublet *pouch*. No connection with AS. *pung*, a bag. = Icel. *pungr*, a pouch, purse, = Goth. *puggs*, a bag.] 1. A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack.

> "Trewely, frere," quath y tho, "to telien the the sothe, Ther is no peny in my *palke* to payen for my mete." *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 399.
>
> And in the floor, with nose and mouth to-broke,
> They walwe as doon two pigges in a *poke*.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 358.
>
> And then he drew a dial from his *poke*.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 20.

2†. A large, wide, bag-like sleeve formerly in vogue. Same as *poke-sleeve*.

> An hool cloith of scarlet may not make a gowne,
> The *pokes* of purchace hangen to the erthe.
> *MS. Digby* 41, *f.* 7. (*Halliwell*.)

3. A bag or bladder filled with air and used by fishermen as a buoy.

> When the *pokes* are used, the officer gives the order to "Blow up! Blow up!" and a man with sound lungs grasps one of these membranous pouches and inflates it. . . . It is then attached to the whale, and, being of a white color, may be readily seen at quite a distance from the ship. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 270.

4. The stomach or swimming-bladder of a fish. —5. A cock, as of hay. [Prov. Eng.]

> I pray thee mow, and do not go
> Until the hay 's in *pokes*.
> *Ballad of the Mower*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 287.

6. A customary unit of weight for wool, 20 hundredweight.—**A pig in a poke**. See *pig*.

poke[3] (pōk), *n*. [Also *pocan;* appar. Amer. Ind.] Same as *pokeweed* or *gargct*.—**Hydrangea-leafed poke**. See *Phytolacca*.—**Indian poke**, the American, false, or white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

poke[4] (pōk), *n*. The small green heron more fully called *shitepoke*. [U. S.]

poke[5]†, *n*. Scrofula.

> Aubanus Bohemus referres that struma or *poke* of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 71. (*Davies*.)

poke-bag (pōk'bag), *n*. [So called in allusion to the shape of the nest; < *poke*[2] + *bag*.] The bottletit: same as *feather-poke*. [Local, Eng.]

pokeberry (pōk'ber″i), *n*.; pl. *pokeberries* (-iz). The fruit of the pokeweed.

poke-bonnet (pōk'bon″et), *n*. A bonnet having a projecting front of a nearly conical form, worn about the beginning of the nineteenth century and later.

> His mamma . . . came fawning in with her old *poke-bonnet*. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, vi.

poke-dialt (pōk'dī″al), *n*. A pocket-dial; specifically, a ring-dial.

poke-milkweed (pōk'milk″wēd), *n*. An American plant, *Asclepias phytolaccoides*, with some resemblance to pokeweed.

poke-net (pōk'net), *n*. A pole-net.

poker[1] (pō'kėr), *n*. [< *poke*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pokes. (*a*) An iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring a fire.

> If the *poker* be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs. *Swift*, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

(*b*†) A small stick or iron used for setting the plaits of ruffs; a poking-stick.

> Now your Puritans *poker* is not so huge, but somewhat longer; a long slender poking-sticke is the all in all with your Suffolke Puritane. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 258).

(*c*) An iron instrument used for driving hoops on masts. It has a flat foot at one end and a round knob at the other.—**Red-hot poker**. Same as *flame-flower*.

poker[2] (pō'kėr), *n*. [Cf. Sw. *pocker*, Dan. *pokker*, the devil, deuce, and see *puck*. Cf. *hodge-poker*.] Any frightful object; a bugbear. [Colloq.]—**Old Poker**, the devil. [Slang.]

> The very leaves on the horse-chesnuts are little snotty-nosed things that cry and are afraid of the north wind, and cling to the bough as if *Old Poker* was coming to take them away. *Walpole*, Letters, iv. 359.

poker[3] (pō'kėr), *n*. [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use, as orig. applied, of *poker*[1] or *poker*[2], but, as with some other names of card-games (e. g. *euchre*), the origin is without literary record.] A game of cards played by two or more persons with a full pack of fifty-two cards, which rank as in whist. After each player has deposited an *ante* or preliminary bet in the pool, hands of five cards are dealt. Any player not satisfied can demand in place of from one to five cards in his hand as many new ones from the undealt part of the pack; the eldest hand must then deposit an additional bet in the pool or withdraw from the game, the second hand having then the privilege of betting higher, or *calling* (that is, merely equaling the bet and demanding a show of hands), or retiring, and so on all around. If all the players but one retire, that one takes the pool; if a player calls the bet, those who follow him may bet the same amount, and the highest hand wins the pool. The hands rank as follows, beginning with the lowest: (1) the highest card in any hand; (2) one pair; (3) two pairs; (4) three of the same denomination; (5) a "straight"—a sequence of five cards not of the same suit (sometimes omitted); (6) a flush—five cards of the same suit not in sequence; (7) a full—three cards of the same denomination and a pair; (8) four cards of the same denomination; and (9) a straight flush—a sequence of five cards of the same suit. There are varieties of the game known as *whisky-poker*, *straight poker*, etc. [U. S.]

poker[4] (pō'kėr), *n*. [Cf. *pochard*.] One of various kinds of wild ducks, especially the pochard. [Local, Eng.]

pokerish[1] (pō'kėr-ish), *a*. [< *poker*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a poker; stiff. [Colloq.]

> Maud Elliott, the most reserved and diffident girl of her acquaintance—"stiff and *pokerish*," Ella called her. *The Century*, XXXVI. 35.

pokerish[2] (pō'kėr-ish), *a*. [< *poker*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Frightful; causing fear, especially to children; uncanny: as, a *pokerish* place. [Colloq.]

> There is something *pokerish* about a deserted dwelling, even in broad daylight. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 144.

pokerishly (pō'kėr-ish-li), *adv*. Like a poker; stiffly. [Colloq.]

> "I'm afraid I'm interrupting a pleasant tete-a-tete?" says the old lady, *pokerishly*. *R. Broughton*, Cometh up as a Flower, xxxvi.

poke-root (pōk'rōt), *n*. The Indian poke (see under *poke*[3]), or its root; also, the root of the pokeweed.

poker-painting (pō'kėr-pān″ting), *n*. The process or act of producing poker-pictures.

poker-picture (pō′kėr-pik′tūr), *n.* An imitation of a sepia drawing, executed by singeing the surface of wood with a heated poker.

poke-sleeve† (pōk′slēv), *n.* A loose sleeve having a part hanging below the arm like a bag.

poke-stick (pōk′stik), *n.* A stick rounded at the end, used by some tribes of American Indians to aid them in gorging food at a feast.

pokeweed (pōk′wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phytolacca*, especially *P. decandra* of eastern North America. This is a strong-growing branching herb, bearing racemes of white flowers and deep-purple juicy berries, their coloring principle too evanescent for use. The young shoots are boiled like asparagus, and the berries and root, especially the latter, are emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic, officinal in the United States. Also called *poke*, *scoke*, *garget*, *inkberry-weed*, and *pigeon-berry*. Obscure names are *coakum* and *pocan*.

poking (pō′king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *poke*[1], *r.*] Drudging; servile. [Colloq.]

Some *poking* profession or employment in some office of drudgery. *Gray*, Works, II. xxxvi.

poking-stick† (pō′king-stik), *n.* An instrument formerly used to adjust the plaits of ruffs.

Pins and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 228.

The horning-busk and silken bridelaces are in good request with the parson's wife; your huge *poking-sticke*, and French periwig, with chambermaids and waiting gentlewomen. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 258).

poky (pō′ki), *a.* [< *poke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Slow; dull; stupid: said of persons.—2. Confined; cramped; musty; stuffy: said of places.—3. Poor; shabby. [Colloq. in all uses.]

The ladies were in their *pokiest* old head-gear and most dingy gowns when they perceived the carriage approaching. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lvii.

Polabian (pō-lā′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Polab*, one of a tribe dwelling 'on the Elbe' (< Bohem. *po*, near, on, + *Labe*, L. *Albis*, G. *Elbe*, the Elbe), + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Polabs or to their language.

II. *n.* A Slavic language, allied to Polish or to Czech, formerly spoken in northern Germany.

Polabish (pō-lā′bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Polabisch*; as *Polab(ian)* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Polabian*.

polacca[1] (pō-lak′ä), *n.* [Also *polacre*, *polaque* (< F.), and *polacre*; < It. *polacca*, a vessel so called.] A vessel with two or three masts, used on the Mediterranean. The masts are usually of one piece.

polacca[2] (pō-lak′ä), *n.* [It. *polacca*, fem. of *Polacco*, Polish: see *Polack*.] In *music*, same as *polonaise*.—**Alla polacca**, in the style of a polonaise.

Polack (pō′lak), *n.* [< D. *Polak* = G. Sw. *Polack* = Dan. *Polak* = Sp. Pg. *Polaco* = It. *Polacco*, Polish, a Pole, < Pol. *Polak* = Russ. *Polyakŭ*, a Pole: see *Pole*[3].] A Pole; a Polander.

His nephew's levies . . . appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the *Polack*.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 63.

These vsed to make sudden inrodes vpon the *Polacks*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 421.

polacre (pō-lā′kėr), *n.* 1. Same as *polacca*[1].—2. A mast of one piece, without tops.

polant†, *n.* Same as *poulaine*.

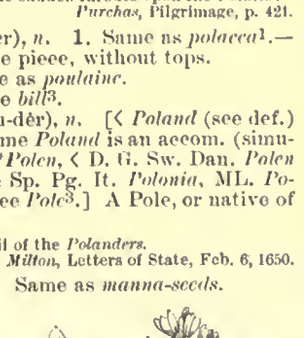
Poland bill. See *bill*[3].

Polander (pō′lan-dėr), *n.* [< *Poland* (see def.) + *-er*[1]. The name *Poland* is an accom. (simulating *land*) of **Polen*, < D. G. Sw. Dan. *Polen* = F. *Pologne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Polonia*, ML. *Polonia*, Poland: see *Pole*[3].] A Pole, or native of Poland.

The Grand Council of the *Polanders*.
Milton, Letters of State, Feb. 6, 1650.

Poland manna. Same as *manna-seeds*.

Polanisia (pol-a-nis′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1824), so called in allusion to the many differences between the stamens and those of the related genus *Cleome*; irreg. < Gr. *πολίς*, many, + *ἄνισος*, unequal, dissimilar, < *ἀν-* priv. + *ἰσος*, equal.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Capparideæ* and tribe *Cleomeæ*, distinguished by its short receptacle, four entire petals, eight or more free stamens, and numerous reniform seeds in a long two-valved pod. There are 15 species, all tropical or subtropical, with one, *P. graveolens*, extending north to Vermont. They are annual herbs, commonly glandular and of a strong peculiar odor, bearing palmate or undivided leaves, and small flowers in terminal clusters, which are purplish, greenish, etc. Several species with white, pink, or yellow flowers are occasionally cultivated.



Flowering Branch of *Polanisia viscosa*. *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod; *c*, a seed; *d*, the rhizome and roots.

polaque (pō-lak′), *n.* Same as *polacca*[1].

polar (pō′lär), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polaire* = Sp. Pg. *polar* = It. *polare*, < NL. *polaris*, < L. *polus*, pole: see *pole*[2], *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere. (*a*) Of or pertaining to either extremity of the axis round which the earth, or any other sphere, revolves. (*b*) Pertaining to the points in which the axis of the earth meets the sphere of the heavens.

2. Proceeding, issuing from, or found in the regions near the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, the *polar* ocean; a *polar* bear.

Two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea. *Milton*, P. L., x. 289.

3. Pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—4. In *anat.*, having poles in any way distinguished, as a cell: said especially of ovum-cells and nerve-cells. There may be one, two, or several poles, when the cell is distinguished as *unipolar*, *bipolar*, or *multipolar*.

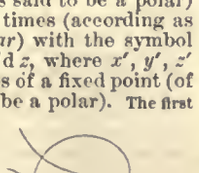
5. In *higher geom.*, reciprocal to a pole; of the nature of a polar. See II.—**Polar angle**, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—**Polar axis**, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.—**Polar bands.** Same as *Noah's ark*, 3.—**Polar bear.** See *bear*[2], 1, and cut under *Plantigrada*.—**Polar cells**, in *Dicyemida*, cells of the cortical layer which invest the head-end of the body: distinguished from *parapolar cells*, further back.—**Polar circles**, two small circles of the earth parallel to the equator, the one north and the other south, distant 23° 28′ from the pole. The north polar circle is called the *arctic circle*, and the south polar circle the *antarctic circle*. The distance of each from its own pole is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, and the spaces within the two circles are called the *frigid zones*.—**Polar clock**, an optical apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of light.—**Polar coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Polar curve** with respect to a line, the locus in tangential coördinates corresponding to the polar curve with respect to a point.—**Polar developable.** See *developable*.—**Polar dial.** See *dial*.—**Polar distance**, the distance of a point on a sphere from one of the poles of the sphere.—**Polar equation**, an equation in polar coördinates.—**Polar forces**, in *physics*, forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, etc.—**Polar formation.** See *formation*.—**Polar globule**, in the maturation of the ovum, a small globule, composed of a part of the germinal vesicle together with a small amount of the vitellus, which is extruded into the perivitelline space. Also called *polar vesicle*, *extrusion-globule*.—**Polar hare.** See *hare*[1], 1.—**Polar lights**, the aurora borealis or australis.—**Polar line**, the last of the polar curves with respect to a point.—**Polar line of a skew curve.** See *line*[2].—**Polar map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Polar multiplication.** See *multiplication*.—**Polar nucleus**, in *bot.*, the fourth nucleus in each group at the two extremities of the embryo-sac, which move toward the middle of the embryo-sac and there coalesce to form the secondary nucleus of the embryo-sac. *Goebel*.—**Polar opposite of a point** with respect to two conics in a plane, the point of intersection of the polars of the first point with respect to the two conics.—**Polar pantograph.** See *pantograph*.—**Polar plane of a point** with respect to a conicoid or quadric surface, the plane of tangency with the conicoid of a cone having its vertex at the point.—**Polar projection**, a map-projection in which the earth's pole is taken as the center of projection: generally, either the gnomical or the equal-distance projection is chosen.—**Polar reciprocal.** See *reciprocal*.—**Polar star**, the pole-star. *Tennyson*.—**Polar surface**, in *solid geometry*, a locus in all respects analogous to the polar curve of plane geometry.—**Polar triangle**, in *spherical trigonometry*, a spherical triangle formed from any triangle by the intersections of the great circles having the vertices of the first triangle for their poles.—**Polar vesicle.** Same as *polar globule*.—**Polar whale.** See *whale*.—**Syn. 2.** *Polar*, *Arctic*. That which is *polar* belongs to or is connected with the north or south pole; that which is *arctic* belongs to a limited region about the north pole. See definitions of *arctic* and *antarctic*.

II. *n.* A plane curve whose point-equation is derived from that of another plane curve (with respect to which it is said to be a polar) by operating one or more times (according as it is *first*, *second*, etc., *polar*) with the symbol $x'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x + y'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y + z'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}z$, where x', y', z' are the trilinear coördinates of a fixed point (of which the curve is said to be a polar). The first polar of a point with respect to a curve is a curve of the next lower order, cutting the primitive curve at all the points of tangency of tangents to the primitive from the fixed point, as well as at all the nodes of the primitive, and tangent to the primitive at every cusp of the latter. Thus, the polar of a point with respect to a conic is simply the straight line joining the points of tangency of tangents from that point to the conic. The harmonic mean of the distances from the fixed point, measured along any given radius of the intersections of any polar of that point, is the same as that of the distances of the intersections of the primitive curve; and the same is equally true of products of pairs or triplets or any number of intersections. In a generalized sense, mathematicians speak of a polar of a curve with respect to another curve: if the tangential equation of the first curve is $(a, b, c, \ldots)(u, v, w)^s$, and the point-equation of the second curve is $(A, B, C, \ldots)(x, y, z)^m$, where $m > s$, then the polar of the first with respect to the second is

$$(a, b, c, \ldots)(\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}x, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}y, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}z)^r (A, B, C, \ldots)(x, y, z)^m.$$

But if $s > m$, the polar of the second curve with respect to the first is

$$(A, B, C \ldots)(\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}u, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}v, \mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}w)^m (a, b, c \ldots)(u, v, w)^s.$$


Nodal cubic with its conic polar.

polar-bilocular (pō′lär-bī-lok′ū-lär), *a.* In *bot.*, having two cells or loculi, as certain spores.

polaric (pō-lar′ik), *a.* [< *polar* + *-ic*.] Polar. [Rare.]

polarily† (pō′lär-i-li), *adv.* In a polary manner; with respect to polarity.

If an iron be touched before, it varieth not in this manner; for then it admits not this magnetical impression, as being already informed by the loadstone, and *polarily* determined by its preaction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

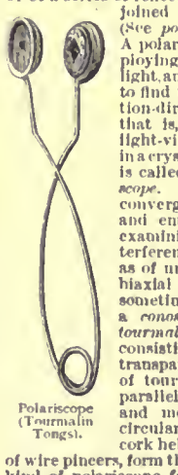
polarimeter (pō-la-rim′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *polarimètre*; < NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] A polariscope; more specifically, an instrument for measuring the amount of polarized light in the light received from a given source, or for measuring the angular rotation of the plane of polarization. See *photo-polarimeter*, *polaristrobometer*, and *saccharimeter*.

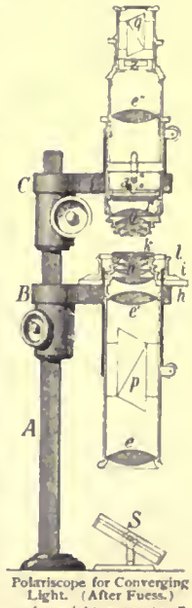
polarimetry (pō-la-rim′et-ri), *n.* [< NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The art or process of measuring or analyzing the polarization of light.

Polaris (pō-lā′ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *polus*, pole: see *polar*, *pole*[2].] The pole-star.

polarisable, polarisation. See *polarizable*, *polarization*.

polariscope (pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polariscope*; irreg. < NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An optical instrument, various forms of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light, or for examining substances in polarized light. The essential parts of the instrument are the polarizing and analyzing plates or prisms, and these are formed either from natural crystals or of a series of reflecting surfaces, as of glass, artificially joined together. (See *polarization*.) A polariscope employing parallel light, and designed to find the extinction-directions — that is, planes of light-vibration in a crystal section, is called a *stauroscope*. One using converging light, and employed in examining the interference figures, as of uniaxial and biaxial crystals, is sometimes called a *conoscope*. The *tourmalin tongs*, consisting of two transparent plates of tourmalin, cut parallel to the axis, and mounted in circular pieces of cork held in a kind of wire pincers, form the simplest kind of polariscope for viewing axial interference figures. The more complex and convenient forms have polarizing prisms of Iceland spar mounted in a vertical stand resembling that of a microscope, with a movable stage, coarse adjustment, and other arrangements. When the polariscope is essentially a microscope with Nicol prisms and attachments for viewing crystal-sections in polarized light, it is usually called a *polarization-microscope* or *polarizing microscope*. The *saccharimeter* and the *polaristrobometer* are special forms of polariscope designed to measure the angular rotation of the plane of polarization of an optically active substance, as a sugar solution, quartz, etc. See *rotation*, and *rotatory power* (under *rotatory*).


Polariscope (Tourmalin Tongs).



Polariscope for Converging Light. (After Fuess.)
A, upright support; *B*, lower adjustable arm carrying tube with polarizer *p*; *C*, upper arm with coarse adjustment, carrying tube with analyzer *q*, also objective system *o*, and eyelens *e*′; *S*, mirror reflecting the light through polarizer *p* and lenses *e*, *e*′ in parallel rays upon the converging system *n*; *k*, support for object under examination, revolving with the collar *l*, having a graduated circle at *i*, also index and vernier at *h*; *x*, quartz wedge for determination of character of double refraction; *r*, glass micrometer adjusted by screw at *a*.

polariscopic (pō-lar-i-skop′ik), *a.* [< *polariscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a polariscope; ascertained by the polariscope.

polariscopist (pō-lar′i-skō-pist), *n.* [< *polariscope* + *-ist*.] One who is expert in the use of the polariscope.

polariscopy (pō-lar'i-skō-pi), *n.* [NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] That branch of optics which deals with polarized light and the use of the polariscope.

polarise, polariser. See *polarize, polarizer.*

polaristic (pō-la-ris'tik), *a.* [< *polar* + *-ist-ic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition. [Rare.]

polaristrobometer (pō'lar-i-strō-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *polaris*, polar, + Gr. *στρόβος*, a whirling around, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A form of polarimeter or saccharimeter devised by Wild. Its special feature is the use of a double calcite interference-plate, which produces, in monochromatic light, a set of parallel black lines or fringes, which disappear in a certain relative position of the polarizer and analyzer; this gives a delicate means of fixing the plane of polarization as rotated by the sugar solution under examination. See *saccharimeter.*

polarity (pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *polarité* = Sp. *polaridad* = Pg. *polaridade* = It. *polarità*, < NL. **polarita(t-)s*, < *polaris*, polar: see *polar.*] **1.** The having two opposite poles; variation in certain physical properties, so that in one direction they are the opposite of what they are in the opposite direction: thus, a magnet has *polarity.* Usually, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, these are properties of attraction or repulsion, or the power of taking a certain direction: as, the *polarity* of the magnet or magnetic needle. (See *magnet.*) A substance is said to possess *magnetic polarity* when it possesses poles, as shown by the fact that it attracts one pole of a magnetic needle and repels the other.

> A magnetical property which some call *polarity.*
> *Boyle*, Works, III. 309.

2. The being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other; attraction of opposites: literal or figurative: as, electricity has *polarity.*

> It seemed Clifford's nature to be a Sybarite. It was perceptible even there, in the dark old parlor, in the inevitable *polarity* with which his eyes were attracted towards the quivering play of sunbeams through the shadowy foliage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. The having of an axis with reference to which certain physical properties are determined.—**4.** The having, as a ray, variation of properties in reference to different inclinations to a plane through the ray; polarization. [This use of the word is objectionable.]

polarizable (pō'lär-ī-za-bl), *a.* [< *polarize* + *-able.*] Capable of being polarized. Also spelled *polarisable.*

polarization (pō'lär-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *polarisation* = It. *polarizzazione;* as *polarize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The state, or the act producing the state, of having, as a ray, different properties on its different sides, so that opposite sides are alike, but the maximum difference is between two sides at right angles to each other. This is the case with polarized light.—**2.** Less properly, the acquisition of polarity, in any sense.

Also spelled *polarisation.*

Angle of polarization, circular polarization. See *polarization of light.*—**Electrolytic polarization,** in *elect.*: (*a*) The process of depositing a film of gas upon the plate to a voltaic cell, or upon the electrodes in electrolysis. (*b*) The condition thus produced. Thus, in the electrolysis of water polarization of the electrodes takes place, the one becoming coated with a film of oxygen, the other with a film of hydrogen gas. The phrase is most frequently used to describe the process by which the negative plate in a voltaic cell becomes coated with hydrogen, with the result of giving rise to a reverse electromotive force, and thus of weakening the current. On the methods of preventing this, see *cell,* 8.—**Elliptic polarization.** See *polarization of light.*—**Plane of polarization,** the plane which includes the incident ray and the ray which is reflected (or refracted) and polarized.—**Polarization of a dielectric,** or **dielectric polarization,** a phrase introduced by Faraday to describe the condition of a non-conductor or dielectric, as he conceived it, when in a state of strain under the action of two adjacent charges of positive and negative electricity, as, for example, in the condenser.—**Polarization of light,** a change produced in light by reflection from or transmission through certain media by which the transverse vibrations of the ether (see *light*[1]) are limited to a single plane, while in a ray of ordinary light these vibrations take place indifferently in any plane about the line of propagation. Polarization may be effected (1) by reflection from a surface of glass, water, or similar substance, and it is most complete if the angle of incidence has a certain value, depending upon the substance, called the *angle of polarization* (for glass 54½°), the tangent of this angle being equal to the refractive index of the given substance (Brewster's law); (2) by transmission through a series of transparent plates of glass placed in parallel position at the proper angle to the incident ray; and (3) by double refraction in any transparent anisotropic crystal (see *refraction*). In the last case the two rays into which the incident ray is separated upon refraction are polarized in planes at right angles to each other, as, for example, in transparent calcite (Iceland spar), in which this double refraction is most marked. A prism of Iceland spar may be prepared in such a way that one of the two refracted rays suffers total reflection and is extinguished; the other ray, which passes through, is polarized, its vibrations taking place in the direction of the shorter diagonal of the cross-section. Such a prism is called a *Nicol prism,* or simply a *nicol.* If two such prisms are placed in the path of a beam of ordinary light, it will pass through them if their positions are parallel; if, however, the nicols are crossed—that is, have their shorter diagonals, or, in other words, their vibration-planes, at right angles to each other—the light which passes through the first prism (called the *polarizer*) will be extinguished by the second (called the *analyzer*). Two sections of a crystal of tourmalin, another doubly refracting substance, cut parallel to the vertical axis, will act in the same way as the nicols, transmitting the light if placed parallel, arresting it if placed with axes at right angles to each other. In the tourmalin one of the rays is almost entirely absorbed by the crystal, and that which passes through is polarized with its vibrations parallel to the axis. In addition to the above *linear plane polarization* of a light-ray, there is also what is called *circular* and *elliptical polarization,* in which the vibrations of the ether-particles take place in circles and ellipses. This property, belonging to certain substances, as quartz, cinnabar, and solution of sugar, has the effect of rotating the plane of polarization of the light transmitted through them to the right (right-handed) or to the left (left-handed). A light-ray passing through a transparent medium in a strong magnetic field, or reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet, also suffers a rotation of the plane of polarization. See *rotation,* and *rotatory power,* under *rotatory.*

polarization-microscope (pō'lär-i-zā'shọn-mī'krọ-skōp), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a microscope and a polariscope combined. See *microscope.*

polarize (pō'lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polarized,* ppr. *polarizing.* [= F. *polariser* = Sp. *polarizar* = It. *polarizzare;* as *polar* + *-ize.*] **1.** To develop polarization in, as in a ray of light which is acted upon by certain media and surfaces; give polarity to. See *polarization.*

> If sound's sweet influence *polarize* thy brain,
> And thoughts turn crystals in the fluid strain.
> *O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

2. In *elect.*, to coat with a film of gas, as the negative plate in a voltaic cell.

Also spelled *polarise.*

Polarizing angle. Same as *angle of polarization,* for which see *polarization of light,* under *polarization.*—**Polarizing microscope.** See *polariscope.*

polarized (pō'lär-īzd), *p. a.* **1.** Having polarization; affected by polarization: as, *polarized* light; *polarized* radiant heat.—**2.** In *elect.*, having the surface covered with a film of gas, as the negative plate of a simple voltaic cell (with hydrogen) after a brief use.

Also spelled *polarised.*

Polarized rings. See *interference figures,* under *interference,* 5.

polarizer (pō'lär-ī-zėr), *n.* In *optics,* that part of a polariscope by which light is polarized: distinguished from *analyzer.* Also spelled *polariser.*

polar-plant (pō'lär-plant), *n.* Same as *compass-plant.* [Rare.]

polaryt (pō'la-ri), *a.* [< NL. *polaris:* see *polar.*] Tending to a pole; turning toward a pole.

> All which acquire a magnetical *polary* condition, and, being suspended, convert their lower extream unto the North; with the same attracting the Southern point of the needle. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

polatouche (pol-ä-tösh'), *n.* [F.] The small flying-squirrel of Europe and Asia, a species of the genus *Sciuropterus.* Also *palatouche.*

polaynet, *n.* Same as *poulaine.*

poldavist, *n.* Same as *poledavy.*

polder (pōl'dėr), *n.* [D.] A boggy or marshy soil; a morass; specifically, a tract of marshy land in the Netherlands, Flanders, and northern Germany, which has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

polder-land (pōl'dėr-land), *n.* In the Netherlands and adjoining regions, marshy land which has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

> Thus the privileges of the Abbey of St. Pierre of Ghent of about the year 830 mention the existence of a partnership of fifty members for the working of some *polder-land.*
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxxii.

poldernt, poldront, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pauldron.*

poldwayt, *n.* Same as *poledavy. Weale.*

pole[1] (pōl), *n.* [< ME. *pole,* < AS. *pāl,* a pole, = OFries. *pāl, pēl* = D. *paal* = MLG. *pāl* = OHG. *phāl,* MHG. *phāl, pfāl,* G. *pfahl* = Icel. *pāll* = Sw. *påle* = Dan. *pæl,* a pale, post, stake, = OF. *pal* (> ME. *pal, pale,* E. *pale*[1]), F. *pal* = Sp. *palo* = Pg. *pao, pau* = It. *palo,* a stake, stick, < L. *pālus,* a stake, pale, prop, stay: see *pale*[1], from the same L. source, derived through OF.] **1.** A long, slender, tapering piece of wood, such as the trunk of a tree of any size, from which the branches have been cut; a piece of wood (or metal) of much greater length than thickness, especially when more or less rounded and tapering.

> In the cuenyng they entred with a thousand Spantards & other, & slewe one citizen & set his hed on a *polle,* & caused it to be borne afore them.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

> Vines that grow not so low as in France, but vpon high *poles* or railes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 95.

Specifically—(*a*) A rod used in measuring. (*b*) In a two-horse vehicle, a long tapering piece of wood, forming the shaft or tongue, carrying the neck-yoke or the pole-straps, and sometimes the whiffletrees, by means of which the carriage is drawn. (*c*) A fishing-rod. (*d*) A bean-pole or hop-pole. (*e*) A ship's mast.

2. A perch or rod, a measure of length containing 16½ feet or 5½ yards; also, a measure of surface, a square pole denoting 5½ × 5½ yards, or 30¼ square yards.

> In dyuers odur placis in this lande they mete grounde by *pollis,* gaddis, and roddis; som be of xviij foote, som of xx. fote, and som xxl. fote in lengith.
> *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 173.

3. A flatfish, *Pleuronectes* or *Glyptocephalus cynoglossus,* also called *pole-dab.* [Local, Eng.]—**4.** That part of the sperm-whale's lower jaw which holds the teeth. See *pan*[1], 12.—**Barber's pole.** See *barber.*—**Setting pole,** a pole with which a boat is pushed through the water.—**To set a pole.** See *set.*—**Under bare poles.** See *bare*[1].

pole[1] (pōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poled,* ppr. *poling.* [< *pole*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with poles for support: as, to *pole* beans.—**2.** To bear or convey on poles.—**3.** To impel by means of a pole, as a boat; push forward by the use of poles.—**4.** In *copper-refining,* to stir with a pole.

II. *intrans.* To use a pole; push or impel a boat with a pole.

> From the beach we *poled* to the little pier, where sat the Bey in person to perform a final examination of our passports. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 120.

pole[2] (pōl), *n.* [< ME. *pol* = D. *pool* = G. Sw. Dan. *pol,* < OF. *pol,* F. *pôle* = Sp. Pg. It. *polo,* < L. *polus,* < Gr. *πόλος,* a pivot, hinge, axis, pole, < *πέλειν, πέλεσθαι,* be in motion; prob. of like root with *κέλεσθαι,* urge on, *κέλλειν,* drive on. L. *-cellere* in *percellere,* urge on, impel, strike, beat down, etc.] **1.** One of the two points in which the axis of the earth produced cuts the celestial sphere; the fixed point about which (on account of the revolution of the earth) the stars appear to revolve. These points are called the *poles of the world,* or the *celestial poles.*

> She shook her throne that shook the starry *pole.*
> *Pope*, Iliad, viii. 241.

2. Either of the two points on the earth's surface in which it is cut by the axis of rotation. That one which is on the left when one faces in the direction of the earth's motion is the *north pole,* the other the *south pole.*

3. In general, a point on a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere. Every great circle has two such poles, which lie in a line passing through the center of the sphere and perpendicular to the plane of the great circle—that is, in an axis of the sphere. Thus, the zenith and nadir (on the celestial sphere) are the poles of the horizon. So the poles of the ecliptic are two points on the surface of the celestial sphere equally distant (90°) from every part of the ecliptic.

Hence—**4.** In any more or less spherical body, one of two opposite points of the surface in any way distinguished; or, when there is a marked equator, one of the two points most remote from it: as, in botany, the *poles* of certain spores or sporidia.—**5.** The star which is nearest the pole of the earth; the pole-star.—**6.** The firmament; the sky.

> The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven,
> Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe,
> And starry *pole.* *Milton*, P. L., iv. 724.

7. One of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as the free ends of a magnet, one called the *north,* the other the *south pole,* which attract more strongly than any other part. See *magnet.*—**8.** In *math.*: (*a*) A point from which a pencil of lines radiates: as, the *pole*—that is, the origin—of polar coördinates. (*b*) A point to which a given line is polar. (*c*) A curve related to a line as a polar is to a point, except that tangential are substituted for point coördinates; the result of operating upon the equation of a curve with the symbol $(u'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}u + v'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}v + w'.\mathrm{d}/\mathrm{d}w)$, where u', v', w' are the coördinates of the line of which the resulting curve is pole relative to the primitive curve. See *polar, n.*—**Altitude** or **elevation of the pole.** See *altitude.*—**Analogous pole,** that end of a pyro-electric crystal, as tourmalin, at which positive electricity is developed with a rise, and negative electricity with a fall, in temperature. See *pyro-electricity.*—**Antilogous pole,** that end of a pyro electric crystal, as tourmalin, at which negative electricity is developed with a rise, and positive with a fall, in temperature. See *pyro-electricity.*—**Austral, blue, boreal, chlorous pole.** See the adjectives.—**Consecutive poles, consequent poles.** See *mag-*

net.—**Galactic poles.** See *galactic.*—**Magnetic pole.** (*a*) One of the points on the earth's surface where the dipping-needle stands vertical. The term has also sometimes been improperly applied to the points of maximum magnetic intensity, of which there are two in each hemisphere, neither of them near the pole of dip. (*b*) In a magnetic body, either of the two points about which two opposite magnetic forces are generally most intense. A line joining these points is called the *magnetic axis*, and generally a magnet may be considered as if the magnetic forces were concentrated at the extremity of this line. When a magnetic body is freely suspended, the magnetic axis assumes a direction parallel with the lines of force of the magnetic field in which it is. On the surface of the earth this direction is in a vertical plane approximately north and south, and that end of the magnet which points to the north is generally called the *north pole* or the *north-seeking pole*. The fact that the real magnetism of this pole is opposite in character to that of the north pole of the earth gives rise to some confusion in the nomenclature of the poles. Some physicists have used the epithets *marked* and *unmarked* to designate the north-seeking and south-seeking poles respectively. The words *austral* and *boreal* are also used. A magnet may have more than two poles, or points of maximum magnetic intensity, and in fact it may be assumed that all parts of a magnet are in a state of polarity, the actual poles of the magnet being the result of all polarization.—**Multiple pole.** Same as *multipolar.*—**Pole of a glass,** in *optics*, the thickest part of a convex lens, or the thinnest part of a concave lens; the center of its surface. *Hutton.*—**Pole of a line** with reference to a conic, the point of intersection of the tangents to the conic having their points of contact at the intersections of the conic with the line.—**Pole of a plane** with reference to a conicoid, the vertex of the cone tangent to the conicoid on the plane.—**Pole of revolution.** When a globe or sphere revolves about one of its diameters as an axis, each extremity of such diameter is called a *pole of revolution.*—**Pole of verticity,** the earth's magnetic pole, at which a freely suspended magnetic needle assumes a vertical position.—**Poles of a voltaic pile or battery,** the plates at the extremities of a voltaic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the *positive pole*, and that which is chemically active the *negative pole*. See *battery, cell, electrode.*—**Poles of maximum cold.** See *temperature.*—**Red pole,** the boreal pole.—**Strength of pole,** the force exerted between a magnetic pole and a unit pole at a unit distance.—**The marked pole of a magnet.** See *marked.*—**To depress the pole.** See *depress.*—**Unit pole,** a magnetic pole between which and another of equal strength, separated from it by a unit's distance, a unit's force is exerted.

Pole[3] (pōl), *n.* [= G. *Pole* = D. *Pool*, a Pole (*Polen*, Poland); < Pol. *Polak*, a Pole (see *Polack*); cf. *Polsko*, Poland, *Polski*, Polish.] A native or an inhabitant of Poland, a former kingdom of Europe, divided, since the latter part of the eighteenth century, between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

pole[4]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pool*[1].

pole[5]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *poll*[1].

poleax, pollax (pōl'aks), *n.* [Also *pollaxe;* commonly *poleax*, as if < *pole*[1] + *ax*[1], but prop. *pollax*, < ME. *pollax*, < MLG. *polexe*, a poleax, < *pol*, poll, head, + *exe* = E. *ax*[1]: see *poll*[1] and *ax*[1].] 1. Formerly, a weapon or tool consisting of an ax-head on a long handle, and often combined with a hook at the end, or a blade like a pick on the side opposite the blade of the ax; later, more loosely, a battle-ax.

> The Pentioners with ther *poleaxes* on each side of her Majestie. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 22.

2. (*a*) A weapon used in the navy by boarders and also to cut away rigging, etc. It is a hatchet with a short handle at the end of which is a strong hook. (*b*) An ax for slaughtering cattle.

pole-bean (pōl'bēn), *n.* Any one of the twining varieties of the common garden bean, requiring the support of a pole. See *bean*[1], 2.

pole-burn (pōl'bėrn), *v. i.* To discolor and lose flavor by overheating, as tobacco when hung too closely on poles in the first stage of the curing process.

pole-brackets (pōl'brak″ets), *n. pl.* Brackets placed upon poles for supporting telegraph-wires.

polecat (pōl'kat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *polecatte, polcat;* < ME. *polcat, polkat, pulkat*, prob. orig. **polecat* or **poulecat*, < **pole*, **poule*, a hen, chicken (< OF. **pole, poule*, F. *poule*, a hen, a chicken), + *cat*. The polecat is well known as a chicken-thief. The word **pole*, **poule*, a hen, chicken, is not elsewhere found in ME. (except as in the derivatives *poult, poultry, pullet, pullen*, etc.), and the first element of *polecat* has been variously identified with (*a*) *Pole*[3] or *Polish;* (*b*) OF. *pulent*, stinking; or (*c*) ME. *pol*, E. *pool*, in the assumed sense of 'hole' or 'burrow.'] 1. The fitchew or fonlmart, *Putorius fœtidus* of Europe, of a dark-brown color, with a copious fine pelage much used in furriery and for making artists' brushes. See *fitch*[2].—2. One of several other quadrupeds, mostly of the family *Mustelidæ*, which have a strong offensive smell. Specifically—(*a*) Any American skunk, especially the common one, *Mephitis mephitica*. See *skunk.* (*b*) The African zoril, *Zorilla striata* or *Z. capensis.* (*c*) A kind of paradoxure.

Fitch or Polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

polecat-weed (pōl'kat-wēd), *n.* The skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*

pole-chain (pōl'chān), *n.* A chain on the front end of a carriage-pole. It is connected with the collar or the breast-chains of the harness. *E. H. Knight.*

pole-changer (pōl'chān″jėr), *n.* A device by means of which the direction of the current in an electric circuit may conveniently be reversed. Also called *pole-changing key* or *switch.*

pole-clipt† (pōl'klipt), *a.* Entwined or embraced by means of supporting poles: said of a vineyard. See *clip*[1].

> Thy *pole-clipt* vineyard. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 68.

pole-crab (pōl'krab), *n.* A double loop attached to the metallic cap or pole-tip on the end of the pole of a vehicle. The loops receive the breast-straps of the harness. When pole-chains are used, they are attached to rings added to the pole-crab.

pole-dab (pōl'dab), *n.* Same as *pole*[1], 3. [Local, Eng.]

poledavy† (pōl'dā-vi), *n.* [Also *poledarie, polldavy, pouldavies, poldway*, etc.; origin obscure. Cf. *oulderness.*] A coarse linen; hence, any coarse ware. *Nares; Halliwell.*

> Your deligence, knaves, or I shall canvase your *poledavyes;* deafen not a gallant with your anon, anon, sir, to make him stop his eares at an over-reckoning. *The Bride*, sig. C. iii. (*Halliwell.*)

> You must be content with homely *Polldarie* Ware from me, for you must not expect from us Country-folks such Urbanities and quaint Invention that you, who are daily conversant with the Wits of the Court, and of the Inns of Court, abound withal. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 10.

pole-evil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poll-evil.*

pole-hammer (pōl'ham″ėr), *n.* A martel-de-fer with a long handle. See *Lucerne hammer*, under *hammer*[1].

> In the fourteenth century the war hammer was in general use, and was often of considerable weight. The foot soldiers had it fixed on a long pole, whence the name *Pole-hammer*, given to it in England. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccccliv.

pole-head (pōl'hed), *n.* [For **pollhead* (?); < *poll*[1] + *head*. Cf. *tadpole.*] A tadpole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pole-hook (pōl'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook on the end of a carriage-tongue.—2. Same as *boat-hook. E. H. Knight.*

pole-horse (pōl'hôrs), *n.* A shaft-horse as distinguished from a leader; a wheeler.

pole-lathe (pōl'lāᴛʜ), *n.* Same as *center-lathe*, 2.

poleless (pōl'les), *a.* [< *pole*[1] + *-less.*] Without a pole.

> Horses that draw a *pole-lesse* chariot. *Sir R. Stapleton*, tr. of Juvenal, x. 155.

polemarch (pol'e-märk), *n.* [= F. *polémarque* = Pg. *polemarco*, < Gr. *πολέμαρχος*, one who leads a war, polemarch, < *πόλεμος*, war, + *ἄρχειν*, be first.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states. At Athens the polemarch was the third archon, who was as late as Marathon the titular military commander-in-chief, and was later a civil magistrate having under his especial care all strangers and temporary sojourners in the city, and all children of parents who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

pole-mast (pōl'mâst), *n. Naut.*, a mast composed of a single piece or tree, in contradistinction to one built up of several pieces.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polémique* = Sp. *polémico* = Pg. It. *polemico*, polemic (F. *polémiques* = Sp. *polémica* = Pg. It. *polemica*, n., polemics), < Gr. *πολεμικός*, warlike, < *πόλεμος*, war.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputative: as, a *polemic* essay or treatise; *polemic* divinity or theology; *polemic* writers.

> The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the Protestant church. *South*, Sermons.

II. *n.* 1. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; a controversialist; one who writes in support of an opinion or a system in opposition to another.

> Each staunch *polemic*, stubborn as a rock. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 195.

2. A controversy; a controversial argument.

> It is well that, in our *polemic* against metaphysics, there should be no room left for ambiguity or misconception. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 125.

> Prof. Huxley, in his *polemic* against Herbert Spencer, states quite rightly that the most perfect zoological beings present that subordination pushed to the extreme degree. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 433.

polemical (pō-lem'i-kal), *a.* [< *polemic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to polemics or controversy; controversial; polemic: as, *polemical* logic.

> The former [error in doctrine] I must leave to the conviction of those *polemicall* discourses which have been so learnedly written of the several points at difference. *Bp. Hall*, Christ. Moderation, ii. § 1.

polemically (pō-lem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a polemical manner; controversially; disputatively; in polemic discourse or argument; in the manner of polemics.

polemicist (pō-lem'i-sist), *n.* [< *polemic* + *-ist.*] One given to controversy; a polemic. [Rare.]

polemics (pō-lem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *polemic:* see *-ics.*] The art or practice of disputation; controversy; specifically, that branch of theology which is concerned with the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy: the word more particularly denotes offensive as distinguished from defensive controversy: opposed to *irenics.*

polemist (pol'e-mist), *n.* [= F. *polémiste;* < Gr. *πολεμιστής*, a combatant, < *πολεμίζειν*, fight, < *πόλεμος*, war.] A controversialist; a polemic. [Rare.]

> Other political *polemists* of his kind. *The Century*, XXXV. 201.

Polemoniaceæ (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Polemonium* + *-aceæ.*] The phlox family, an order of gamopetalous plants, the type of the cohort *Polemoniales.* It is characterized by the five stamens inserted on the corolla-tube alternate to its five equal and convolute lobes, the three-cleft thread-like style, the superior three-celled ovary, with two or more ovules in each cell, and a capsular fruit. There are about 150 species, belonging to 8 genera, of which *Polemonium, Phlox, Gilia, Cobæa*, and *Cantua* yield many handsome species in cultivation. They are chiefly natives of western North America, with others in the Andes, and a few in Europe and temperate parts of Asia, mostly herbs, of mild and innocent properties, with ornamental and bright-colored flowers. See cuts under *Cobæa* and *Jacob's-ladder.*

polemoniaceous (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polemoniaceæ.*

Polemoniales (pol-e-mō-ni-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Polemonium*, q. v.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants, characterized by a regular corolla with five lobes and five alternate stamens, as in the related cohort *Gentianales*, from which it is distinguished by its alternate leaves. It includes 5 orders, the *Solanaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Boragineæ, Hydrophyllaceæ*, and *Polemoniaceæ*, in part distinguished respectively by rank odor, twining habit, fruit of four nutlets, pods with two cells, and pods with three cells.

Polemonium (pol-e-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. L. *polemonia*, valerian), < Gr. *πολεμώνιον*, valerian (?), said by Pliny to be from *πόλεμος*, war, because the cause of war between two kings; by others, to be so named from the philosopher *Polemon* of Athens, or from King *Polemon* of Pontus.] A genus of plants, the type of the order *Polemoniaceæ*, characterized by its declined stamens, pilose filament-bases, bractless calyx, deeply three-valved capsule, and from two to twelve ovules in each cell. There are 8 or 9 species, natives of Europe, Asia, North America, Mexico, and Chili. They are delicate plants with pinnate leaves and terminal cymes of ornamental blue, violet, or white flowers, commonly broadly bell-shaped. *P. cæruleum* is known as *Jacob's-ladder*, also *Greek valerian*, and sometimes in England as *makebate* or *charity. P. reptans* is locally known as *abscess-root*, and improperly as *forget-me-not.*

polemoscope (pol'e-mō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polémoscope* = Sp. Pg. *polemoscopio*, < Gr. *πόλεμος*, war, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror set at an angle, designed for viewing objects that do not lie directly before the eye: so named from its possible use in warfare to observe the motions of the enemy from behind defenses. Opera-glasses also are sometimes constructed in this way, to admit of seeing persons obliquely without apparently directing the glass at them.

polemy† (pol'e-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πόλεμος*, war.] War; warfare; hence, contention; resistance. *Sir E. Dering.*

pole-net (pōl'net), *n.* A net attached to a pole for fishing; a shrimping-net; a poke-net.

polenta (pō-len'tä), *n.* [= F. *polente, polenta* = Sp. Pg. It. *polenta*, "a meate vsed in Italie,

made of barlie or chesnut flowre soked in water, and then fride in oyle or butter" (Florio, 1598), "barley-grotes, a meate much used in Italie" (Florio, 1611), now generally applied to porridge of maize, < L. *polenta*, *polentum*, peeled barley; cf. Gr. *πάλη*, the finest meal.] 1. In Italy: (*a*) A porridge made of Indian meal (maize-meal), the principal food of the poorer people throughout large sections of the country. The meal is yellow and not very fine, with a sharp granulated character. The porridge is made very stiff, and usually poured out while hot into a flat pan about half an inch deep. It is cut with a string when partly cool.

A kind of mesl called *polenta* made of Indian corn, which is very nourishing and agreeable. *Smollett*, Travels, xx.

(*b*) A porridge made of chestnut-meal, much used in autumn.—2. In France, a porridge made of barley-meal, not common exeept in the south.

pole-pad (pōl′pad), *n.* In *artillery*, a stuffed leather pad fixed on the end of the pole of a field-carriage to preserve the horses from injury.

pole-piece (pōl′pēs), *n.* A mass of iron forming the end of an electromagnet, by means of which the lines of magnetic force are concentrated and directed. In dynamos the pole-pieces are shaped so as to inclose the surface in which the armature revolves.

pole-plate (pōl′plāt), *n.* In *building*, a small wall-plate resting on the ends of the tie-beams of a roof, and supporting the lower ends of the common rafters.

pole-prop (pōl′prop), *n.* In *artillery*, a short rod or bar fastened under the pole of a gun-carriage, to support it when the horses are unhitched.

pole-rack (pōl′rak), *n.* In *tanning*, *dyeing*, and other industries, a rack which supports the poles on which articles are suspended or laid for drying, draining, etc.

pole-rush (pōl′rush), *n.* The bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*. Also *pool-rush*. [Prov. Eng.]

pole-sling (pōl′sling), *n.* A pole, about twenty-five feet long, from which are suspended a leather seat and a board for the feet, carried by two or more bearers: used for traveling in Dahomey. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLV. 361.

pole-staff (pōl′staf), *n.* The pole of a net.

pole-star (pōl′stär), *n.* 1. The star Polaris, of the second magnitude, situated near the north pole of the heavens. It served in former times, and still serves among primitive peoples, as a guide in navigation. It is now about 1½° from the pole, very nearly in a line with the two stars in the Dipper (*α* and *β*) which form the further edge of the bowl. About 5,000 years ago the pole-star was *α* Draconis, and in about 12,000 it will be *α* Lyræ.

It is wel knowen (moste noble prince) that the starre which we canle the *pole starre*, or northe staire (cauled of the Italians Tramontana), is not the very poynte of the pole Artyke vppon the whiche the axes or extremities of heauens are turned abowte.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 90).

2. Hence, that which serves as a guide or director: a lodestar.—3. In *biol.*, a polar star; one of the two stellate figures which may be borne upon the poles of the fusiform nucleus-spindle in the process of karyokinesis.

pole-strap (pōl′strap), *n.* A heavy strap for connecting a carriage-pole with the collar of a horse; a pole-piece. See cut under *harness*.

poletet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pullet*.

pole-tip (pōl′tip), *n.* A cylindrical cap fixed on the front end of the pole of a vehicle.

pole-torpedo (pōl′tôr-pē′dō), *n.* A torpedo projected on the end of a pole, and operated from a boat or vessel: usually called *spar-torpedo*.

pole-vault (pōl′vâlt), *n.* A vault, generally over a horizontal bar, performed with the aid of a pole.

pole-vaulting (pōl′vâlt′ing), *n.* The act or practice of vaulting with the aid of a pole.

pol-evil†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *poll-evil*.

poleward, polewards (pōl′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *pole*[2] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the pole (either north or south).

The waters at the equator, and near the equator, would produce steam of greater elasticity, rarity, and temperature than that which occupies the regions further *polewards*. *Whewell*.

polewig (pōl′wig), *n.* A fish, the spotted goby, *Gobius minutus*, which inhabits British and neighboring shores. It is of a transparent golden-gray color, with a multitude of tiny black dots upon the back, and generally marked with dark blotches upon the sides and a black spot on the dorsal fin. Also called *polly-bait*. [Prov. Eng.]

poley[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poly*.

poley[2] (pō′li), *a.* [For **polly*, < *poll*[1] + *-y*[1].] Without horns; polled. [Eng.]

If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that *poley* heifer, I should have been hurt.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxix. (*Davies.*)

poleynt, *n.* See *poulaine*.

polhode (pol′hōd), *n.* [Irreg. formed (by Poinsot, in 1852) < Gr. *πόλος*, axis, pole, + *ὁδός*, way, path.] A non-plane curve, the locus of the point of contact with an ellipsoid of a plane tangent at once to that surface and to a concentric sphere.—**Associate of the polhode**, the locus of the point of contact of a plane with an ellipsoid rolling upon it and having a fixed center; herpolhode.

Polian (pō′li-an), *a.* [< *Poli* (see def.) + *-an*.] Described by or named from the Neapolitan naturalist Poli (1746–1825).—**Polian vesicles**, cæcal diverticula of the circular vessel of the ambulacral system of *Echinodermata*. They are of the nature of arrested or abortive madreporic canals which have blind ends, and therefore do not place the cavity of the ambulacral system in communication with the perivisceral cavity of the animal. See cuts under *Holothurioidea*, *Echinoidea*, and *Synapta*.

polianite (pol′i-an-īt), *n.* [Named in allusion to its gray color. < Gr. *πολιός*, gray, + *-an-* + *-ite*[2].] Anhydrous manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a mineral of a light steel-gray color and hardness nearly equal to that of quartz. It crystallizes in tetragonal forms, and is isomorphous with rutile (TiO_2), cassiterite (SnO_2), and zircon (ZrO_2SiO_2). It has often been confounded with the commoner mineral pyrolusite.

polianthea (pol-i-an′thē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A commonplace-book containing many flowers of eloquence, etc.

Your reverence, to eke out your sermonings, shall need repair to poalils or *polianthea*s.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Postscript.

Polianthes (pol-i-an′thēz), *n.* [Also *Polyanthes*; NL. (Linnæus, 1737), from the pure-white flowers; = Sp. *poliantes*. < Gr. *πολιός*, white, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of ornamental plants of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Agaveæ*, characterized by the long undivided raceme bearing twin flowers with a prominent and incurved tube dilated upward into thick, spreading lobes, by the conical ovary within the base of the perianth, and by the short, erect, tuberous rootstock. There are 3 species, natives of Mexico and Central America. They produce a tall unbranched wand-like stem, with a tuft of linear leaves at its base, and many showy fragrant white flowers clothing the upper portion. *P. tuberosa* is the tuberose.

police (pō-lēs′), *n.* [< F. *police* = Sp. *policía* = Pg. *policia* = It. *polizia*, *pulizia* = D. *politie*, *politie* = MLG. *policie*, *polici*, *pollicie* = G. *polizei*, *policei* = Sw. Dan. *politi*, civil government, police; < L. *politia*, the state, < Gr. *πολιτεία*, citizenship, government, the state, < *πολίτης*, a citizen, < *πόλις*, a city. Cf. *policy*[1], *polity*.] 1. Public order; the regulation of a country or district with reference to the maintenance of order; more specifically, the power of each state, when exercised (either directly by its legislature or through its municipalities) for the suppression or regulation of whatever is injurious to the peace, health, morality, general intelligence, and thrift of the community, and its internal safety. In its most common acceptation, *the police* signifies the administration of the municipal laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough by a corps of administrative or executive officers, with the necessary magistrates for the immediate use of force in compelling obedience and punishing violation of the laws, as distinguished from judicial remedies by action, etc. The primary object of the police system is the prevention of crime and the pursuit of offenders; but it is also subservient to other purposes, such as the suppression of mendicancy, the preservation of order, the removal of obstructions and nuisances, and the enforcing of those local and general laws which relate to the public health, order, safety, and comfort.

Hint here are no idle young Fellows and Wenches begging about the Streets, as with you in London, to the Disgrace of all Order, and, as the French call it, *Police*.
Burt, Letters from the North of Scotland (1720), quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 346.

Rome was the centre of a high *police*, which radiated to Parthia eastwards, to Britain westwards, but not of a high civilization. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Roman Hist.

Where Church and State are habitually associated, it is natural that minds even of a high order should unconsciously come to regard religion as only a subtler mode of *police*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 77.

2. An organized civil force for maintaining order, preventing and detecting crime, and enforcing the laws; the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town or borough, or rural district are enforced. A police force may be either open or secret. An open police is a body of officers dressed in uniform, and known to everybody; a secret police consists of officers whom it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish from ordinary citizens, the dress and manners of whom they may think it expedient to assume, in order that they may the more easily detect crimes, or prevent the commission of such as require any previous combination or arrangement. See *detective*, *constable*.

Time out of mind the military department has had a name; so has that of justice; the power which occupies itself in preventing mischief, not till lately, and that but a loose one, the *police*.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 17, note 2.

3. In the United States army, the act or process of policing (see *police*, *v.*, 2): a kind of fatigue duty: as, to go on *police*; to do *police*.—**Commissioners of police.** See *commissioner*.—**Military police.** (*a*) An organized body employed within an army to maintain civil order, as distinct from military discipline. (*b*) A civil police having a military organization. Such are the French gendarmerie, the sbirri of Italy, and the Irish constabulary.—**Mounted police**, a body of police who serve on horseback.—**Police board**, in several of the United States, a board constituted by the justices of the county for the control of county police, public buildings, roads, bridges, ferries, county funds, lunatics, paupers, vagrants, etc. *Murfree*, Justices' Practice.—**Police burgh.** See *burgh*.—**Police captain**, in some of the larger cities of the United States, as in New York, a subordinate officer in the police force having general charge of the members of the force serving in his precinct, and special powers of search and entry for purposes of search.—**Police commissioner.** (*a*) See *commissioner*. (*b*) In Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—**Police constable**, a member of a police force; a policeman. Abbreviated *P. C.*—**Police court**, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—**Police inspector**, a superintendent or superior officer of police, or of a subordinate department therein.—**Police jury**, the designation in Louisiana of the local authority in each parish (corresponding nearly to the board of supervisors of each county in many other States), invested with the exercise of ordinary police powers within the limits of the parish, such as prescribing regulations for ways, fences, cattle, taverns, drains, quarantine, support of the poor, etc.—**Police magistrate**, a judge who presides at a police court.—**Police office.** Same as *police station*.—**Police officer**, a policeman; a police constable.—**Police power**, in *constitutional law*, in a comprehensive sense, the whole system of internal regulation of a state, by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others. (*Cooley.*) Definitions of the *police power* must be taken subject to the condition that the State cannot, in its exercise, for any purpose whatever, encroach upon the powers of the general government, or rights granted or secured by the supreme law of the land. (*Supreme Court of U. S.*) The question as to what are the proper limits of the police power in the United States is a judicial one, depending in each case upon the relation of the act in question to the situation of the people and the condition of the federal legislation. In a long and fluctuating line of decisions it has been held to include quarantine laws, fire and building laws, laws for draining marshes, licensing slaughter-houses, excluding paupers and immigrants, caring for the poor, regulating highways, bridges, carriers, peddlers, etc., within the limits of the State (so far as not interfering with interstate commerce or an equality of freedom), laws prohibiting and abating nuisances, prohibiting lotteries, the sale of adulterated and simulated food-products, and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, but not, however, the sale in the original package of articles of interstate commerce, nor discriminating against sales by persons from without the State as compared with those within it.—**Police rate**, a tax levied for the purposes of the police. [Brit.]—**Police sergeant**, a petty officer of police.—**Police station**, the station or headquarters of the police force in a municipality or district thereof, usually, if not always, containing a lock-up for the temporary detention of accused or suspected persons, and accommodations for officers and magistrate. Also *police office*.—**Prefect of police.** See *prefect*.

police (pō-lēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *policed*, ppr. *policing*. [< *police*, *n.*] 1. To watch, guard, or maintain order in; protect or control by means of a body of policemen: as, to *police* a district; to *police* the inland waters of a country.

Princes . . . are as it were inforced to . . . entend to the right *pollicing* of their states, and haue not one houre to bestow vpon any other ciuill or delectable Art.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 36.

From the wilds she came
To *policed* cities and protected plains.
Thomson, Liberty, iv.

2. To clean up; clear out; put in order: as, to *police* the parade-ground. [U. S.]

policeman (pō-lēs′man), *n.*; pl. *policemen* (-men). 1. One of the ordinary police, whose duty it usually is to patrol a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property and for the arrest of offenders, and to see that the peace is kept.—2. In *entom.*, a soldier-ant. *Pascoe*.—3. In *coal-mining*, a wood or iron guard around or covering the mouth of a pit, or placed at mid-workings.—4. A kind of swab, used for cleaning vials, etc., made by slipping a piece of rubber tubing over the end of a glass rod.

police-nippers (pō-lēs′nip′ėrz), *n. pl.* Handcuffs or foot-shackles. Compare *nipper*[1], 5 (*j*). [Slang.]

policial (pō-lish′al), *a.* [= Pg. *policial*; < *police* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the police. [Rare.]

It thus happened that he found himself the cynosure of the *policial* eyes. *Poe*, Tales, I. 215.

policiant, *n.* [Early mod. E., written *politien;* < OF. *politien*, a public man, a statesman, < *politie, police*, government, policy: see *police, policy*[1].] An officer of state. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 122.

policlinic (pol-i-klin′ik), *n.* [= G. *poliklinik;* as Gr. πόλις, city, + E. *clinic*. Sometimes written *polyclinic* (= F. *polyclinique*), as if 'a clinic for many'; as Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *clinic*.] A general city hospital or dispensary.

policy[1] (pol′i-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *policie, pollicie;* < ME. *policie*, < OF. *policie*, < L. *politia*, < Gr. πολιτεία, polity: see *police, polity*.]

1†. Polity; administration; public business.

In alle governaunce and *policye*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 138.

2. Object or course of conduct, or the principle or body of principles to be observed in conduct; specifically, the system of measures or the line of conduct which a ruler, minister, government, or party adopts and pursues as best for the interests of the country, as regards its foreign or its domestic affairs: as, a spirited foreign *policy;* the commercial *policy* of the United States; a *policy* of peace; public *policy*.

As he is a Spirit, vnseen he sees
The plots of Princes, and their *Policies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

This was the Serpents *policie* at first, Balaams *policie* after, Babels *policy* now. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

The legislation and *policy* of Mary were directed to uproot everything that Edward VI. had originated.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

3. Prudence or wisdom in action, whether public or private; especially, worldly wisdom: as, honesty is the best *policy*.

That maner of iniurie whiche is done with fraude and deceyte is at this present tyme so communely practised that, if it be but a littie, it is called *policie*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

In these days 'tis counted *politicie*
To vse dissimulation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

It is my *Policy* at this time to thank you most heartily for your late copious Letter, to draw on a second.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 9.

The politic nature of vice must be opposed by *policy*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 18.

4. In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a nobleman's or gentleman's country house. [In this use its primary sense is 'the place or tract within which one has authority to administer affairs.']

My father is just as fond of his *policy* and his gardens; but it 's too little for a *policy*, and it 's more than a garden.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, xvii.

Policy of pourboire. See *pourboire*.—**Policy of the law.** See *law*[1].=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Policy, Polity*, address, shrewdness. *Polity* is now confined to the constitution or structure of a government. It may be used of civil government, but is more often used of ecclesiastical government: as, Hooker's "Laws of Ecclesiastical *Polity*"; Congregational or Presbyterian *polity*. *Policy* has the sense of the management of public affairs: as, a certain bequest is pronounced invalid by the courts as being contrary to public *policy*. *Polity* has neither a narrower nor a lower sense; *policy* has both. The narrower sense of *policy* is system of management, especially wise management; the lower sense is cunning or worldly wisdom.

The Pope's *policy* was to have two Italian interests which could be set against one another, at the pleasure of the Roman See, which thus secured its own safety and influence. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 44.

Protestantism may be described as that kind of religious *polity* which is based upon the conception of individual responsibility for opinion. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 206.

Public policy. See *public*.

policy[1]† (pol′i-si), *v. t.* [=Pg. *policiar;* < *policy*[1], *n.*] To reduce to order; regulate by laws; police.

It is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policied* to subdue them. *Bacon*, Holy War.

Towards the *policying* and perpetuating of this your new Republic, there must be some special Rules for regulating of Marriage. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

policy[2] (pol′i-si), *n.*; pl. *policies* (-siz). [< F. *police*, a bill, policy, = Sp. *póliza*, a written order, policy, = Pg. *apolice*, policy, = It. *polizza*, a note, bill, ticket, lottery-ticket, policy, = Sw. *pollet*, a ticket, < ML. *politicum, poletum, poleticum, polecticum, polegium*, prop. *polyptychum* (LL. *polyptycha*, pl.), a register, < Gr. πολύπτυχον, neut. of πολύπτυχος, with many folds or leaves, < πολύς, many, + πτύξ (πτυχ-), fold, leaf, < πτίσσειν, fold. Cf. *diptych*, etc.] 1. A written contract by which a person, company, or party engages to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, etc., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments. See *insurance*.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A. and B. that, upon A.'s paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B. will indemnify or insure him against a particular event. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

2. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds. [Eng.]—3. A form of gambling in which bets are made on numbers to be drawn by lottery. [U. S.]—**Endowment policy.** See *endowment*.—**Open policy**, a policy of insurance in which the value of the ship or goods insured is not fixed, but left to be ascertained in case of loss; or in which the subject of insurance is not limited, so that other things may be added from time to time.—**Time policy**, a policy of insurance in which the limits of the risk as regards time are clearly specified.—**Valued policy.** See the quotation.

A *valued policy* is one in which a value has been set upon the property or interest insured, and inserted in the policy, the value thus agreed upon being in the nature of liquidated damages, and so saves any further proof of damages. *Angell*, on Ins., § 5.

Wagering policy, or **wager policy**, a pretended insurance founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in the thing insured, and can therefore sustain no loss by the happening of any of the misfortunes insured against. Such insurances were often expressed by the words "interest or no interest." Notwithstanding the general principle that insurance is a contract of indemnity, such policies came in England to be held as legal contracts at common law; and the gambling thus legalized became so prevalent and injurious that wager policies, as above defined, were prohibited by statute 19 Geo. III., c. 37, and are generally invalid in the United States.

Wager Policies are such as are "founded upon a mere hope and expectation, and without some interest," and "are objectionable as a species of gaming."
Angell, on Ins., § 55, p. 90.

policy-book (pol′i-si-bůk), *n.* In an insurance-office, a book in which the policies issued are entered or recorded.

policy-holder (pol′i-si-hōl′dėr), *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance.

policy-shop (pol′i-si-shop), *n.* A place for gambling by betting on the drawing of certain numbers in a lottery. [U. S.]

policy-slip (pol′i-si-slip), *n.* The ticket given on a stake of money at a policy-shop. [U. S.]

poliencephalitis (pol′i-en-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολιός, gray, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain: applied to inflammation of the nuclei of origin of cranial nerves, and also to inflammation of the cortex. Also *polioëncephalitis*.—**Poliencephalitis inferior.** Same as *progressive bulbar paralysis*. See *paralysis*.—**Poliencephalitis superior.** Same as *ophthalmoplegia progressiva*. See *ophthalmoplegia*.

poligar (pol′i-gär), *n.* [Also *polliyar, polygar*, etc.; < Canarese *pālegāra*, Telugu *palegādu*, Marathi *pālegār*, Tamil *pāḷaiyakāran*, a petty chieftain.] Originally, a subordinate feudal chief, generally of predatory habits, occupying tracts more or less wild in the presidency of Madras, India, or a follower of such a chieftain; now, nearly the same as *zemindar*. *Yule and Burnell*.

poling (pō′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pole*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a pole for any purpose.—2. A process used in toughening copper. It consists in plunging a long pole of green wood (birch is preferred) into the fused metal on the floor of the refining furnace. This process reduces the oxid which the refined metal still holds, and brings the copper to what is called "tough pitch," or to the highest attainable degree of malleability. A somewhat similar process, known by the same name, is employed in the refining of tin.

3. In *hort.*, the operation of scattering worm-casts on garden-walks with poles.—4. The boards (collectively) used to line the inside of a tunnel during its construction, to prevent the falling of the earth or other loose material.—5. Cramming for examination; hard study. [College slang, U. S.]

polioëncephalitis (pol′i-ō-en-sef-a-lī′tis), *n.* Same as *poliencephalitis*.

poliomyelepathy (pol′i-ō-mī-e-lep′a-thi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολιός, gray, + μυελός, marrow, + *-παθία*, < παθεῖν, 2d aor. of πάσχειν, suffer: see *pathos*.] Disease of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

poliomyelitis (pol′i-ō-mī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολιός, gray, + μυελός, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior poliomyelitis**, inflammation of the anterior horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord. In children called *infantile paralysis*.

Polioptila (pol-i-op′ti-lă), *n.* [NL. (Sclater, 1854), < Gr. πολιός, gray, + πτίλον, wing, = E. *feather*.] An isolated genus of oscine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Polioptilinæ;* the American gnatcatchers: so called from the hoary edgings of the wings. *P. cærulea* is the blue-gray gnatcatcher, a very common small migratory insectivorous bird of eastern parts of the United States and Canada. *P. plumbea* inhabits the southwestern United States. *P. melanura* and about ten others are found in warmer parts of America. Also called *Culicivora*. See cut under *gnatcatcher*.

Polioptilinæ (pol-i-op-ti-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sclater, 1862), < *Polioptila* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, represented by the genus *Polioptila*, formerly referred to the *Paridæ*, now associated with the sylviine *Passeres*. The bill is muscicapine, with well-developed rictal bristles and exposed nostrils; the tarsi are scutellate; the toes are short; the primaries are ten, the first of which is spurious; the wings are rounded; and the tail is graduated. The size is very small, and the coloration is bluish-gray above, white below, the tail black, with white lateral feathers.

poliorcetics (pol′i-ōr-sē′tiks), *n.* [= F. *poliorcétique*, < Gr. πολιορκητικός, concerning besieging, < πολιορκητής, taker of cities, < πολιορκεῖν, besiege, < πόλις, city, + ἕρκος, fence, inclosure.] The art or science of besieging towns. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

poliosis (pol-i-ō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολίωσις, a making or becoming gray, < πολιοῦν, make gray, πολιός, gray.] In *pathol.*, same as *canities*.

polipragmatick†, *a.* An obsolete form of *polypragmatic*.

polish[1] (pol′ish), *v.* [< ME. *polischen, pollischen, polyshen, polschen, pullischen, pulischen, pulschen* = D. *polijsten*, < OF. (and F.) *polliss-*, stem of certain parts of *polir* (> MLG. *pollēren* = MHG. *polieren, pollieren, bollieren, pulieren, palieren, pallieren, ballieren*, G. *polieren* = Sw. *polera* = Dan. *polere*) = Sp. *pulir*, OSp. *polir* = Pg. *polir* = It. *polire, pulire*, < L. *polire*, polish, make smooth. Cf. *polite*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and glossy, as a surface of marble, wood, etc., whether by rubbing or by coating with varnish, etc., or in both ways. Polishing is often done with the object of bringing out the color and markings of the material, as of colored marble, agate, jasper, etc., and richly veined wood.

Bryght *y-pullished* youre table knyve, semely in syȝt to sene;
And thy spones fayre y-wasche; ye wote welle what y meenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

The whiteness and smoothness of the excellent pargeting was a thing I much observed, being almost as even and *polished* as if it had been of marble.
Evelyn, Diary, Rome, Nov. 10, 1644.

2. Figuratively, to render smooth, regular, uniform, etc.; remove roughness, inelegance, etc., from; especially, to make elegant and polite.

Rules will help, if they be laboured and *polished* by practice. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 247.

Such elegant entertainments as these would *polish* the town into judgment in their gratifications.
Steele, Spectator, No. 370.

3. To beat; chastise; punish. [Slang.]—**To polish off**, to finish off quickly, as a dinner, a contest, or an adversary, etc. [Slang.]

I fell them [the Sepoys] in against the wall, and told some Sikhs who were handy to *polish* them *off*. This they did immediately, shooting and bayoneting them.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 296.

=**Syn.** I. To burnish, furbish, brighten, rub up.—2. To civilize.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become smooth; receive a gloss; take a smooth and glossy surface.

A kind of steel . . . which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 849.

2. Figuratively, to become smooth, regular, uniform, elegant, or polite.

polish[1] (pol′ish), *n.* [< *polish*[1], *v.*] 1. Smoothness of surface, produced either by friction or by the application of some varnish, or by both means combined. *Polish* denotes a higher degree of smoothness than *gloss*, and often a smoothness produced by the application of some liquid, as distinguished from that produced by friction alone.

Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins. *Newton*, Opticks.

It never seems to have occurred to Waller that it is the substance of what you polish, and not the *polish* itself, that insures duration. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 396.

2. A substance used to give smoothness or to help in giving smoothness to any surface. See *French polish, varnish-polish*, etc., below.—3. Smoothness; regularity; elegance; refinement; especially, elegance of style or manners.

What are these wondrous civilizing arts,
This Roman *polish*, and this smooth behaviour?
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

As for external *polish*, or mere courtesy of manner, he never possessed more than a tolerably educated bear.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, iv.

Black polish, the highest polish of iron or steel or other non-precious metal.—**French polish.** (*a*) A glossy surface produced by shellac dissolved in alcohol or similar liquid, applied with abundant friction. (*b*) A liquid application prepared by dissolving gum-shellac in alcohol, or an imitation of this. It is applied with a sponge or rag, and the surface is then rubbed very thoroughly, the operation being usually repeated two or three times.—**Shoe-polish**, a liquid or pasty compound which, when applied to the surface of leather and rubbed with a brush, imparts to the leather a black and polished surface.—**Stove-polish**, plumbago, or a composition of which plumbago is a considerable ingredient, which, when applied with benzin or a similar liquid, or with water, and brushed

with a broom or a stove-brush, imparts a black and polished surface to iron plates.—**Varnish-polish**, polish produced by a coat of varnish which covers the solid substance with a transparent coat, as distinguished from *French polish*, which is supposed to fill the pores only and to bring the surface to uniform smoothness.—**Wax-polish**. (*a*) A glossy surface produced by the application of a paste composed of wax and some liquid in which it is dissolved or partly dissolved. It requires hard and constant rubbing, and frequent renewal. (*b*) The paste by which such a polish is produced.

Polish[2] (pō'lish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pole*[3] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. D. *Poolsch*, G. *Polnisch*, Sw. Dan. *Polsk*, Pol. *Polski*, Polish.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Poland, a country of Europe, or to its inhabitants.—**Polish berry**, *Porphyrophora polonica*, a bark-louse or scale-insect very similar to the kermes-berry, furnishing a kind of cochineal used as a red dyestuff in parts of Russia, Turkey, and Armenia.—**Polish checkers** or **draughts**. See *checker*[1], 3.—**Polish manna**. Same as *manna-seeds*.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Poles. It is a Slavic language belonging to the western division, nearly allied to Bohemian (Czech), and is spoken by about 10,000,000 persons in western Russia, eastern Prussia, and eastern Austria.

2. Same as *Polish checkers*.

> Can you play at draughts, *polish*, or chess?
> *Brooke*, Fool of Quality.

3. A highly ornamental breed of the domestic hen, characterized especially by the large globular crest, and in most varieties having also a full muff or beard. Among the principal varieties are the white, the silver-, gold-, and buff-laced, and the white-crested black Polish, the last presenting an especially striking appearance from the contrast of their large white crests and glossy-black body-plumage.

polishable (pol'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *polish*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of taking a polish: thus, marble is *polishable*, and may be defined as a *polishable* crystalline limestone.

polished (pol'isht), *p. a.* 1. Made smooth by polishing. (*a*) Smooth; perfectly even: as, *polished* plate-glass. (*b*) Made smooth and lustrous by friction or by covering with polish or varnish. See cut under *conglomerate*.

> Fro that Temple, towardes the Southe, right nyghe, is the Temple of Salomon, that is righte fair and wel *pollissht*. *Maundeville*, Travels, p. 88.

> Gentleman in white pantaloons, *polished* boots, and Berlins. *Forster*, Dickens, II. 259.

2. Having naturally a smooth, lustrous surface, like that produced by polishing; specifically, in *entom.*, smooth and shining, but without metallic luster.

> Bright *polish'd* amber precious from its size,
> Or forms the fairest fancy could devise.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 110.

3. Brought by training or elaboration to a condition void of roughness, irregularity, imperfections, or inelegances; carefully elaborated; especially, elegant; refined; polite.

> The Babylonians were a people the most *polished* after the Egyptians. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 428.

> The frivolous work of *polished* idleness.
> *Sir J. Mackintosh*, Works, I. 235.

> Those large and catholic types of human nature which are familiarly recognisable in every *polished* community.
> *Bulwer*, Misc. Prose Works, I. 121.

> His [Shaftesbury's] cold and monotonous though exquisitely *polished* dissertations have fallen into general neglect, and find few readers and exercise no influence.
> *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 190.

4†. Purified; absolved.

> I halde the *polysed* of that plyȝt, & pured as clene
> As thou hadez neuer forfeted, sythen thou watz fyrst borne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2393.

polisher (pol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which polishes. Specifically—(*a*) A workman whose occupation is the polishing of wood, marble, or other substances.

> The skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

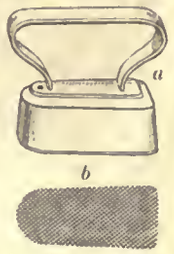
(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a steel tool of rounded form, used for rubbing and polishing leather on book-covers.

polishing-bed (pol'ish-ing-bed), *n.* A machine for smoothing and polishing the surface of stone by the attrition of rubbers. These, for plane surfaces, are wooden blocks covered with felt, and are charged with emery in the first stages of the operation and with putty-powder for finishing. Rubbers for moldings are formed of old bagging cut into strips, folded, and nailed to blocks in such a way as to present edges or folds of the cloth to enter into the hollows of the moldings.

polishing-cask (pol'ish-ing-kâsk), *n.* A tumbling- or rolling-barrel in which light articles of metal are placed with some polishing-powder, and cleaned and burnished by attrition against one another. A similar apparatus is used for polishing grained gunpowder.

polishing-disk (pol'ish-ing-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, one of a number of small instruments of different shapes and sizes for polishing the surfaces of teeth, dentures, or fillings; a small polishing-wheel. They are rotated by means of a drill-stock, and used with a fine polishing-powder. Disks of sandpaper or emery-paper are also used.

polishing-hammer (pol'ish-ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer with a polished face, for the fine dressing of metal plates. Compare *planishing-hammer*.



Laundry Polishing-iron. *a*, polishing-iron; *b*, polishing-surface.

polishing-iron (pol'ish-ing-i'ėrn), *n.* 1. A burnishing-tool for polishing the covers of books.—2. A laundry-iron for polishing shirt-fronts, collars, cuffs, and other starched pieces. It sometimes has a convex face.

polishing-jack (pol'ish-ing-jak), *n.* A polishing-machine armed with a lignum-vitæ slicker, for polishing leather when considerable pressure is required. *E. H. Knight.*

polishing-machine (pol'ish-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine which operates a rubbing-surface for bringing to a polish the surfaces of materials or articles to which a polish is desired to be given, as in polishing metals, stone, glass, wood, horn, or articles made from these or other materials. The rubbing may be reciprocatory or rotary; or it may be irregular, as where small articles are polished by the tumbling process, in a rotating cylinder containing abrasive or smoothing substances. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for grinding and polishing plate-glass. In one form of glass-polishing machine, the plate is supported on a bed which has a slow reciprocating motion, and the polishing is effected by rubbers carried in a frame moved by a reciprocating arm. The rubbing-surfaces are of felt. Moist sand and afterward different grades of emery are used for grinding. The polishing-powder is Venetian pink, and is used with water. The final polish is given by hand with tripoli, crocus, or dry putty-powder. (*b*) In *stone-working*, a polishing-bed. (*c*) In *agri.* and *milling*, a machine for removing by trituration the inner cuticle of rice or barley; a whitening-machine. (*d*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or burnishing cotton threads by brushing after the sizing. (*e*) In *wood-working*, a machine for smoothing wood surfaces, employing an emery-wheel, or a wheel armed with sand-paper or emery-paper.

polishing-mill (pol'ish-ing-mil), *n.* A lap of metal (lead, iron, or copper), leather, list, or wood used by lapidaries in polishing gems.

> Thus we have the slitting-mill, the roughing-mill, the smoothing-mill, and the *polishing-mill*, all generally of metal. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 197.

polishing-paste (pol'ish-ing-pāst), *n.* Polish of any kind made in the form of a paste.

polishing-powder (pol'ish-ing-pou'dėr), *n.* 1. Any pulverized material used to impart a smooth surface by abrasive or wearing action, as corundum, emery, Venetian pink, crocus, tripoli, putty-powder, or oxid of tin for glass-polishing; whiting for cleaning and polishing mirrors and window-glass; corundum, emery, and the dust of diamonds, sapphires, and rubies for lapidaries' work; corundum, emery, pumice-stone, rottenstone, chalk, rouge, and whiting for metals; and pumice-stone for wood. Powders which, like plumbago and its various compounds, adhere to other surfaces to form a superimposed polished surface are generally called *polishes*, as stove-polish.

Specifically—2. Same as *plate-powder*.

polishings (pol'ish-ingz), *n. pl.* The fine particles removed from a surface by polishing; particularly, the dust produced in polishing articles made from precious metals, which is saved, and reduced again to concrete form; also, particularly, the dust produced in cutting hard precious stones, which is saved, and used for arming tools in lapidary work.

polishing-slate (pol'ish-ing-slāt), *n.* 1. A slate, usually gray or yellow, composed of microscopic infusoria, found in the coal-measures of Bohemia and in Auvergne in France, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals.—2. A kind of whetstone used for sharpening or polishing the edges of tools after grinding on a revolving grindstone.

polishing-snake (pol'ish-ing-snāk), *n.* A kind of serpentine quarried near the river Ayr in Scotland, and formerly used for polishing the surfaces of lithographic stones.

polishing-stone (pol'ish-ing-stōn), *n.* Same as *polishing-slate*.—**Blue polishing-stone**, a dark slate of uniform density, used by jewelers, clock-makers, silversmiths, etc.—**Gray polishing-stone**, a slate similar in character to the blue, but paler and of coarser texture. See *honestone* and *hone*[1].

polishing-tin (pol'ish-ing-tin), *n.* A thin plate of tinned iron, usually the full size of the leaf, placed between the cover and first leaf and between the cover and last leaf of a book, to prevent the progress of dampness in a newly pasted-up book, and to keep the linings smooth.

polishing-wheel (pol'ish-ing-hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel armed with some kind of abrasive material, as sandpaper, emery, corundum, etc., and used for smoothing rough surfaces.—2. A wheel having its perimeter covered with leather, felt, cotton, or other soft smoothing material, for bringing partly polished surfaces to a fine degree of polish. See *emery-wheel*, *buff-wheel*, etc.

polishment (pol'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *polissement*; as *polish* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *poliment* = Sp. *pulimento* = Pg. *polimento* = It. *pulimento*.] 1. The act of polishing.—2. The condition of being polished.

> In the mind nothing of true celestial and virtuous tendency could be, or abide, without the *polishment* of art and the labour of searching after it.
> *Waterhouse*, Apology for Learning (1653), p. 5. (*Latham.*)

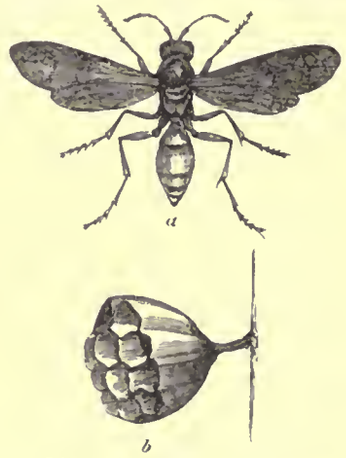
[Rare in both senses.]

polish-powder (pol'ish-pou'dėr), *n.* Same as *polishing-powder*.

polissoir (F. pron. po-lē-swor'), *n.* [F., < *polir*, polish: see *polish*[1].] In *glass-manuf.*, an implement, consisting of a smooth block of wood with a rod of iron for a handle, used for flattening sheet-glass while hot on the polishing-stone. Also called *flattener*.

> The flattener now applies another instrument, a *polissoir*, or rod of iron furnished at the end with a block of wood. *Glass-making*, p. 129.

Polistes (pō-lis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *πολιστής*, founder of a city, < *πολίζειν*, build a city, < *πόλις*, a city: see *police*.] A genus of social wasps of the family *Vespidæ*, containing long-bodied black species with subpedunculate abdomen and wings folding in repose. They have the abdomen subsessile or subpetiolate, long, and fusiform.


Polistes rubiginosus. *a*, wasp; *b*, nest.

and the metathorax as long as broad, and oblique above; the basal nervure joins the subcostal at the base of the stigma. It is a large genus of variable species, which build combs or a series of paper cells in sheltered places, chiefly on rafters, without a complete covering. *P. gallicus* is a common European species. *P. rubiginosus* is common in North America.

polite (pō-līt'), *a.* [= F. *poli* = Sp. *pulido* = Pg. *polido* = It. *pulito*, *polito*, < L. *politus*, polished, polite, pp. of *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] 1†. Polished; smooth; lustrous; bright.

> Where there is a perfeyte mayster prepared in tyme, . . . the brightnes of . . . science appereth *polite* and clere.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 23.

> *Polite* bodies, as looking-glasses.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 731.

2. Polished, refined, or elegant in speech, manner, or behavior; well-bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging: said of persons or their speech or behavior, etc.: as, *polite* society; he was very *polite*.

> The court of Turin is reckoned the most splendid and *polite* of any in Italy; but by reason of its being in mourning, I could not see it in its magnificence.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 507.

> He is just *polite* enough to be able to be very unmannerly with a great deal of good breeding.
> *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

3. Polished or refined in style, or employing such a style: now rarely applied to persons: as, *polite* learning; *polite* literature (that is, belles-lettres).

> Some of the finest treatises of the most *polite* Latin and Greek writers are in dialogue, as many very valuable pieces of French, Italian, and English appear in the same dress.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

> He [Cicero] had . . . gone through the studies of humanity and the *politer* letters with the poet Archias.
> *Middleton*, Cicero (ed. 1755), I. 36.

> The study of *polite* literature is generally supposed to include all the liberal arts. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

=Syn. 2. *Civil*, *Polite*, *Courteous*, *Urbane*, *Complaisant*, gracious, affable, courtly, gentlemanly, ladylike. *Civil*, literally, applies to one who fulfils the duty of a citi-

zen; it may mean simply not rude, or observant of the external courtesies of intercourse, or quick to do and say gratifying and complimentary things. *Polite* applies to one who shows a polished civility, who has a higher training in ease and gracefulness of manners; politeness is a deeper, more comprehensive, more delicate, and perhaps more genuine thing than civility. *Polite*, though much abused, is becoming the standard word for the bearing of a refined and kind person toward others. *Courteous*, literally, expresses that style of politeness which belongs to courts: a *courteous* man is one who is gracefully respectful in his address and manner — one who exhibits a union of dignified complaisance and kindness. The word applies to all sincere kindness and attention. *Urbane*, literally city-like, expresses a sort of politeness which is not only sincere and kind, but peculiarly suave and agreeable. *Complaisant* applies to one who pleases by being pleased, or obliges and is polite by yielding personal preferences; it may represent mere fawning, but generally does not. See *genteel*.

A man of sober life,
Fond of his friend, and *civil* to his wife.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 189.

A *polite* country esquire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would serve a courtier for a week.
Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

Like a very queen herself she bore
Among the guests, and *courteous* was to all.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 303.

So I the world abused — in fact, to me
Urbane and *civil* as a world could be.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 169.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment to her complexion, her blonde hair, or her beautiful eyes, whichever it might be. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

polite† (pō-līt′), *v. t.* [< L. *politus*, pp. of *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1], *r.*] To polish; refine.

Those exercises . . . which *polite* men's spirits, and which abate the uneasiness of life.
Ray, Works of Creation, i.

politely (pō-līt′li), *adv.* 1†. Smoothly; with a polished surface.

The goodly Walks *politely* paved were
With Alabaster. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 195.

2. In a polite manner; with elegance of manners; courteously.

politeness (pō-līt′nes), *n.* 1. The character of being polite; smoothness; polish; finish; elegance.

Here was the famous Dan. Heinsius, whom I so long'd to see, as well as the Elzivirian printing house and shop, renown'd for the *politeness* of the character and editions of what he has publish'd through Europe.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

Nay, persons of quality of the softer sex, and such of them as have spent their time in well-bred company, shew us that this plain, natural way, without any study or knowledge of grammar, can carry them to a great degree of elegance and *politeness* in the language.
Locke, Education, § 168.

2. Good breeding; polish or elegance of mind or manners; refinement; culture; ease and grace of behavior or address; courteousness; complaisance; obliging attentions.

All the men of wit and *politeness* were immediately up in arms through indignation. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

A foreigner is very apt to conceive an idea of the ignorance or *politeness* of a nation from the turn of their public monuments and inscriptions.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Forgetting *politeness* in his sullen rage, Malone pushed into the parlour before Miss Keeldar.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

=**Syn.** 2. Courtesy, civility, urbanity, suavity, courtliness. See *polite*.

politesse (pol-i-tes′), *n.* [< F. *politesse* = Pg. *polidez*, < It. *pulitezza*, politeness, < *pulito*, polite: see *polite*.] Politeness.

I insisted upon presenting him with a single sous, merely for his *politesse*. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 37.

politic (pol′i-tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Formerly also *politick*, *politique*; < F. *politique* = Sp. *político* = Pg. It. *politico* (cf. D. G. *politisch* = Sw. Dan. *politisk*), < L. *politicus*, < Gr. πολιτικός, of or pertaining to citizens or the state, civic, civil, < πολίτης, a citizen, < πόλις, a city: see *police*, *policy*[1], *polity*. II. *n.* < F. *politique* = Sp. *político* = Pg. It. *politico*, < ML. *politicus*, m., < Gr. πολιτικός, a politician, statesman; from the adj. As an abstract noun (in E. in pl. *politics*), F. *politique* = Sp. *política* = Pg. It. *politica* = D. *politiek* = G. Sw. Dan. *politik*, < L. *politica*, < Gr. πολιτική, the science of politics, neut. pl. πολιτικά, political affairs, politics; fem. or neut. pl. of πολιτικός, adj., pertaining to the state: see above.] I. *a.* 1†. Of or pertaining to politics, or the science of government; having to do with politics.

I will be proud, I will read *politic* authors.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5, 174.

2†. Of or pertaining to civil as distinguished from religious or military affairs; civil; political.

When the Orater shall practize his scholiers in the exercize thereof, he shall chiefly do yt in Orations made in English, both *politique* and militare.
Sir H. Gilbert, Queene Elyzabethes Achademy (E. E. T. S., [extra ser., III. i. 2).

He made Religion conform to his *politick* interests.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Hence — 3†. Of or pertaining to officers of state; official; state.

I hope
We shall be call'd to be examiners,
Wear *politic* gowns garded with copper lace,
Making great faces full of fear and office.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

4. That constitutes the state; consisting of citizens: as, the body *politic* (that is, the whole body of the people as constituting a state).

We, . . . the loyal subjects of . . . King James, . . . do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body *politick*.
Covenant of Plymouth Colony, in New England's Memorial, p. 37.

5. Existing by and for the state; popular; constitutional.

The *politic* royalty of England, distinguished from the government of absolute kingdoms by the fact that it is rooted in the desire and institution of the nation, has its work set in the task of defence against foreign foes in the maintenance of internal peace. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 365.

6. In keeping with policy; wise; prudent; fit; proper; expedient: applied to actions, measures, etc.

This land was famously enrich'd
With *politic* grave counsel.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 20.

It would be *politic* to use them with ceremony.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

Pillage and devastation are seldom *politic*, even when they are supposed to be just.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 130.

7. Characterized by worldly wisdom or craftiness; subtle; crafty; scheming; cunning; artful: applied to persons or their devices: as, a *politic* prince.

I have flattered a lady; I have been *politic* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 46.

Carthaginian Hannibal, that stout
And *politicke* captaine.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

It is not quite clear that Xenophon was honest in his credulity; his fanaticism was in some degree *politic*.
Macaulay, History.

Body politic. See def. 4 and *body*. =**Syn.** 6 and 7. Discreet, wary, judicious, shrewd, wily. *Political* goes with *politics* and the older meaning of *polity*; *politic* chiefly with the lower meaning of *policy*. See *policy*[1].

II.† *n.* A politician.

Every sect of them hath a diverse posture, or cringe, by themselves, which cannot but move derision in worldlings and depraved *politics*, who are apt to contemn holy things.
Bacon, Unity in Religion (ed. 1887).

political (pō-lit′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *political*; as *politic* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to politics, or the science of government; treating of polity or government: as, *political* authors.

The malice of *political* writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters . . . to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation.
Junius, Letters, iii.

2. Possessing a definite polity or system of government; administering a definite polity.

The next assertion is that, in every independent *political* community, that is, in every independent community neither in a state of nature on the one hand nor a state of anarchy on the other, the power of using or directing the irresistible force stored up in the society resides in some person or combination of persons who belong to the society themselves.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 358.

3. Relating to or concerned in public policy and the management of the affairs of the state or nation; of or pertaining to civil government, or the enactment of laws and the administration of civil affairs: as, *political* action; *political* rights; a *political* system; *political* parties; a *political* officer.

The distinct nationalities that composed the empire [Rome], gratified by perfect municipal and by perfect intellectual freedom, had lost all care for *political* freedom.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 310.

Within any territory which appears on the map as a Roman province there was a wide difference of *political* conditions; all that appears geographically as the province was not in the provincial condition.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 321.

4†. Politic; sagacious; prudent; artful; skilful.

I cannot beget a project with all my *political* brain yet.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

Orthodox school in political economy, that school of economists which follows the doctrines laid down by Adam Smith, Ricardo, J. S. Mill, and their disciples. — **Political arithmetic.** See *arithmetic*. — **Political assessments.** See *assessment*. — **Political economist**, one who is versed in political economy; a teacher or writer on economic subjects; an economist. — **Political economy**, the science of the laws and conditions which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of all products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, that have an exchangeable value; the science of the material welfare of human beings, particularly in modern society, considered with reference to labor, and the production, distribution, and accumulation of wealth. It includes a knowledge of the conditions which affect the existence and prosperity of useful industry, and the laws or generalizations which are deduced from an observation of the relations between the industrial and commercial methods of a people and their prosperity and physical well-being. The principal topics discussed in political economy are — (1) labor (including the distinction between productive and unproductive labor), wages, increase of population (or the Malthusian doctrine), production on a large or on a small scale, strikes, etc.; (2) capital, including interest, risk, wages of superintendence, credit, etc.; (3) rent; (4) money, or the circulating medium of exchange; (5) competition and governmental interference with the natural course of trade; (6) value, including price, cost of production, and the relative demand and supply; (7) international trade, including the questions of free trade and protection; (8) the influence of government upon economic relations; and (9) the progress of civilization. — **Political geography.** See *geography*. — **Political law**, that part of jurisprudence which relates to the organization and polity of states, and their relations to each other and to their citizens and subjects. — **Political liberty, power**, etc. See the nouns. — **Political science**, the science of politics, including the consideration of the form of government, of the principles that should underlie it, of the extent to which it should intervene in public and private affairs, of the laws it establishes considered in relation to their effects on the community and the individual, of the intercourse of citizen with citizen as members of a state or political community, etc. — **Political verse**, in *medieval* and *modern Greek poetry*, a verse composed without regard to quantity and always having an accent on the next to the last syllable. The name is especially given to a verse of fifteen syllables, an accentual iambic tetrameter catalectic. Lord Byron has compared with this measure the English line,

"A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters."

This is the favorite meter in modern Greek poetry. *Political* in this connection means 'common,' 'usual,' 'ordinary.' =**Syn.** See *politic*.

II. *n.* 1. A political officer or agent, as distinguished from military, commercial, and diplomatic officers or agents; specifically, in India, an officer of the British government who deals with native states or tribes and directs their political affairs. — 2. A political offender or prisoner.

As the *politicals* in this part of the fortress are all persons who have not yet been tried, the [Russian] Government regards it as extremely important that they shall not have an opportunity to secretly consult one another.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 528.

politicalism (pō-lit′i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *political* + *-ism*.] Political zeal or partisanship.

politically (pō-lit′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a political manner; with relation to the government of a nation or state; as regards politics. — 2†. In a politic manner; artfully; with address; politicly.

The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

politicaster (pō-lit′i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *politicastro*; as *politic*, *n.*, + *-aster*.] A petty politician; a pretender to political knowledge or influence.

We may infallibly assure our selves that it will as well agree with Monarchy, though all the Tribe of Aphorismers and *Politicasters* would perswade us there be secret and misterious reasons against it.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

politician (pol-i-tish′an), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *polititian*, *polititien*; < F. *politicien*, a politician; as *politic* + *-ian*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one who is skilled in politics.

The first *polititiens*, deuising all expedient meanes for th' establishment of Common wealth, to hold and containe the people in order and duety.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

He is the greater and deeper *politician* that can make other men the instruments of his will and ends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 169.

2. One who occupies himself with politics; one who devotes himself to public affairs or to the promotion of the interests of a political party; one who is practically interested in politics; in a bad sense, one who concerns himself with public affairs not from patriotism or public spirit, but for his own profit or that of his friends, or of a clique or party.

This is the masterpiece of a modern *politician*, how to qualify and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks; how rapine may serve itself with the fair and honourable pretences of public good; how the puny law may be brought under the wardship and control of lust and will: in which attempt if they fall short, then must a su-

perficial colour of reputation by all means, direct or indirect, be gotten to wash over the unsightly bruise of honour. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A *politician*, where factions run high, is interested not for the whole people, but for his own section of it. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

A sincere Utilitarian, therefore, is likely to be an eager *politician*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 459.

3†. A politic or crafty person; a petty and generally an unscrupulous schemer; a trickster.

The Diuell . . . was noted . . . to be a greedie pursuer of newes, and so famous a *politician* in purchasing that Hell, which at the beginning was but an obscure village, is now become a huge citie, whervnto all countreys are tributarie. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

The *politician*, whose very essence lies in this, that he is a person ready to do any thing that he apprehends for his advantage, must first of all be sure to put himself into a state of liberty as free and large as his principles, and so to provide elbow-room enough for his conscience to lay about it, and have its free play in. *South*, Sermons (1737), I. 324.

Pot-house politician, a politician of low aims and motives; a professional politician, ignorant, irresponsible, and often venal: so called from the favorite resorts of such men. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. This word has degenerated so as generally to imply that the person busies himself with partizanship, low arts, and petty management, leaving the enlightened and high-minded service of the state to the *statesman*. A man, however, would not properly be called a *statesman* unless he were also of eminent ability in public affairs.

The Eastern *politicians* never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too; but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things. *Burke*, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

II. *a.* 1†. Politic; using artifice.

Your ill-meaning *politician* lords. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1195.

2. Of or pertaining to politicians or their methods. [Rare.]

A turbulent, discoloured, and often unsavory sea of political or rather *politician* quasi-social life. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 155.

politicise, *v. i.* See *politicize*.

politicist (pō-lit'i-sist), *n.* [< *politic* + *-ist*.] A student or observer of politics; one who writes upon subjects relating to politics. [Rare.]

politicize (pō-lit'i-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *politicized*, ppr. *politicizing*. [< *politic* + *-ize*.] To occupy one's self with politics; discuss political questions. Also spelled *politicise*.

But while I am *politicising*, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter. *Walpole*, To Mann (1758). (*Davies.*)

Politicizing sophists threaten to be a perfect curse to India. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 711.

politicly (pol'i-tik-li), *adv.* In a politic manner; artfully; cunningly.

politico†, *n.* [< Sp. *politico* = It. *politico*, a politician: see *politic*, *n.*] A politician; hence, one whose conduct is guided by considerations of policy rather than principle.

He is counted cunning, a meere *politico*, a time-server, an hypocrite. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 256. (*Davies.*)

politics (pol'i-tiks), *n.* [Early mod. E. *politicks*, *polytykes*; pl. of *politic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The science or practice of government; the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity. *Politics*, in its widest extent, is both the science and the art of government, or the science whose subject is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science. In other words, it is the theory and practice of obtaining the ends of civil society as perfectly as possible. The subjects which political science comprises have been arranged under the following heads: (1) natural law; (2) abstract politics — that is, the object or end of a state, and the relations between it and individual citizens; (3) political economy; (4) the science of police, or municipal regulation; (5) practical politics, or the conduct of the immediate public affairs of a state; (6) history of politics; (7) history of the political systems of foreign states; (8) statistics; (9) positive law relating to state affairs, commonly called constitutional law; (10) practical law of nations; (11) diplomacy; (12) the technical science of politics, or an acquaintance with the forms and style of public business in different countries.

Hence the stress which Utilitarians are apt to lay on social and political activity of all kinds, and the tendency which Utilitarian ethics have always shewn to pass over into *politics*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 459.

Machiavelli . . . founded the science of *politics* for the modern world by concentrating thought upon its fundamental principles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 150.

2. In a narrower and more usual sense, the art or vocation of guiding or influencing the policy of a government through the organization of a party among its citizens — including, therefore, not only the ethics of government, but more especially, and often to the exclusion of ethical principles, the art of influencing public opinion, attrseting and marshaling voters, and obtaining and distributing public patronage, so far as the possession of offices may depend upon the political opinions or political services of individuals; hence, in an evil sense, the schemes and intrigues of political parties, or of cliques or individual politicians: as, the newspapers were full of *politics*.

When we say that two men are talking *politics*, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question. *F. W. Robertson.*

I always hated *politics* in the ordinary sense of the word, and I am not likely to grow fonder of them. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. Political opinions; party connection or preference.

Politics, like religion, are matters of faith on which reason says as little as possible. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 85.

politien†, *n.* See *polician*.

Politique (pol-i-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *politique*: see *politic*.] In *French hist.*, a member of a party, formed soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572), which aimed at the reconciliation of the Huguenots and the Catholics.

At Court three great parties were contending for power in the King's name — the Guises, the Reformers, and the *Politiques*. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 21.

The middle party, the *Politiques* of Europe — the English, that is, and the Germans — sent help to Henry, by means of which he was able to hold his own in the north-west and south-west throughout 1591. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 564.

polititious†, *a.* [For **politicious*, < *politic* + *-ious*.] Politic: crafty.

The *polititious* Walker
By an intreague did quail them again.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

politize† (pol'i-tīz), *v.* [< *polit-y* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To play the politician; act in a politic manner.

Let us not, for feare of a scarecrow, or else through hatred to be reform'd, stand hankering and *politizing* when God with spread hands testifies to us. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *trans.* To educate in politics or in polity; make a politician or politicians of. [Rare.]

Its inhabitants [the state's] must be *politized*, for they [according to Feuerbach], all of them, constitute the polis. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 116.

polisture† (pol'i-tūr), *n.* [= D. *politoer*, *polituur* = G. Dan. *politur* = Sw. *politur*, *polityr*, < OF. *politure* = Pg. *polidura* = It. *politura*, *pulitura*, < L. *politura*, a polishing, < *polire*, polish: see *polish*[1].] Polish; the gloss given by polishing.

The walls are brick, plaster'd over with such a composition as for strength and *politure* resembles white marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

polity (pol'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *politie*, *policie*, etc., < L. *politia*, < Gr. πολιτεία, polity, policy, the state: see *policy*[1], the same word in another form.] 1. Government; form, system, or method of government: as, civil *polity*; ecclesiastical *polity*.

To our purpose therefore the name of Church-*Polity* will better serve, because it containeth both government and also whatsoever besides belongeth to the ordering of the Church in public. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

They alledge 1. That the Church government must be conformable to the civill *politie*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Any body of persons forming a community governed according to a recognized system of government.—3†. Policy; art; management; scheme.

It was no *polity* of court,
Albe the place were charmed,
To let in earnest, or in sport,
So many Loves in, armed.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

=**Syn. 1.** See *policy*[1].

politzerize (pol'it-sėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *politzerized*, ppr. *politzerizing*. [Named after Adam *Politzer*, of Vienna.] To inflate the Eustachian tube and tympanum of, by blowing into the anterior nares while the way down the pharynx is closed by the patient's swallowing at the instant of inflation. Also spelled *politzerise*.

polivet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulley*.

polk[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *poke*[1].

polk[2], *n.* [Cf. *pool*[1].] A pool. [Old and prov. Eng.]

polk[3] (pōlk), *v. i.* [< F. *polker*, dance the polka, < *polka*, polka: see *polka*.] To dance a polka. [Colloq.]

Gwendolen says she will not waltz or *polk*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

polka (pōl'kä), *n.* [< F. *polka* = G. *polka*, a polka, so called with ref. to the half-step prevalent in it, < Bohem. *pulka*, half; cf. Pol. *pol*, half, Russ. *polovina*, a half.] 1. A lively round dance which originated in Bohemia about 1830, and was soon after introduced into Austria, France, and England, where it immediately attained a remarkable popularity.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, and marked by a capricious accent on the second beat, frequently followed by a rest.—**Polka mazurka**, a modification of the mazurka to the movement of a polka.

polka-dot (pōl'kä-dot), *n.* In textile fabrics, a pattern of round dots or spots, especially in printed stuffs for women's wear.

polka-gauze (pōl'kä-gâz), *n.* Gauze into which are woven spots or dots of more solid texture.

polka-jacket (pōl'kä-jak'et), *n.* A knitted jacket worn by women.

poll[1] (pōl), *n.* [Formerly also *pole*, *pol*; Sc. *pow*; < ME. *poll*, *pol*, head, list (AF. *poll*, list), < MD. *polle*, *pol*, also *bol*, the head, = LG. *polle*, the head, top of a tree, bulb, = Sw. dial. *pull*, the head, = Dan. *puld*, crown (of a hat); according to some, a variant or connection of *bowl*[1], etc.; according to Skeat, the same, by the occasional interchange of initial *p* and *k*, as Icel. *kollr*, top, shaven crown, = OSw. *kull*, *kulle*, crown of the head, Sw. *kulle*, crown, top, peak; cf. Ir. *coll*, head, neck, = W. *col*, peak, top, summit: cf. *kill*[1]. Hence *poll*[1], *v.*, *pollard*, etc.; in comp. *catchpoll*, etc.] 1. The head, or the rounded back part of the head, of a person; also, by extension, the head of an animal.

And preyen for the, *pol* bi *pol*.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 57.

His beard was as white as snow,
All flaxen was his *poll*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 196.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procured
Set down by the *poll*? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 9.

You shall sometimes see a man begin the offer of a salutation, and observe a forbidding air, or escaping eye, in the person he is going to salute, and stop short in the *poll* of his neck. *Steele* Spectator, No. 259.

Hence — 2. A person, an individual enumerated in a list. — 3. An enumeration or register of heads or persons, as for the imposition of a poll-tax, or the list or roll of those who have voted at an election. — 4. The voting or registering of votes at an election, or the place where the votes are taken: in the United States used chiefly in the plural: as, to go to the *poll*; the *polls* will close at four. — 5. A poll-tax.

According to the different numbers which from time to time shall be found in each jurisdiction upon a true and just account, the service of men and all charges of the war be borne by the *poll* [that is, by a tax of so much per head]. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 123.

When, therefore, in 1379, an immediate sum of money was required for "instant operations" on the continent, recourse was again had to a *poll*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 6.

6. The broad end or butt of a hammer.

Jake began pounding on it [the door] with the *poll* of an ax. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxv.

7. The chub or cheven, *Leuciscus cephalus*. Also called *pollard*. — **At the head of the poll**, in Great Britain, having the highest number of votes in an election: as, the Gladstonian candidate was *at the head of the poll*. — **Challenge to the polls.** See *challenge*, 9. — **Hours of Poll Act.** See *Elections Act*, under *election*.

poll[1] (pōl), *v.* [< *poll*[1], *n.* Cf. *kill*[1], *v.*, etym.] I. *trans.* 1. To remove the top or head of; hence, to cut off the tops of; lop; clip; also, to cut off the hair of; also, to cut, as hair; shear; cut closely; mow; also, to remove the horns of, as cattle: as, to *poll* tares, hair, wool, or grass.

So was it here in England till her Majesties most noble father, for diuers good respects, caused his owne head and all his Courtiers to be *polled*, and his beard to be cut short. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only *poll* their heads. Exek. xliv. 20.

Ev'ry man that wore long hair
Should *poll* him out of hand.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 294).

So may thy woods, oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green and (when she list) a golden hair.
Donne, Letters, To Mr. J. P.

Since this *polling* and shaving world crept up, locks were locked up, and hair fell to decay. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 88.

2. In *law*, to cut even without indenting, as a deed executed by one party. See *deed poll*, under *deed*.

A deed made by one party only is not indented, but *polled* or shaved quite even, and therefore called a deed-poll, or a single deed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

3. To rob; plunder; despoil, as by excessive taxation. [In this sense associated with, and perhaps suggested by, the synonymous *pill*[1].]

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness among the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

Great man in office may securely rob whole provinces, undo thousands, pill and *poll*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 41.

4. To enumerate one by one; enroll in a list or register, as for the purpose of levying a poll-tax.—**5.** To pay, as a personal tax.

The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 268.

6. To canvass or ascertain the opinion of.

I believe you might have *polled* the North, and had a response, three to one: "Let the Union go to pieces, rather than yield one inch."
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 379.

7. To receive at the polls: as, A *polled* only 50 votes; also, to cast at the polls: as, a large vote was *polled*.—**8.** To vote at the polls; bring to the polls.

And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.
Tickell, From a Lady to a Gentleman at Avignon.

The Greenbackers in 1880 *polled* 307,740 votes in the whole country. *The Nation*, July 31, 1884, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To vote at a poll; record a vote, as an elector.

I should think it no honour to be returned to Parliament by persons who, thinking me destitute of the requisite qualifications, had yet been wrought upon by cajolery and importunity to *poll* for me in despite of their better judgment. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 251.

poll[2] (pol), *n.* [Abbr. of *Polly* (for *Molly*), a familiar form of *Mary* and a common name of parrots.] A parrot: also called *poll-parrot* and *polly*.

poll[3] (pol), *n.* [So called as being one of 'the many,' Gr. οἱ πολλοί, the many, pl. of πολίς, much, many: see *feel*[2].] A student at Cambridge University in England who merely takes a degree, but receives no honors; one who is not a candidate for honors.—**The poll**, such students collectively.—**Captain of the poll.** See *captain*.

Pollachius (po-lā′ki-us), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson; Bonaparte, 1846), < E. *pollack*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of gadoid fishes closely resembling *Gadus* proper, but having the lower jaw protrusive, with a rudimentary or obsolete barbel, and the teeth of the upper jaw subequal. It contains the true pollack and the green pollack, or coalfish, of the North Atlantic, both sometimes called *green-cod*, and *P. chalcogrammus* of the North Pacific. See cut under *coalfish*.

pollack, pollock (pol′ak, -ok), *n.* [Cf. D. G. *pollack* (< E.); < Gael. *pollag*, a whiting, = Ir. *pullog*, a pollack.] A fish of the genus *Pollachius*. The true pollack, of European waters only, is *P. pollachius* or *P. typus*, also called *green-cod*, *greenfish*, *greenling*, *laithe*, *laits*, *leeat*, *leet*, *leets*, *lythe*, *lob*, *skeet*, and *whiting-pollack*. The green pollack of Atlantic waters, both European and American, is a closely related species, *P. virens* or *P. carbonarius*, called *coalfish* (and by many other names) in England. Both these fishes are greenish-brown above, with the sides and the belly silvery, the lateral line pale, and the fins mostly pale; but the true pollack has a much more projecting under jaw, the snout twice as long as the eye, the vent more in advance (being below the anterior half of the first dorsal fin), and the first anal fin much longer. The pollack of Pacific waters, *P. chalcogrammus*, is more decidedly different. Like the cod, hake, and haddock, the pollacks are among the important food-fishes of the family *Gadidæ*.

poll-adz (pōl′adz), *n.* An adz with a striking-face on the head or poll, opposite the bit. *E. H. Knight*.

pollage† (pō′lāj), *n.* [< *poll*[1] + *-age*.] A poll-tax; hence, extortion.

It is unknowne to any man what minde Paul, the Bishop of Rome, beareth to us for delluering of our realme from his greuous bondage and *pollage*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 990.

pollam (pol′am), *n.* [Hind. (?).] A fief; a district held by a poligar. [Hindustan.]

pollan (pol′an), *n.* [= Sc. *powan*; cf. *pollack*.] The so-called fresh-water herring of Ireland, a variety of whitefish technically known as *Coregonus pollan*, found in the various loughs. The corresponding variety of the Scotch lochs is called *powan* and *vendace*. See *Coregonus* and *whitefish*.

pollarchy (pol′är-ki), *n.* [< Gr. πολίς, many (pl. οἱ πολλοί, the many), + ἀρχή, rule.] The rule of the many; government by the mob or masses. [Rare.]

A contest . . . between those representing oligarchical principles and the *pollarchy*.
W. H. Russell, My Diary, North and South, II. 340. (*Davies.*)

pollard (pol′ärd), *n.* [< *poll*[1] + *-ard*. In def. 2, < ME. *pollard*, AF. *pollard*.] **1.** A tree cut back nearly to the trunk, and thus caused to form a dense head of spreading branches, which are in turn cut for basket-making and fagot-wood. Willows and poplars especially are so treated.—**2.** A clipped coin. The term was applied especially to the counterfeits of the English silver penny imported into England by foreign merchants in the reign of Edward I.

He then returned into England, and so vnto London, where, by the aduyce of some of his counsayle, he sodeynly dampned certayne coynes of money, called *pollardes*, crocardes, and rosaries, and caused theym to be broughte vnto newe coynage to his great aduantage.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1350.

3. A polled animal, as a stag or an ox without horns.—**4.** Same as *poll*[1], 7.—**5.** A coarse product of wheat.

The coarsest of bran, vanailie called gurgeons, or *pollard*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 6.

pollard (pol′ärd), *v. t.* [< *pollard*, *n.*] To make a pollard of; convert (a tree) into a pollard by cutting off the head.

Elm and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut, . . . increases the bulk and circumference. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. ii.

pollax, pollaxe†, *n.* See *poleax*.

poll-book (pōl′bůk), *n.* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.

poll-clerk (pōl′klėrk), *n.* A clerk appointed to assist the presiding officer at an election. In British elections that officer may do by poll-clerks any act which he may do at a polling-station, except to arrest, eject, or exclude a person. In South Australia and Queensland the duties of a poll-clerk are to have charge of the ballots and furnish them to voters, as required of the ballot-clerk in New York and Massachusetts.

polled (pōld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *poll*[1], *v.*] **1.** Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut off.—**2.** Cropped; clipped; also, bald; shaven.

These *polled* locks of mine, . . . while they were long, were the ornament of my sex. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The *polled* bachelor. *Beau. and Fl.*

3. Having no horns or antlers: noting a stag or other deer that has cast its antlers, or a hornless breed of cattle, or an animal that has lost its horns or whose horns have been removed: as, a *polled* cow. Also called, in Scotland, *dodded*.

The Drumlanrig and Ardrossan herds are extinct. These herds were horned, the latter having latterly become *polled* on the introduction of *polled* bulls from Hamilton.
Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 789.

pollen (pol′en), *n.* [= F. *pollen* = Sp. *pólen* = Pg. *pollen* = It. *polline*, < NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, < L. *pollen* (*pollin-*), also *pollis* (*pollin-*), fine flour, mill-dust, also fine dust of other things; cf. Gr. πάλη, the finest meal.] A fine yellowish dust or powder produced in the anther of a flower (whence it is discharged when mature), which when magnified is found to consist of separate grains of definite size and shape; the male or fecundating element in flowering plants: the homologue of the microspore in cryptogams. The individual grains are usually single-celled and of a globular or oval form, but they may occasionally be composed of two or several cells, curiously irregular in shape. They are often beautifully ornamented with spines, angles, lines, etc., and while they are very uniform in the same species they often differ widely in different species or families. Pollen-grains are usually formed in fours by the division of the contents of mother-cells into two parts and these again into two parts. Each grain has two coats, the inner of which is called the *intine* and the outer the *extine*. See *pollen-tube*.

Grains of Pollen of (*a*) *Œnothera biennis*, (*b*) *Cichorium Intybus*, (*c*) *Hibiscus Moschatus*, (*d*) *Passiflora cærulea*, and (*e*) *Pinus sylvestris*.

pollen (pol′en), *v. t.* [< *pollen*, *n.*] To cover or dust with pollen; supply with pollen. *Tennyson*, Voyage of Maeldune.

pollenarious (pol-e-nā′ri-us), *a.* [Prop. **pollinarious*; < *pollen* (NL. *pollen*, *pollin-*) + *-arious*.] Consisting of pollen or meal.

pollenarium (pol-e-nā′ri-um), *n.* An erroneous form for *pollinarium*. *Hoffmann*.

pollenation (pol-e-nā′shon), *n.* Same as *pollenization*.

Experiments to show, by cross-*pollenations*, the relation between gonotropic irritability and appropriate nutrition upon the growth and direction of pollen-tubes.
Amer. Naturalist, XXIV. 369.

pollen-brush (pol′en-brush), *n.* The corbiculum of a bee. See cut under *corbiculum*.

pollen-catarrh (pol′en-ka-tär′), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

pollen-cell (pol′en-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or chamber of an anther in which pollen is developed.

pollen-chamber (pol′en-chām′bėr), *n.* In gymnosperms, the cavity at the apex of the ovule in which the pollen-grains lie after pollenization. It is beneath the integuments. Also called *pollinic chamber*.

pollen-fever (pol′en-fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *hay-fever*.

pollenger† (pol′en-jėr), *n.* [< **pollager*, < *poll*[1] + *-age* (cf. *pollage*) + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pollard*; and for the form, cf. *porringer*, etc.] **1.** A pollard tree. See quotation under *husband*, *n.*, 5.—**2.** Brushwood. *Tusser*, Husbandry, January.

pollen-grain (pol′en-grān), *n.* See *pollen*.

polleniferous (pol-e-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An erroneous form of *polliniferous*.

pollenization (pol′en-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pollenize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of supplying or impregnating with pollen.

pollenize (pol′en-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pollenized*, ppr. *pollenizing*. [< *pollen* + *-ize*.] To supply with pollen; impregnate with pollen.

pollen-mass (pol′en-mȧs), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *pollinium*.

The sterility of the flowers, when protected from the access of insects, depends solely on the *pollen-masses* not coming into contact with the stigma.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 29.

pollen-paste (pol′en-pāst), *n.* Pollen mixed with a little honey, as it is stored by bees for the sustenance of their young. Kneaded with more honey and with a secretion from the mouth of the insects, it becomes bee-bread.

pollen-plate (pol′en-plāt), *n.* In *entom.*, a flat or hollowed surface fringed with stiff hairs, used as a receptacle for pollen. These plates are found on the inner sides of the tibiæ and tarsi, or on the sides of the metathorax, of various species of bees. Those on the legs are called *corbiculæ*. See cut under *corbiculum*.

pollen-sac (pol′en-sak), *n.* The sac in which the pollen is produced; the anther-cell: the homologue of the microsporangium in cryptogams.

pollen-spore (pol′en-spōr), *n.* Same as *pollen-grain*. See *pollen*.

pollent (pol′ent), *a.* [< L. *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] Powerful; prevailing.

We had no arms or merely lawful ones,
An unimportant sword and blunderbuss,
Against a foe *pollent* in potency.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 100.

pollen-tube (pol′en-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, the tube through which the fecundating element is conveyed to the ovule. When a pollen-grain is deposited upon a fitting stigma, at a time when the stigmatic secretion is sufficiently abundant, it increases somewhat in size, and soon a tube (sometimes more than one) is thrust forth and passes immediately into the loose tissue of the stigmatic surface. The tube consists of a protrusion of the intine. During its descent the pollen-tube is slender, of about the same caliber throughout, and has extremely thin walls. It extends through the conducting tissue of the style, being nourished by the nutrient matter secreted from the cells of that tissue, until it at last reaches the cavity of the ovary and penetrates the micropyle of the ovule.

poller (pō′lėr), *n.* [Formerly also *powler*; < *poll*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who polls. (*a*) One who shaves persons or cuts their hair; a barber; a hair-dresser. [Rare.]

B. I know him not; is he a deaft barber?
G. O yea; why, he is mistress Lamia's *powder*.
Promos and Cassandra, v. 4. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) One who lops or polls trees. (*c*) A pillager; a plunderer; one who fleeces by exaction.

The *poller* and exacter of fees.
Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).

(*d*) One who registers voters; also, one who casts a vote at the polls.

pollet† (pol′et), *n.* [For **paulet*, for *epaulet*, q. v.] Same as *pollette*.

pollette† (pol′et), *n.* [For **paulette*, for *epaulette*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] The pauldron or epaulet worn with the suits of armor of the sixteenth century.

poll-evil (pōl′ē′vl), *n.* A swelling or aposteme on a horse's head, or on the nape of the neck between the ears. Formerly also *pole-evil*.

pollex (pol′eks), *n.*; pl. *pollices* (-i-sēz). [L., the thumb, the great toe, perhaps < *pollere*, be strong: see *pollent*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost digit of the hand or foot, when there are five; the thumb or the great toe, especially the thumb, the great toe being usually distinguished as *pollex pedis*, or *hallux*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The innermost digit of the fore limb only, when there are five; the digit that corresponds to the human thumb. (*b*) The thumb of a bird; the short digit bearing the alula or bastard wing, regarded as homologous with either the human thumb or the forefinger.—**Abductor longus pollicis.** Same as *extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Adductor pollicis pedis.** See *adductor*.—**Extensor brevis** or **minor pollicis.** Same as *extensor primi internodii pollicis*.—**Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.** See *extensor*.—**Extensor pollicis longus** or **major.** Same as *extensor secundi internodii pollicis*.—**Extensor primi internodii pollicis.** See *extensor*.—**Extensor pro-**

prius pollicis. See *extensor.*—**Extensor secundi internodii pollicis.** See *extensor.*—**Flexor longus pollicis.** See *flexor.*—**Pollex pedis,** the hallux.

pollical (pol'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), thumb, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pollex: as, the *pollical* muscles.—**First pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.* See *extensor.*—**Second pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor primi internodii pollicis.* See *extensor.*—**Third pollical extensor.** Same as *extensor secundi internodii pollicis.* See *extensor.*

Pollicata (pol-i-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pollicatus:* see *pollicate.*] In Illiger's classification (1811), the second order of mammals, containing those with apposable thumbs, consisting chiefly of the quadrumanous quadrupeds, but including also most of the marsupials.

pollicate (pol'i-kāt), *a.* [< NL. *pollicatus,* < L. *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb: see *pollex.*] Having thumbs; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pollicata.*

pollices, *n.* Plural of *pollex.*

pollicie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *policy*[1].

pollicitation (po-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollicitation* = Sp. *policitacion* = Pg. *pollicitação* = It. *pollicitazione;* < L. *pollicitatio(n-),* a promising, < *pollicitari,* promise, < *pollicēri,* hold forth, promise, < *por-,* forth, + *licēri,* bid for, offer.] 1. A promise; a voluntary engagement; also, a paper containing such an engagement.

It seems he granted this following *pollicitation* or promise. *Herbert,* Hist. Reign Hen. VIII., p. 220. (*Latham.*)

2. In *civil law,* a promise without mutuality; a promise not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made. As a general rule, such a promise could be revoked at any time before it was accepted, but a vow made in favor of a public or religious object was irrevocable from the moment it was made. This principle has been reaffirmed by the canon law. In some cases the promiser could be released from the effect of his vow by paying a fifth part of his property.

polligar, *n.* See *poligar.*

pollinar (pol'i-när), *a.* [< LL. *pollinaris* (L. *pollinarius*), belonging to fine flour, < L. *pollen* (*pollin-*), fine flour (NL. pollen): see *pollen.*] In *bot.,* covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen.

pollinarium (pol-i-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen (see *pollen*), + *-arium.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, same as *pollinium.* (*b*) In cryptogams, same as *cystidium.*

pollinate (pol'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pollinated,* ppr. *pollinating.* [< L. *pollen* (*pollin-*), fine flour (NL. pollen), + *-ate*[2].] In *bot.,* to convey pollen to the stigma of; pollenize. See *pollination.*

pollinated (pol'i-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pollinate* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.,* supplied with pollen: said of anthers.

pollination (pol-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollination;* as *pollinate* + *-ion.*] 1. In *bot.,* the supplying of pollen to the part of the female organ prepared to receive it, preliminary to fertilization. See *pollen-tube.*

By *pollination* is meant the conveyance of the pollen from the anthers to the stigma of Angiosperms or to the nucleus of Gymnosperms. *Sachs,* Botany (trans.), p. 429.

2. The fertilization of plants by the agency of insects that carry pollen from one flower to another.

pollinctor (po-lingk'tor), *n.* [L., < *pollingere,* pp. *pollinctus,* wash and prepare a corpse for the funeral pile.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

The Egyptians had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office: viz., a designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist, a *pollinctor* or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 177. (*Latham.*)

polling-booth (pō'ling-bōth), *n.* See *booth.*

polling-pence†, *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

polling-place (pō'ling-plās), *n.* A place in which votes are taken and recorded at an election.

polling-sheriff (pō'ling-sher'if), *n.* In Scotland, the presiding officer at a polling-place.

polling-station (pō'ling-stā'shon), *n.* Same as *polling-place.*

pollinia, *n.* Plural of *pollinium.*

pollinic (po-lin'ik), *a.* [< *pollen* (*pollin-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to pollen, or concerned with its conveyance from anther to stigma. *R. Bentley,* Botany, p. 765.—**Pollinic chamber.** Same as *pollen-chamber.*

polliniferous (pol-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pollinifère* = Pg. *pollinifero,* < NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Producing or containing pollen.—2. Bearing pollen: applied in zoölogy to the brushes, plates, etc., by which insects gather or transport pollen.

pollinigerous (pol-i-nij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen,* pollen, + L. *gerere,* carry.] 1. Fitted for collecting and carrying pollen; polliniferous.—2. Collecting and carrying pollen: a term applied to bees which collect pollen for the sustenance of their young.

pollinium (po-lin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pollinia* (-ä). [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen: see *pollen.*] In *bot.,* an agglutinated mass or body of pollen-grains, composed of all the grains of an anther-cell. A pollinium is especially characteristic of the families *Asclepiadaceæ* and *Orchideæ,* and is an adaptation for cross-fertilization by insect aid. Also called *pollen-mass, pollinarium.*

pollinivorous (pol-i-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + L. *vorare,* devour, eat.] Feeding upon pollen, as an insect.

pollinodial (pol-i-nō'di-al), *a.* [< *pollinodi-um* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* characteristic of, produced by, or resembling a polliuodium. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 426.

pollinodium (pol-i-nō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pollinodia* (-ä). [NL., < *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] In *bot.,* the male sexual organ in *Ascomycetes,* which, either directly or by means of an outgrowth, conjugates with the oögonium, or female sexual organ.

A second branch (termed the *pollinodium*) is formed in the immediate neighbourhood of the first.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 420.

pollinoid (pol'i-noid), *n.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] In *bot.,* the non-motile male organ in the *Florideæ* and *Ascomycetes:* the same, or nearly the same, as *pollinodium.*

pollinose (pol'i-nōs), *a.* [< NL. *pollen* (*pollin-*), pollen, + *-ose.*] In *entom.,* covered (as if with pollen) with a loose or light powdery substance, often of a yellow color.

polliwog, polliwig (pol'i-wog, -wig), *n.* [Also *pollywog, pollywig;* early mod. E. *polewigge;* < ME. *polewygle,* later *porwigle;* appar. < *poll*[1] + *wig(gle).*] A tadpole.

Tadpoles, *polewigges,* yongue frogs. *Florio,* p. 212.

Dame, what ails your ducks to die?
Eating o' *pollywigs,* eating o' *pollywigs.*
White's Specimen (1794), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

poll-mad (pōl'mad), *a.* [< *poll*[1] + *mad*[1].] Wrong in the head; crazy; mad or eager to the point of mental derangement. [Prov. Eng.]

pollman (pol'man), *n.*; pl. *pollmen* (-men). [< *poll*[3] + *man.*] A student at Cambridge University, England, who is a candidate for the ordinary degree and not for honors.

It is related of some Cambridge *pollman* that he was once so ill-advised as to desert a private tutor . . . in order to become the pupil of the eminent "Shilleto."
Academy, March 2, 1889.

poll-money† (pōl'mun'i), *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

pollock, *n.* See *pollack.*

poll-pick (pōl'pik), *n.* A form of pick in common use by miners in various parts of Great Britain. The form used in Cornwall has a stem or arm about 12 inches long from the end of the eye, and a stump which forms the poll or head. The face of the poll is steeled like a sledge to form a peen, so that it can be used for striking a blow.

poll-silver† (pōl'sil'vėr), *n.* Same as *poll-tax.*

poll-suffrage (pōl'suf'rāj), *n.* Universal manhood suffrage.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* A tax levied at so much per head of the adult male population; a capitation-tax: formerly common in England, and still levied in some of the United States, as well as in a few of the countries of continental Europe. Formerly also called *poll-money, polling-pence,* and *poll-silver.*

pollucite (pol'ū-sīt), *n.* [< L. *Pollux* (*Polluc-*), Pollux, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pollux,* 3.

pollute (po-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polluted,* ppr. *polluting.* [< L. *pollutus,* pp. of *polluere* (> Pg. *polluir* = F. *polluer*), soil, defile, as with blood, slime, etc., hence defile morally, pollute, prob. orig. wash or smear over; cf. *proluvies,* an overflow, inundation, < *pol-, por-,* forth, + *luere,* wash.] 1. To make foul or unclean; render impure; defile; soil; taint.

In those wide wounds thro' which his spirit fled,
Shall flies and worms obscene *pollute* the dead?
Pope, Iliad, xix. 30.

2. To corrupt or defile in a moral sense; destroy the perfection or purity of; impair; profane.

That I hadde *polut* and defowled my conscience with sacrilege. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Power, like a desolating pestilence,
Pollutes whate'er it touches.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

3. Specifically, to render legally or ceremonially unclean, so as to be unfit for sacred services or uses.

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die. Num. xviii. 32.

4. To violate sexually; debauch or dishonor. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Defile, Corrupt,* etc. (see *taint*), deprave, degrade, debase.—4. To ravish.

pollute (po-lūt'), *a.* [Formerly also *polute;* = F. *pollu* = Sp. *poluto* = Pg. It. *polluto,* < L. *pollutus,* pp. of *polluere,* defile: see *pollute, v.*] Polluted; defiled. [Rare.]

And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw.
Milton, Nativity, l. 41.

pollutedly (po-lū'ted-li), *adv.* With pollution.

pollutedness (po-lū'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement.

polluter (po-lū'tėr), *n.* [< *pollute* + *-er*[1].] One who pollutes or profanes; a defiler. *Dryden,* Æneid, xi.

pollutingly (po-lū'ting-li), *adv.* In a polluting manner; with pollution or defilement.

pollution (po-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *pollution* = Pr. *pollucio* = Sp. *polucion* = Pg. *polluçāo* = It. *polluzione,* < LL. *pollutio(n-),* defilement, < L. *polluere,* pp. *pollutus,* defile: see *pollute, v.*] 1. The act of polluting; also, the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 355.

2. Specifically, legal or ceremonial uncleanness, disqualifying a person for sacred services or for intercourse with others, or rendering anything unfit for sacred use.—3. The emission of semen at any other time than during coition: more frequently called *self-pollution.*—**Nocturnal pollution,** the emission of semen during sleep, usually accompanied by erotic dreams. =**Syn.** 1. Vitiation, corruption, foulness (see *taint, v.*), violation, debauching.

Pollux (pol'uks), *n.* [NL., < L. *Pollux* (*Polluc-*), also *Polluces,* Pollux, one of the Gemini or Twins, < Gr. Πολυδεύκης, Pollux.] 1. An orange star of magnitude 1.2 (β Geminorum) in the head of the following twin.—2. In *meteor.* See *Castor and Pollux,* 2.—3. [*l. c.*] A rare mineral found with castor (petalite) in the island of Elba, Italy. It occurs in isometric crystals and massive; it is colorless and has a vitreous luster, and is essentially a silicate of aluminium and cæsium.

polly (pol'i), *n.* Same as *poll*[2].

pollybait (pol'i-bāt), *n.* Same as *polewig.*

pollywog, pollywig, *n.* See *polliwog.*

polment†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *polment, pulment,* < L. *pulmentum,* anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish.] A kind of pottage.

Messe3 of mylke he merkke3 bytwene,
Sythen potage & *polment* in plater honest;
As sewer in a god assyae he serued hem fayre,
Wyth sadde semblaunt & swete of such as he hade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 638.

polo[1] (pō'lō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A game of ball resembling hockey, played on horseback. It is of Eastern origin, and is played in India, whence it has been introduced into Europe and America.

polo[2] (pō'lō), *n.* A Spanish gipsy dance which originated in Andalusia, and closely resembles certain Eastern dances in its wild contortions of the body. The song to which it is danced is low and melancholy, with startling pauses, and is sung in unison with a rhythmic clapping of hands. The words, called *coplas,* are generally of a jocose character without refrains. Also called *ole.*

polonaise (pō-lō-nāz'), *n.* [< F. *Polonais,* m., the Polish language, *polonaise,* f., a polonaise (dress), polonaise (music), prop. adj., Polish, < *Pologne* (ML. *Polonia*), Poland: see *Pole*[3].] 1. A light open gown looped up at the sides, showing the front of an elaborate petticoat, and longer behind, worn toward the close of the eighteenth century; also, a similar but plainer gown, not so much drawn back, and draped more simply, worn at the present time.—2. A kind of overcoat, short and usually faced and bordered with fur, worn by men who affected a semi-military dress during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.—3. A Polish dance, consisting mainly of a march or promenade of the dancers in procession.—4. Music for such a promenade, or in its peculiar rhythm, which is triple and stately, with a characteristic division of the first beat of the measures, and a capricious ending of the phrases on the last beat. The origin of the form is uncertain. It was first described by Mattheson in 1739, and it has since been frequently used by various instrumental composers. It received the most elaborate and original treatment from Chopin, many of whose finest works are in this form. The rhythm of the bolero is very similar to that of the polonaise. Also called *polacca.*

Polonese (pō-lō-nēs′ or -nēz′), *n.* [< F. *Polonais*, the Polish language: see *polonaise*.] 1. The Polish language.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *polonaise*, 1.

Polonian (pō-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Polonia* (OF. *Polonie*), Poland, + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Poland or the Poles; Polish.

The hardness and fortitude of the *Polonian* Army.
Milton, Letters of State, May 22, 1674.

II. *n.* A Pole. *Milton*, Declaration for Election of John III.

Polonize (pō′lō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Polonized*, ppr. *Polonizing*. [< ML. *Polonia*, Poland, + *-ize*.] To render Polish in character or sympathies. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 286.

polony (pō-lō′ni), *n.*; pl. *polonies* (-niz). [Prob. corrupted from *Bologna* (sausage).] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly cooked pork.

They were addicted to *polonies;* they did not disguise their love for Banbury cakes; they made bets in gingerbeer. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

polos (pō′los), *n.* [< Gr. πόλος, a pivot, the vault of heaven, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a tall cylindrical cap or head-dress, usually worn with a veil depending at the back and side. It is a usual attribute of the more powerful Oriental female deities, and is frequently worn by some Greek goddesses, as Persephone, particularly by such as have Oriental affiliations. It is often very similar to the modius. See cut under *modius*.

Europa sometimes holds a sceptre surmounted by a bird, and wears upon her head a *polos*, showing that she was regarded at Gortyna in the light of a powerful goddess.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 394.

polront, polrondt, *n.* Obsolete variants of *pauldron*.

polrose, polroze (pol′rōz), *n.* [Cornish.] In mines, the pit underneath a water-wheel. Also written *polroz*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

polska (pōl′skä), *n.* [Sw., < *Polsk*, Polish: see *Polish*2.] 1. A Swedish dance resembling somewhat a Scotch reel.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple, and moderate in movement. It is usually in the minor mode.

polt1 (pōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *palt*, *pelt*1. Cf. L. *pultare*, beat, Sw. *bulta*, beat.] A thump or blow.

If he know'd I'd got you the knife, he'd go nigh to give me a good *polt* of the head.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, ii. 9. (*Davies.*)

polt2†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *poult*.

polt-foot, *n.* and *a.* See *poult-foot*.

poltront, poltronryt, *n.* Obsolete forms of *poltroon*, *poltroonery*.

poltroon (pol-trön′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *poltron*; < F. *poltron*, a coward, dastard, knave, rascal, also a sluggard, = Sp. *poltron* = Pg. *poltrão*, a coward, < It. *poltrone* (ML. *pultro(n-)*, a coward), < *poltro*, lazy, cowardly, as a noun a sluggard, coward, cf. *poltrare*, *paltrire*, lie in bed, be idle, < *poltro*, bed, couch, < OHG. *polstar*, *bolstar*, MHG. G. *bolster*, a pillow, cushion, bolster, quilt, = E. *bolster:* see *bolster*.] I. *n.* A lazy, idle fellow; a sluggard; a fellow without spirit or courage; a dastard; a coward.

K. Hen. Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
Clif. Patience is for *poltroons*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., I. 1. 62.

Out, you *poltroon!*—you ha'n't the valour of a grasshopper. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Craven*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.

II.† *a.* Base; cowardly; contemptible.

He is like to be mistaken who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltroon* friendship.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. § 36.

poltroonery (pol-trön′ėr-i), *n.* [Formerly *poltrony;* < F. *poltronnerie* (= Sp. *poltronería* = Pg. It. *poltroneria*), cowardice, < *poltron*, a coward: see *poltroon*.] The character or nature of a poltroon; cowardice; baseness of mind; want of spirit.

You believed rather the tales you heard of our *poltroonery*, and impotence of body and mind.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 294.

poltroonish (pol-trön′ish), *a.* [< *poltroon* + *-ish*1.] Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.

polverin, polverine (pol′vė-rin), *n.* [< It. *polverino* (= Sp. *polvorin* = Pg. *polverino*), < *polvere*, dust, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder*1.] The calcined ashes of a plant, probably *Salsola Kali*, of the nature of pot- and pearl-ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

poly (pō′li), *n.* [Formerly also *poley;* = Sp. Pg. It. *polio*, < L. *polium*, *polion*, < Gr. πόλιον, an aromatic plant having glaucous leaves, perhaps *Teucrium Polium*, < πολιός, gray, white, akin to πελός or πελλός, dusky, L. *pullus*, dusky, and E. *fallow*1, etc.: see *fallow*1.] A species of germander, *Teucrium Polium*, an aromatic herb of southern Europe. The name is also used for some other plants of the genus *Teucrium*.—**Poly-mountain.** Same as *poly;* also, a British plant, *Calamintha Acinos*.

poly-. [L., etc., *poly-*, < Gr. πολυ-, combining form of πολύς, dial. πουλύς, πολλός, many, much, neut. πολύ, as adv. much, very, many times, often, long, etc.; = Goth. *filu* = AS. *fela*, E. obs. *feel*, much: see *feel*2.] An element in many compounds of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'many' or 'much.' It is equivalent to *multi-* of Latin origin. It is sometimes, but rarely, used in composition with a word of non-Greek origin, as in *polygrooved*, *polypage*.

polyacanthid (pol′i-a-kan′thid), *a.* [< *polyacanth-ous* + *-id*2.] Having pluriserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish: correlated with *monacanthid* and *diplacanthid*.

polyacanthous (pol′i-a-kan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. πολυάκανθος, having many thorns, used only as the name of a kind of thorn, < πολύς, many, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] In *bot.*, having many thorns or spines. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

polyacoustic (pol′i-a-kös′tik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *policústico*, < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκουστικός, of or pertaining to hearing: see *acoustic*.] I. *a.* Multiplying or magnifying sound.

II. *n.* An instrument for multiplying or magnifying sounds.

polyacoustics (pol′i-a-kös′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *polyacoustic* (see *-ics*).] The art or science of multiplying sounds.

polyact (pol′i-akt), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), ray.] Having numerous rays: specifically said of sponge-spicules of the stellate kind.

polyactinal (pol-i-ak′ti-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀκτίς (ἀκτιν-), a ray, + *-al*.] Many-rayed; multiradiate; in sponges, polyaet.

polyad (pol′i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + term. *-ας* (*-αδ-*) as in τριάς (τριαδ-), triad: see *-ad*1.] In *chem.*, an element whose valence or quantivalence is greater than two, as a triad, tetrad, hexad, etc.

polyadelph (pol′i-a-delf), *n.* [< Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers, < πολύς, many, + ἀδελφός, brother.] In *bot.*, a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments.

Polyadelph.

Polyadelphia (pol′i-a-del′fi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polyadelph*.] In *bot.*, the eighteenth class of the Linnean system, in which the stamens are united by their filaments into three or more sets or brotherhoods.

polyadelphian (pol′i-a-del′fi-an), *a.* [< *Polyadelphia* + *-an*.] Same as *polyadelphous*.

polyadelphite (pol′i-a-del′fit), *n.* [< Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers (see *polyadelph*), + *-ite*2.] A massive brownish-yellow variety of iron garnet occurring in the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey.

polyadelphous (pol′i-a-del′fus), *a.* [= F. *polyadelphe* = Pg. *polyadelpho* = It. *poliadelfo*, < Gr. πολυάδελφος, having many brothers: see *polyadelph*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in some species of *Hypericum*. Also *polyadelphian*.

polyadenia (pol′i-a-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland: see *adenia*.] Pseudolencemia.

polyadenitis (pol-i-ad-e-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] Inflammation of numerous glands.

polyadenopathy (pol-i-ad-e-nop′a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland, + πάθος, disease. Cf. *adenopathy*.] Disease of numerous glands.

polyadenous (pol-i-ad′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἀδήν, gland.] In *bot.*, bearing many glands. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

polyæmia, *n.* See *polyhemia*.

polyæsthesia, polyesthesia (pol′i-es-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + αἴσθησις, sensation.] The production, by the stimulation of a single point on the skin, of a sensation as if two or more points were stimulated: observed in tabes dorsualis. Also *polyæsthesis*, *polyesthesis*.

polyæsthetic, *a.* See *polyesthetic*.

Polyalthia (pol-i-al′thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), so called with ref. to its supposed healing properties: < Gr. πολυαλθής, healing many diseases, < πολύς, many, + ἀλθαίνειν, heal (> ἀλθήεις, wholesome).] A genus of polypetalous shrubs or trees of the order *Anonaceæ* and tribe *Unoneæ*, characterized by six thick, flat, ovate or narrow petals, and numerous carpels each with only one or two ovules. The 40 species are natives of tropical Asia, tropical and southern Africa, and Australasia. They bear obliquely feather-veined alternate leaves, and solitary or clustered flowers, followed by globose or oblong one-seeded stalked berries. See *mast-tree*, 2.

polyandria (pol-i-an′dri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *polyandry*.] 1. Same as *polyandry*.—2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *bot.*, according to the Linnean system, a class of hermaphrodite flowering plants having more than twenty hypogynous stamens of equal length, free from each other and from the pistils.

polyandrian (pol-i-an′dri-an), *a.* [< *polyandry* + *-an*.] Same as *polyandrous*.

polyandric (pol-i-an′drik), *a.* [= F. *polyandrique* = Pg. *polyandrico;* as *polyandr-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by polyandry. Also *polyandrous*. *Westminster Rev.*, April, 1868, p. 410.

polyandrion (pol-i-an′dri-on), *n.*; pl. *polyandria* (-ä). [< Gr. πολυάνδριον, a place where many assemble, neut. of πολυάνδριος, with many men, < πολύς, many, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a monument or a burial inclosure provided by the state for a number of men, usually for those of its citizens who had fallen in a battle. The famous "Lion of Chærones" which stood within the burial inclosure of the Thebans who died in the battle with Philip of Macedon, 338 B. C., was a monument of this class; and this was itself a close copy throughout of that recently excavated at Thespiæ, which is believed to have commemorated the Thespians who fell at Platæa, 479 B. C.

polyandrious (pol-i-an′dri-us), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *polyandrous*.

polyandrist (pol-i-an′drist), *n.* [< *polyandr-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises polyandry.

polyandrous (pol-i-an′drus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύανδρος, with many men, LGr. with many husbands, < πολύς, many, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Belonging to the Linnean class *Polyandria*. (*b*) Having the stamens indefinitely numerous, at least more than ten.—2. In *zoöt.*, having several male mates; polygamous, as a female animal.—3. In *sociology*, same as *polyandric*.

polyandry (pol-i-an′dri), *n.* [= F. *polyandrie* = Sp. *poliandria* = Pg. *polyandria* = It. *poliandria*, < LG. πολυανδρία, taken in sense of 'a condition of having many husbands' (in bot. stamens), found in sense of 'a condition of having many men, populousness,' < πολύανδρος, having many men: see *polyandrous*.] The state of having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands. Polyandry is believed to have had its origin in unfertile regions, in an endeavor to check the undue pressure of population on the means of subsistence. It formerly prevailed to some extent in Europe, and is now observed in Tibet, Ceylon, parts of India, among certain tribes in America and the islands of the Pacific, etc. It is sometimes limited to the marriage of the woman to two or more brothers.

In the one type, called by M'Lennan Nair *polyandry*, the woman remains with her own kin, but entertains at will such suitors as she pleases.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 122.

polyangular (pol-i-ang′gū-lėr), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + L. *angulus*, an angle: see *angular*.] Having many angles.

polyantheat, *n.* Same as *polianthea*.

Polyanthes (pol-i-an′thēz), *n.* See *Polianthes*.

polyanthous (pol-i-an′thus), *a.* [< NL. *polyanthus*, < Gr. πολύανθος, also πολυανθής, much-blossoming, having many flowers, < πολύς, many, + ἄνθος, a flower.] Bearing many flowers. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

polyanthus, polyanthos (pol-i-an′thus, -thos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύανθος, having many flowers: see *polyanthous*.] A garden variety of *Primula veris*, most nearly allied to the variety *elatior*, the oxlip, whose flowers are umbeled on a common peduncle several inches high. It is an old garden favorite, which has passed through countless subvarieties. Florists require that a good polyanthus should possess a strong scape, a well-filled truss, a corolla with a short tube, a bright-yellow eye, and a deep, rich brown-crimson limb, bordered with a well-defined yellow edging. See *primrose*.—**Polyanthus Narcissus.** See *Narcissus*.

polyarchist (pol′i-är-kist), *n.* [< *polyarch-y* + *-ist*.] One who favors polyarchy.

Plato . . . was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist, an assertor of one supreme God.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 403.

polyarchy (pol′i-är-ki), *n.* [= F. *polyarchie* = Sp. *poliarquía* = Pg. *polyarchia* = It. *poliarchia*, < Gr. πολυαρχία, the government of many, < πολύς, many, + ἀρχειν, rule.] A government by many, whether by a privileged class (aristocracy) or by the people at large (democracy); any government by several rulers.

Yet he [Aristotle] absolutely denied πολυκοιρανίην, and πολυαρχίαν, a *polyarchy* or mundane aristocracy: that is, a multiplicity of first principles and independent deities. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, II. 83.

polyarsenite (pol-i-är'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *arsen(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, same as *sarkinite*.

polyarthritis (pol″i-är-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Arthritis involving a number of joints.

polyarthrous (pol-i-är'thrus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄρθρον*, a joint.] Having many joints or jointed parts; multiarticulate.

polyarticular (pol″i-är-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] Pertaining to a number of joints: as, *polyarticular* rheumatism.

polyatomic (pol″i-a-tom'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyatomique*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄτομον*, atom: see *atom*, *atomic*.] In *chem.*, noting elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than two; also, noting compounds having three or more hydroxyl groups, in which hydrogen is easily replaceable by other elements or radicals without otherwise changing the structure of the original compound: thus, glycerol is a *polyatomic* alcohol.

polyautography (pol″i-â-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *αὐτός*, self, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *autography*.] The act of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting or of manuscripts, as by printing from stone: a form of lithography.

polyaxial (pol-i-ak'si-al), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *axis*, axis, + *-ial*.] Having several axes.

polyaxon (pol-i-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having several or many (more than six) axes of growth, as a sponge-spicule; polyaxial, as the form of spicule known as a *sterraster*.

II. *n.* A polyaxial sponge-spicule.

polybasic (pol-i-bā'sik), *a.* [= F. *polybasique*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βάσις*, base: see *base*[2], *basic*.] In *chem.*, capable of combining with more than two univalent bases: as, *polybasic* acids or radicals.

polybasicity (pol″i-bā-sis'i-ti), *n.* [< *polybasic* + *-ity*.] The character or property of being polybasic.

polybasite (pō-lib'a-sīt), *n.* [= F. *polybasite*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ite*[2].] An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

Polybia (pō-lib'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (St. Fargean, 1836), < Gr. *πολύβιος*, with much life, < *πολύς*, much, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Vespidæ*, or wasps, resembling *Polistes* closely, but differing in the shape of the abdomen. The species are all Central or South American except *P. flaviarsis*, which is found in California. *P. palmarum* is the palm-wasp, so called because it makes its nests on palms.

Polyborinæ (pol″i-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyborus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, typified by the genus *Polyborus*, and including the genera *Phalcobænus*, *Senex*, *Milvago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*; the caracaras, or American vulture-hawks. There is a coracoclavicular articulation, a centric nasal tubercle, an anterior palatal keel, and a superorbital shield, in which respects the *Polyborinæ* resemble falcons; but the external aspect is rather that of vultures. The bill is toothless, and the sternum is single-notched. See cuts under *caracara* and *Ibycter*.

polyborine (pol'i-bō-rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polyborinæ*.

Polyborus (pō-lib'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *πολυβόρος*, much-devouring, < *πολύς*, much, + *βορός*, gluttonous.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Polyborinæ*; the caracaras proper. There are several species, of temperate and tropical America, as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lutosus*. See cut under *caracara*.

polybrachia (pol-i-brā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *brachium*, properly *bracchium*, the arm: see *brachium*.] In *teratol.*, the presence of supernumerary arms.

polybrachus (pō-lib'rā-kus), *n.*; pl. *polybrachi* (-kī). [NL.: see *polybrachia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary arms.

polybranch (pol'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having many gills or numerous branchiæ, as a mollusk or crustacean; of or pertaining to the *Polybranchia* or *Polybranchiata*. Also *polybranchiate*.

II. *n.* A polybranch mollusk or crustacean.

Polybranchia (pol-i-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polybranch*.] 1. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Pygobranchia*) of nudibranchiate gastropods, having lamellar or plumose gills on the upper surface of the mantle, and containing the families *Tritoniadæ*, *Scyllæidæ*, and *Tethyadæ*.—2. In later systems, a suborder or superfamily comprising the same forms, but subdivided among numerous families: same as *Polybranchiata*, 1.

polybranchian (pol-i-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *polybranch*.

Polybranchiata (pol-i-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polybranchiate*.] 1. A suborder or superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of dorsal gill-like appendages variously distributed, but never disposed in a rosette round the anus. It comprised numerous species, classified by modern malacologists among 12 to 15 families. Also called *Polybranchia*.

2. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of five orders of his second section of *Paracephalophora monoica symmetrica*, composed of the two families *Tetracerata* and *Dicerata*.

polybranchiate (pol-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *polybranchiatus*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *polybranch*.

polycarpellary (pol-i-kär'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *carpellum*, carpel: see *carpel*, *carpellary*.] In *bot.*, composed of two or many carpels. Compare *monocarpellary*.

polycarpic (pol-i-kär'pik), *a.* [< *polycarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, producing fruit many times or indefinitely: applied by De Candolle to perennial herbs. Compare *monocarpous* (*a*).

Polycarpon (pol-i-kär'pon), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the many little fruits (cf. L. *polycarpon*, < Gr. *πολύκαρπον*, a plant, a kind of cratægus), < *πολύκαρπος*, with much fruit, fruitful: see *polycarpous*.] A genus of diffuse polypetalous herbs of the order *Caryophyllæ*, type of the tribe *Polycarpeæ*, and characterized by the five keeled and entire sepals, the five small entire hyaline petals, the three to five stamens, and the one-celled ovary with many ovules, crowned with a short three-cleft style, and becoming a small three-valved capsule. There are 6 species, generally diffused throughout temperate and warmer regions. They are slender annuals, bearing opposite ovate or oblong flat leaves, dry and thin bracts and stipules, and very numerous densely compacted little whitish flowers in much-branched cymes. From the great quantity of its seed, the European species, *P. tetraphyllum*, is called *allseed*.

polycarpous (pol-i-kär'pus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύκαρπος*, with much fruit, fruitful, < *πολύς*, many, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having a gynœcium composed of two or more distinct ovaries or carpels. Compare *monocarpous*, and cuts under *carpel* and *gynobase*.

polycellular (pol-i-sel'ū-lär), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *cellula*, a cell: see *cellular*.] In *bot.*, containing or composed of many cells.

polycentric (pol-i-sen'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κέντρον*, point: see *center*[1].] Having several centers or nucleal points.

But a complexity is introduced as soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cell not monocentric but *polycentric*.

H. Marshall Ward, Nature, XXXV. 301.

Polycentridæ (pol-i-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polycentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Polycentrus*. They have a symmetrical compressed body without lateral line, compressed head with very projectile jaws, a long dorsal and anal fin with many spines, and perfect ventrals. The family contains a few South American fresh-water fishes, somewhat related to the centrarchoids of North America. In Günther's classification it was referred to the *Acanthopterygii perciformes*.

Polycentrus (pol-i-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Troschel, 1848), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *κέντρον*, point: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of *Polycentridæ*: so called from the many spines, especially of the anal fin.

polycephalist† (pol-i-sef'a-list), *n.* [< Gr. *πολυκέφαλος*, having many heads (see *polycephalous*), + *-ist*.] One who has or acknowledges many heads or superiors. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 541. (*Davies*.)

polycephalous (pol-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυκέφαλος*, having many heads, many-headed, < *πολύς*, many, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *bot.*, bearing or consisting of many heads.

Polycera (pō-lis'e-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύκερως*, many-horned, < *πολύς*, many, + *κέρας*, horn.]

Polycera quadrilineata. (Line shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Polyceridæ*. A true representative species is *P. quadrilineata* of Europe. *P. lessoni* is a beautiful sea-slug of a pale flesh-color marked with green and yellow, found in the North Atlantic ocean, referred by some to a distinct genus *Palio*.

Polyceridæ (pol-i-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polycera* + *-idæ*.] A family of phanerobranchiate doridoid gastropods having a simple pharyngeal bulb, typified by the genus *Polycera*. The branchiæ are not retractile, the labial armature is variable, and the radula is narrow. The species are numerous, and have been grouped by some under three or more subfamilies, elevated by others to family rank.

Polychæta (pol-i-kē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polychætus*: see *polychætous*.] An order or other group of chætopodous annelids, having the body segmented, the false feet or parapodia with many chætæ, setæ, or bristles (whence the name), and the head tentaculate; the polychætous worms. It is a very large group, of numerous families, including a majority of the annelids, as all the sedentary or tubicolous and the errant marine worms. It is contrasted with the order *Oligochæta*. See cuts under *elytrum*, *Polynoë*, *Protula*, *cerebral*, *esophageal*, *prætomium*, and *pygidium*.

polychæte (pol'i-kēt), *a.* Same as *polychætous*.

polychætous (pol-i-kē'tus), *a.* [< NL. *polychætus*, < Gr. *πολυχαίτης*, with much hair, < *πολύς*, many, + *χαίτη*, long hair, mane: see *chæta*.] Having numerous chætæ, setæ, or bristles of the parapodia, as an annelid; belonging to the *Polychæta*. See cut under *elytrum*.

Forms of *Polychætous* Annelidan larvæ which are called Telotrocha. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 164.

polychœrany†, *n.* An erroneous form of *polycœrany*.

polycholia (pol-i-kō'li-ä), *n.* Excessive secretion of bile.

polychord (pol'i-kôrd), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *polychordo*; < Gr. *πολύχορδος*, many-stringed, < *πολύς*, many, + *χορδή*, string, chord.] **I.** *a.* Having many chords or strings.

II. *n.* A musical instrument invented by F. Hillmer in 1799, but never generally used. It was shaped like a bass viol with a movable fingerboard, and had ten gut strings. It was played either with a bow, or by the fingers, like a lute.

polychorion (pol-i-kō'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *χόριον*, membrane.] In *bot.*, a polycarpous fruit, like that of *Ranunculus*. *Treasury of Botany*.

polychorionic (pol-i-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *polychorion* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a polychorion.

polychotomous (pol-i-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< *polychotom-y* + *-ous*.] Divided into more than two groups or series; made or done on the principle of polychotomy, as a classification.

polychotomy (pol-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύχοος*, *πολυχόος*, manifold, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *zoöl.*, division of a given group of animals into more than two other groups or series: correlated with *dichotomy*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 915.

polychrest† (pol'i-krest), *n.* [= F. *polychreste*, = Pg. *polycresto*, < Gr. *πολύχρηστος*, very useful, < *πολύς*, much, + *χρηστός*, useful, < *χρῆσθαι*, use: see *chrestomathy*.] A medicine that serves for many uses, or that cures many diseases.—**Polychrest salt**, in *old chem.*, potassic sulphate; also, sodio-potassic tartrate.

polychrestic (pol-i-kres'tik), *a.* [< *polychrest-y* + *-ic*.] Admitting of use in various ways, as a drug, or in various connections (as in naming different things), as a word.

polychresty (pol'i-kres-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πολυχρηστία*, great usefulness, < *πολυχρηστός*, very useful: see *polychrest*.] The character of being polychrestic; the use of polychrestic words. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518.

polychroic (pol-i-krō'ik), *a.* Same as *pleochroic*.

Optical properties of the *polychroic* aureolas present in certain minerals, by M. A. Michel Lévy.

Nature, XLI. 215.

polychroism (pol'i-krō-izm), *n.* [= F. *polychroïsme*; < Gr. *πολύχροος*, many-colored, < *πολύς*, many, + *χροιά*, color.] Same as *pleochroism*.

polychroite (pol-i-krō'īt), *n.* [= F. *polychroïte*, < Gr. *πολύχροος*, many-colored (see *polychroism*), + *-ite*[2].] The coloring matter of saffron: so named in consequence of the variety of colors which it exhibits when acted upon by various reagents.

polychromatic (pol″i-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυχρώματος*, many-colored (see *palychrome*), + *-ic*. Cf. *chromatic*.] 1. Many-colored: as, *polychromatic* light.—2. In *mineral.*, exhibiting a play of colors.—**Polychromatic acid**. See *polychromic acid*, under *polychromic*.—**Polychromatic process**, a carbon photographic process invented by Vidal, analogous to chromolithography in method and object. The first step is to make from the subject as many negatives

as there are colors to be represented, each of these being appropriated for a particular tint, while all parts otherwise tinted in the original are masked on the negative with an opaque pigment. Gelatin pictures of the required tints are then prepared from the negatives, and superimposed in turn by a system of registration over a print of the whole subject previously made with a neutral ground, thus completing the polychromatic picture. This process gives strikingly naturalistic results in the reproduction of goldsmiths' work, enamels, mosaics, etc.

polychrome (pol'i-krōm), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polychrome;* < Gr. πολύχρωμος, also πολυχρώματος, many-colored, < πολύς, many, + χρῶμα (χρώματ-), color: see *chrome.*] **I.** *a.* Having or tinted with several or many colors; executed in the manner of polychromy: as, *polychrome* sculpture; *polychrome* architecture.

A large panorama of Pergamon, . . . exhibited in conjunction with a full-size plastic restoration and *polychrome* reconstruction of the eastern front of the Olympian temple. *Tenth Report of the Archæol. Institute of America,* [1888–9, p. 55.

Polychrome printing, the art or process of printing in several colors at the same time.

II. *n.* A fluorescent substance ($C_{21}H_{24}O_{13}$), forming prismatic crystals, odorless, with a bitter taste and slight acid reaction. It is obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut and from quassa-wood, etc. A solution of polychrome appears colorless by transmitted light, but blue by reflected light. Acids destroy the fluorescence of the liquid; alkalis increase it.

polychromic (pol-i-krō'mik), *a.* [< *polychrome* + *-ic.*] Same as *polychromatic.*—**Polychromic acid** (also called *aloetic acid*), an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon aloes.

polychromy (pol'i-krō-mi), *n.* [= F. *polychromie,* < Gr. as if **πολυχρωμία,* < πολύχρωμος, many-colored: see *polychrome.*] Decoration or execution in many colors; specifically, the practice of coloring more or less completely statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings. This practice dates from the highest antiquity, and reached its greatest artistic perfection in Greece, where it was consistently applied to all sculpture and architecture. In archaic examples the coloring was the most complete and strong, and in the case of sculpture was to a great extent conventional—men's flesh, for instance, being colored deep-brown or red, and women's white or yellowish. In the architecture of the best time, while surfaces of considerable extent were still brilliantly colored, as in red or blue, the chief part of many features, as of columns, was left in the natural color of the marble, or perhaps merely slightly tinted, and discreetly set off with meanders or other ornaments in gilding or strong color. Throughout Europe, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, architectural polychromy was employed with admirable effect.

Polychrus (pol'i-krus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. πολύς, many, + χρώς, color of the skin, complexion.] 1. A leading genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ,* having smooth scales, a small dewlap, no dorsal crest, and the squarish head covered with numerous plates: so called from its versicoloration. *P. marmoratus* inhabits Central America and portions of South America.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the marbled *polychrus.*

polycladous (pol-i-klā'dus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύκλαδος, with many boughs and branches, < πολύς, many, + κλάδος, a young slip or shoot.] In *bot.,* much-branched.

polyclady (pol'i-klā-di), *n.* [< Gr. πολύκλαδος, with many boughs and branches: see *polycladous.*] In *bot.,* the production of a number of branches where there is normally but one. See *plica,* 2.

Polycletan School of Sculpture.—Amazon, in the Museum of Berlin.

Polycletan (pol-i-klē'tan), *a.* [< L. *Polycletus, Polyclitus,* < Gr. Πολύκλειτος, Polycletus (see def.), + *-an.*] Pertaining to the great Greek sculptor Polycletus of Argos and Sicyon, a contemporary and emulator of Phidias, to the school of art inspired by him, or to the sculptural canon of perfect human proportions which he established (see *doryphorus*).

polyclinic, *n.* See *policlinic.*

polycoccous (pol-i-kok'us), *a.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κόκκος, berry: see *coccus.*] In *bot.,* having several cocci: said of a dry pericarp whose lobes separate at maturity.

Polycœlia[1] (pol-i-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. sing., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κοιλία, cavity: see *cœlia.*] A genus of fossil rugose corals of the family *Stauridæ,* from the Permian formation.

Polycœlia[2] (pol-i-sē'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κοιλία, cavity.] Animals whose encephalocœle is segmented into several cœliæ, as all skulled vertebrates. They have the neuron partly preaxial, the axon vertebrated, and the heart with more than a single cavity. *Wilder,* Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

polycœlian (pol-i-sē'li-an), *a.* [< *Polycœlia*[2] + *-an.*] Having several cœliæ; of or pertaining to the *Polycœlia.*

polycœrany† (pol-i-sō'ra-ni), *n.* [Also *polycœranie;* < Gr. (Ionic) πολυκοιρανίη, rule of many, < πολύς, many, + κοίρανος, a ruler.] A government by many rulers, lords, or princes. [Rare.]

The world would be a *polycœrany* or aristocracy of Gods. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, p. 411.

polyconic (pol-i-kon'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyconique,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + κῶνος, a cone: see *cone, conic.*] Pertaining to or based upon many cones.—**Polyconic map-projection.** See *projection.*

polycoria (pol-i-kō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κόρη, the pupil of the eye.] The presence of more than one pupil in an eye.

Polycotylea (pol-i-kot-i-lē'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κοτύλη, a vessel, cup: see *cotyle,* 2.] A section of octopod cephalopods characterized by two or three rows of suckers on each arm, comprising the *Octopodidæ, Tremoctopodidæ,* and *Argonautidæ:* contrasted with *Monocotylea.*

polycotyledon (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κοτυληδών, cavity: see *cotyledon.*] A plant whose embryo has a whorl of more than two cotyledons or seed-leaves. This is normally the case with the pines and most *Coniferæ.* It is true in appearance in a few aberrant dicotyledons, as the genus *Amsinckia* of the *Boragineæ,* whose cotyledons are two parted, and one species of *Lepidium,* whose cotyledons are three-parted. See cut under *cotyledon.*

polycotyledonary (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-ā-ri), *a.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-ary*[1].] In *zoöl.,* having many cotyledons, or tufts of fetal villi, as the chorion or placenta of a mammal.

polycotyledonous (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-us), *a.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-ous.*] Possessing more than two cotyledons, as an embryo; producing an embryo with more than two cotyledons, as a plant.

polycotyledony (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don-i), *n.* [< *polycotyledon* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.,* an aberrant increase in the number of cotyledons, as in *Cola acuminata,* where they vary from two to five.

polycracy (pō-lik'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + *-κρατία,* < κρατεῖν, rule.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

polycrase (pol'i-krāz), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + κρᾶσις, a mixing: see *crasis.*] A rare titanoniobate of uranium, the metals of the yttrium group, and other bases: it is found in Norway, and also in North Carolina.

polycrotic (pol-i-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + κρότος, a rattling noise, beat, clash: see *dicrotic.*] Having several beats; having several secondary waves: said of some pulses.

Polyctenes (pō-lik'te-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Westwood; Giglioli, 1864), < Gr. πολύς, many, + κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] A genus of true lice, typical of the family *Polyctenidæ.* The head is armed beneath with rows of long flat spines, whence the name. The species are parasites of bats in Jamaica and China, and doubtless elsewhere. This remarkable form has been of disputed location, being by some referred to the pupiparous dipterous insects.

Polyctenidæ (pol-ik-ten'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyctenes* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lice, or *Hemiptera parasitica,* represented by the genus *Polyctenes. Westwood,* 1874.

polycyclic (pol-i-sik'lik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύκυκλος, with many circles, < πολύς, many, + κύκλος, a ring, circle.] Having many rounds, turns, or whorls, as a shell.

polycystic (pol-i-sis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + κίστις, a bag: see *cyst.*] Having many cysts or sacs, as a tumor.

Polycystida (pol-i-sis'ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κίστις, bag (see *cyst*), + *-ida.*] A family of *Nassellaria.* The skeleton is an irregular fenestrated shell, composed of several unequal chambers, piled usually irregularly (rarely in definite order varying from that of the *Cystidea*) round a primary capitulum (derivable from the twin shell of the *Sphyroida*), with or without spicules.

polycystidan (pol-i-sis'ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polycystida.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycystida.*

Polycystina (pol'i-sis-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κίστις, bag (see *cyst*), + *-ina*[2].] Ehrenberg's name (given by him in the form *Polycistina*) of all those radiolarians which were known to him: loosely synonymous with *Radiolaria.*

polycystine (pol-i-sis'tin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polycystina:* now noting one of the divisions of *Radiolaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycystina.*

polycythemia (pol'i-sī-thō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *polycythæmia,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + κύτος, a hollow (cell), + αἷμα, blood.] Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

Polycyttaria (pol'i-si-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + κίτταρος, a cell, < κύτος, a hollow.] A family or other group of *Radiolaria,* containing compound or colonial forms having many central capsules connected by extracapsular protoplasm; the polycyttarian radiolarians. The capsules are multinuclear, multiplying by fission, and the skeleton is spherical and fenestrated or composed of loose spicules, or absent. Leading forms are *Collosphæra, Sphærozoum,* and *Collozoum.* Also called *Collozoa.*

polycyttarian (pol'i-si-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + κίτταρος, a cell, + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Having several central capsules; pluricapsular, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Polycyttaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Polycyttaria.*

polydactyl, polydactyle (pol-i-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολυδάκτυλος, many-toed, < πολύς, many, + δάκτυλος, a finger, a toe: see *dactyl.*] **I.** *a.* Having many digits, whether fingers or toes; exhibiting or characterized by polydactylism.

II. *n.* A polydactyl animal.

polydactylism (pol-i-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [= F. *polydactylisme;* as *polydactyl* + *-ism.*] The condition of having many digits—that is, more than the normal number of fingers or toes; the state of being polydactyl.

Polydactylism of Hand.

polydactylous (pol-i-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Same as *polydactyl.*

polydactyly (pol-i-dak'ti-li), *n.* [< *polydactyl* + *-y*[3].] Same as *polydactylism.*

polydelphous (pol-i-del'fus), *a.* An improper form of *polyadelphous.*

polydimensional (pol'i-di-men'shon-al), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *dimension* + *-al.*] Of more than three dimensions. *Nature,* XXX. 24.

polydipsia (pol-i-dip'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **πολυδιψία,* great thirst, < πολυδίψιος, very thirsty, πολίδιψος, making very thirsty, < πολύς, much, + δίψα, thirst.] In *pathol.,* excessive thirst. It is usually accompanied by hydruria.

polydromic (pol-i-drom'ik), *a.* Same as *polytropic.*

polydymite (pō-lid'i-mīt), *n.* A sulphid of nickel, occurring in isometric octahedrons and in massive forms, of a light-gray color and brilliant metallic luster. A ferriferous variety from Ontario carries a small amount of platinum.

polyedral, polyedron, etc. Same as *polyhedral,* etc.

polyembryonate (pol-i-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [As *polyembryon-y* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.,* pertaining to polyembryony; consisting of or having several embryos.

polyembryonic (pol-i-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [As *polyembryon-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *polyembryonate.*

polyembryony (pol-i-em'bri-ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ἔμβρυον, an embryo: see *embryo.*] In *bot.,* the production or existence of two or more embryos in one seed—a phenomenon occurring, sometimes regularly and sometimes abnormally, in the development of the ovules of flowering plants. In angiospermous plants several germinal masses usually occur in the unfertilized embryo-sac, but in most cases only one of these is impregnated, and, although occasionally more than one commence the course of development, as in the *Orchideæ,* generally all but one become subsequently obliterated. In the orange, however, this is not the case, and its ripe seeds are met with containing more than one embryo.

polyemia, *n.* See *polyhemia.*

polyergic (pol-i-ėr'jik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύεργος, much-working, < πολύς, much, + ἔργον, work.] Acting, or endowed with the power of acting, in many ways.

Polyergus (pol-i-ėr'gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ⟨ Gr. *πολίεργος*, much-working, ⟨ *πολίς*, much, + *ἔργον*, work.] A genus of *Formicidæ*, having the mandibles almost cylindrical, curved, very narrow, and acute at the tip, ocelli present, and the wings of the female with only one discoidal cell; the Amazon-ants. Two species are found in the United States, but most are tropical or subtropical. *P. rufescens* is a slave-making ant which has lost the building instinct and shows no care for its young, and in which the mandibles have lost their teeth —all as a result of their entire dependence upon slaves.

polyesthesia, *n.* See *polyæsthesia.*

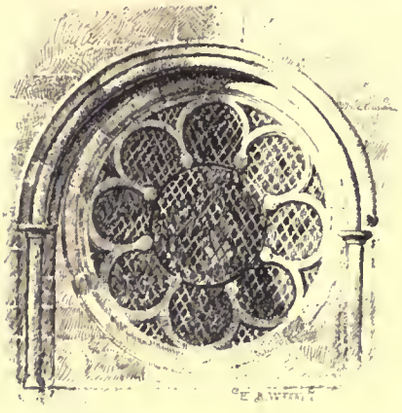
polyesthesis (pol'i-es-thē'sis), *n.* Same as *polyæsthesia.*

polyesthetic, polyæsthetic (pol'i-es-thet'ik), *a.* [⟨ *polyæsthesia* (*-thet-*) + *-ic* (cf. *esthetic*).] Of or pertaining to polyæsthesia.

polyethnic (pol-i-eth'nik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἔθνος*, a nation, people.] Inhabited by or containing many races or nationalities.

polyfoil (pol'i-foil), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *foil*[1]. Cf. *multifoil* and *polyphyllous.*] **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, an opening or ornament consisting of several combined foliations; specifically, a combination of more than five foils; a multifoil.

II. *a.* Consisting or composed of, or decorated with, more than five foils or foliations: as, a *polyfoil* arch.—**Polyfoil arch** an arch the head of which is divided into a number of foils or foliations.



Polyfoil Window.—Hereford Cathedral, England; 13th century.

Polyfoil Arch.—Main Portal of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

Such arches occur especially in medieval architecture later than the time of highest perfection.

Polygala (pō-lig'a-lä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), ⟨ L. *polygala*, ⟨ Gr. *πολύγαλον*, milkwort, ⟨ *πολύς*, much, + *γάλα*, milk.] 1. A genus of herbaceous plants, the milkworts, type of the order *Polygaleæ*, characterized by the great enlargement of the two petaloid inner sepals of its irregular calyx, and by its eight anthers, its two-celled compressed roundish capsule, and its three small petals united into a tube, and often augmented by a lobed crest at the top. There are about 260 species, natives of temperate and warm regions, widely prevalent except in Australia. They are small herbs or sometimes shrubby plants, usually with alternate leaves, and terminal spikes of small or showy flowers of red, yellow, green, white, and other colors. Several cultivated purple-flowered species from the Cape of Good Hope are evergreen shrubs reaching 9 feet in height. *P. lutea* of the southern United States is known locally as *bachelor's buttons*. *P. paucifolia*, another handsome species, is the fringed polygala or flowering wintergreen of the United States; this and *P. polygama* of the Atlantic States are remarkable for their two kinds of flowers, having crimson or purple open flowers above ground, and also abundant white or green unexpanding but fertile subterranean flowers on slender white branches. The root of *P. Senega* is a stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses cathartic and emetic. It is called *senega* in medicine. (See *senega-root.*) *P. theoides* is the chinchin of Chili, a powerful diuretic, and *P. venenosa*, the katu-tutum of Java, is poisonous to the touch. Many species are claimed as remedies against snake bites, as *P. sanguinea* and *P. purpurea*, common reddish-flowered plants of the United States, and others in the West Indies, Cape Colony, and the Himalayas. For *P. vulgaris*, also sometimes called *procession-flower* or *passion-flower*, see *milkwort, cross-flower, gang-flower*, and *rogation-flower.*

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Polygalaceæ (pol'i-gā-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), ⟨ *Polygala* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Polygaleæ.*

polygalaceous (pol'i-gā-lā'shius), *a.* [⟨ *Polygalaceæ* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Polygaleæ.*

Polygaleæ (pol-i-gā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1809), ⟨ *Polygala* + *-eæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, unlike the others in the cohort *Polygalinæ* in its irregular flowers, and characterized by its three or five petals, usually eight monadelphous stamens, straight embryo in fleshy albumen, and five sepals, of which the two inner are larger, wing-like, and petaloid. The fruit is either a capsule or a dry or fleshy indehiscent fruit. The order is without close affinity, but often shows in its keeled flowers a superficial resemblance to the *Leguminosæ* or bean family. It includes about 470 species, widely dispersed throughout temperate and warm climates, belonging to 15 genera, of which *Polygala* is the type. They are herbs or undershrubs, rarely becoming small trees, erect or sometimes twining or climbing, with usually entire alternate leaves, and solitary, spiked, or racemed flowers.

Polygalinæ (pol'i-gā-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), ⟨ *Polygala* + *-inæ.*] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the series *Thalamifloræ*, characterized by an ovary of two cells or carpels, many horizontal ovules or a single pendulous one, fleshy albumen, and absence of stipules. It includes 3 orders, of which the *Pittosporum* and *Tremandra* families are small groups of Australian shrubs, while the *Polygala* family (the type) is of nearly universal distribution.

polygaline (pō-lig'a-lin), *n.* [= F. *polygaline;* as *Polygala* + *-ine*[2].] A substance obtained from *Polygala Senega*, apparently identical with *saponin.* Also called *polygalic acid* and *senegin.*

polygam (pol'i-gam), *n.* [⟨ *Polygam-ia.*] A plant of the Linnean class *Polygamia.*

Polygamia (pol-i-gā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πολύγαμος*, polygamous: see *polygamous.*] In the Linnean system of classification, a class of plants bearing both hermaphrodite flowers and those with the sexes separated, the different flowers being scattered either on the same plant or on two or three distinct individuals.

polygamian (pol-i-gā'mi-an), *a.* [⟨ *Polygamia* + *-an.*] Belonging or relating to the *Polygamia;* producing hermaphrodite flowers, and also male or female flowers, or both.

polygamist (pō-lig'a-mist), *n.* [= Pg. *polygamista;* as *polygam-y* + *-ist.*] A person who practises polygamy, or who maintains its propriety.

polygamize (pō-lig'a-mīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polygamized*, ppr. *polygamizing.* [⟨ *polygam-y* + *-ize.*] To practise polygamy. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

polygamodiœcious (pō-lig'a-mō-dī-ē'shus), *a.* [⟨ LGr. *πολύγαμος*, polygamous, + NL. *diœcius*, diœcious.] Same as *diœciously polygamous.* See *polygamous*, 3.

polygamous (pō-lig'a-mus), *a.* [= F. *polygame* = Sp. *polígamo* = Pg. *polygamo* = It. *poligamo*, polygamous, a polygamist; ⟨ LGr. *πολύγαμος*, often-married, polygamous, ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Relating to or characterized by polygamy: as, *polygamous* marriage (a union including more than one spouse of either sex, sanctioned in respect to plurality of wives by the law of some countries, but not recognized as marriage by the law of Christian states).—2. In *zoöl.*, mating with more than one individual of the opposite sex; polyandrous or polygynous, especially the latter, which is more frequent among animals than the former.—3. In *bot.*, bearing both unisexual and bisexual or hermaphroditic flowers in the same species. According to the tendency to become either monœcious or diœcious, they are called *monœciously* or *diœciously polygamous* respectively. In the case of mosses having both barren and fertile inflorescences (flowers) variously disposed on the same plant, *polygamous* is also used for *polygamian.*

polygamy (pō-lig'a-mi), *n.* [Formerly *polygamie, poligamy,* ⟨ F. *poligamie*, now *polygamie*, = Sp. *poligamia* = Pg. *polygamia* = It. *poligamia*, ⟨ LGr. *πολυγαμία*, polygamy, ⟨ *πολύγαμος*, polygamous: see *polygamous.*] 1. Marriage with more than one spouse; the having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time. In Christian countries, when a man has more wives than one, or a woman more husbands than one, at the same time, he or she is punishable for polygamy; but if there was a separate marriage with each the first marriage would be valid notwithstanding the subsequent ones, and the later ones would be void. The offense of contracting the subsequent marriage is now termed *bigamy.* But polygamy in the form of polygyny is allowed in some countries, especially among Mohammedans, and is held a matter of faith and duty by the Mormons. Compare *polyandry.*

2. In *zoöl.*, the practice or habit of having more than one mate of the opposite sex; polyandry or polygyny. In mammals, polygamy is the rule with pinniped and various other carnivorous quadrupeds, with the hooved quadrupeds in general, and in many other groups, especially in its polygynous form. In the class of birds, where monogamy is the rule, polygamy is conspicuous in the rasorial or gallinaceous order, and is exceptionally witnessed in some members of the monogamous orders, as in the cowbirds and cuckoos among passerine and picarian birds.

polygar (pol'i-gär), *n.* See *poligar.*

polygarchy (pol'i-gär-ki), *n.* [= F. *poligarchie* (Cotgrave) = Sp. *poligarquia* = Pg. *polygarchia;* an erroneous form (appar. simulating *oligarchy*, etc.) for *polyarchy:* see *polyarchy.*] An erroneous form of *polyarchy.*

polygastrian (pol-i-gas'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *polygastria* + *-an.*] Same as *polygastric.*

polygastric (pol-i-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γαστήρ* (*γαστρ-*), stomach.] **I.** *a.* Having or appearing to have many stomachs, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polygastrica.*

II. *n.* A polygastric animalcule.

Polygastrica (pol-i-gas'tri-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polygastric.*] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of those animalcules the appearance of whose movable food-vacuoles led him to suppose they had many proper digestive cavities or stomachs. The term had special application to ciliate infusorians, of which it is now a disused synonym, and less exactly of *Infusoria* at large.

polygastrulation (pol-i-gas-trō-lā'shon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *gastrulation.*] Multiple gastrulation.

polygenesis (pol-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis.*] In *biol.*, generation or origination from several separate and independent germs; the doctrine that organisms took rise from cells or embryos of different kinds. It is akin, as a biological theory, to the notion of special creations, and in its application to man is commonly called *polygeny.*

polygenetic (pol'i-jē-net'ik), *a.* [⟨ *polygenesis*, after *genetic.*] 1. Formed by several different causes, in several different ways, or of several different parts.

A composite or *polygenetic* range or chain, made up of two or more monogenetic ranges combined.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., V. 429.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by polygenesis.

polygenic (pol-i-jen'ik), *a.* [⟨ *polygen-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *polygenous*, 1. *Fallows.*

polygenism (pō-lij'e-nizm), *n.* [⟨ *polygen-ous* + *-ism.*] Same as *polygeny.*

polygenist (pō-lij'e-nist), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *polygen-ous* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An adherent of or believer in polygeny; a special-creationist; particularly, one who advocates the view that the human race consists of several distinct zoölogical races or species.

The granting of the *Polygenist* premises does not, in the slightest degree, necessitate the *Polygenist* conclusion.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 163.

II. *a.* Same as *polygenous.*

polygenistic (pol'i-jē-nis'tik), *a.* [⟨ *polygenist* + *-ic.*] Having independent origins, as the races of man or the domestic animals; of or pertaining to polygeny.

polygenous (pō-lij'e-nus), *a.* [⟨ LGr. *πολυγενής*, of many kinds or families, ⟨ Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γένος*, kind: see *genus, -genous.*] 1. Containing or consisting of many different sorts or kinds of things; heterogeneous; composite: as, a *polygenous* mountain (one made up of different strata of rocks).—2. Of or pertaining to polygeny.

polygeny (pō-lij'e-ni), *n.* [< LGr. *πολυγενής*, of many kinds or families: see *polygenous* and *-geny*.] In *anthropol.*, the multiple genesis of man; the supposed independent origin of the human races, as opposed to *monogenism*, or the theory of unity of genesis.

polyglossary (pol-i-glos'ą-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyglossaries* (-riz). [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + ML. *glossarium*, glossary: see *glossary*.] A glossary or dictionary in several languages. *Gent. Mag.*

polyglot, polyglott (pol'i-glot), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polyglotte* = Sp. *poliglota* = Pg. *polyglotta* = It. *poliglotto*, < ML. *polyglottus*, < Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, *πολύγλωσσος*, many-tongued, speaking many languages, < *πολύς*, many, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] **I.** *a.* Using or containing many languages; many-languaged: as, a *polyglot* lexicon or Biblo.

II. *n.* **1.** A book containing in parallel columns versions of the same text in several different languages. The most important polyglots are editions of the Bible in which the original Hebrew and Greek texts are given along with the chief versions in other languages. The chief polyglots are — the London polyglot (published in 1657), giving versions in whole or in part in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Latin, etc.; the Complutensian polyglot (see *Complutensian*); and the Antwerp and Paris polyglots. A recent collection is Bagster's polyglot.

2. One who understands or uses many languages.

A *Polyglot*, or good Linguist, may be also termed a useful learned Man, especially if versed in School-Languages. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 8.

polyglottic (pol-i-glot'ik), *a.* [< *polyglot* + *-ic*.] Same as *polyglottous*.

polyglottous (pol-i-glot'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, speaking many languages: see *polyglot*, *a.*] Speaking many languages.

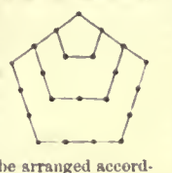
While working as a Missionary among the *Polyglottous* tribes of America. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 139.

polygon (pol'i-gon), *n.* [Formerly *polygone*; = F. *polygone* = Sp. *poligono* = Pg. *polygono* = It. *poligono*, a polygon, polygonal, < LL. *polygonum*, < Gr. *πολύγωνον*, a polygon, neut. of *πολύγωνος*, having many angles, < *πολύς*, many, + *γωνία*, corner, angle.] In *geom.*, a closed figure formed by the intersections of a number of straight lines, each with two others; especially, a plane figure of this sort; a figure with numerous angles. — **Acceleration-polygon.** Same as *acceleration-diagram* (*a*) (which see, under *diagram*). — **Closed polygon**, a plane polygon inclosing an area: opposed to *open polygon*, which is only a part of a plane polygon. — **Complete polygon**, a plane figure connecting every one of a number of angular vertices with every one of the others. — **Concave polygon.** Same as *reëntering polygon*. — **Conjugate polygon of *n* sides**, two sets of *n* lines, each cutting all the lines of the other set upon one curve of the *n*th order. — **Convex polygon**, a plane rectilinear figure without reëntrant angles: opposed to *concave polygon*. — **Displacement-polygon.** Same as *displacement-diagram* (*a*) (which see, under *diagram*). — **Funicular polygon**, originally an open polygon representing a series of connected ties, but extended to a closed polygon representing a series of virtual ties and struts. — **Gauche polygon.** See *gauche*. — **Inscriptible polygon**, a polygon with all its vertices lying on one circle. — **Polygon of forces**, a diagram used in graphical statics, depending on a theorem of the same name due to Leibnitz; a polygon each side of which represents in magnitude and direction one of the component forces acting on a material point: if then the polygon is closed, it represents forces in equilibrium. See diagram under *force*[1], 8. — **Reëntering polygon**, a polygon containing one or more reëntrant angles. — **Regular polygon**, a polygon all whose sides and angles are equal; it is further generally understood that the perimeter wraps around the interior only once. — **Similar polygon.** See *similar*. — **Skew polygon**, a non-plane polygon. — **Spherical polygon**, a polygon whose vertices lie on a sphere; also, a similar figure formed by arcs of great circles on a sphere. — **Steinerian polygon**, a polygon in the Steinerian sense — that is, a figure composed of a number of vertices with connecting lines. — **Stellated polygon**, a polygon which wraps its interior more than once.

Polygonaceæ (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Polygonum* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct order of apetalous plants of the series *Curvembryeæ*. It is characterized by a colored or greenish calyx with four, five, or six imbricated segments, an ovary with one cell and one orthotropous ovule, two or three styles or style-branches, from six to nine perigynous stamens, and stipules with each pair united into a cylindrical sheath (ocrea), or at least leaving, on falling away, a scar forming a complete ring around the stem. It includes about 750 species, belonging to 6 tribes and 30 genera, varying in habit according to distribution, the numerous herbaceous species being mainly in temperate or montane regions, represented by shrubs in western Asia and the Mediterranean, and by trees in tropical America. They bear alternate and usually entire leaves, generally with dilated and clasping petiole-base. The fruit is a small seed-like nut, three-angled or compressed, and inclosed by the withering, persistent flower. Many of the species are weedy plants, especially in the large genera *Rumex* (dock), *Eriogonum*, and *Polygonum* (the type). The most useful genera are *Fagopyrum* (buckwheat) and *Rheum* (rhubarb). See also *Oxyria*, *Coccoloba*, *Kœnigia*.

polygonaceous (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, like or belonging to the *Polygonaceæ*.

polygonal (pō-lig'ō-nal), *a.* [= F. Pg. *polygonal*; as *polygon* + *-al*.] Having the form of a polygon; having many angles. — **Polygonal numbers**, in *arith.*, the successive sums from unity up of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression beginning with 1. When the common difference of the series is 1, the sums of the terms give the *triangular* numbers; when the common difference is 2, the sums give the *square* numbers; when it is 3, the sums give the *pentagonal* numbers, and so on. (See *figurate number*, under *figurate*.) These numbers are understood to be called *polygonal numbers* from possessing the property that the same number of points may be arranged according to a certain rule in the form of that polygonal figure to which it belongs. In the cut, 5, 12, and 22 points are shown arranged in pentagonal forms, 5, 12, and 22 being pentagonal numbers.



polygonate (pō-lig'ō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint: see *knee*.] Many-jointed: said of some plants and animals. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

Polygonateæ (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nā'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Polygonatum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, typified by the genus *Polygonatum*, the Solomon's-seal. It is characterized by a herbaceous leafy stem, nearly or quite unbranched, an inflorescence of axillary flowers or a raceme, rarely a panicle, anthers introrsely dehiscent, the fruit a berry, and anatropous ovules. It includes 7 genera and about 42 species. See *Polygonatum*, *Smilacina*, *Maianthemum*, *Streptopus*.

Polygonatum (pol-i-gon'ą-tum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *polygonatum*, < Gr. *πολυγόνατον*, Solomon's-seal (so called from the many-jointed rootstocks), < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee.] A genus of liliaceous plants, the Solomon's-seal, type of the tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by the nodding cylindrical flowers, having six short little-spreading lobes, and placed one or two or rarely more together at an axil, and by the undivided style and small stigma. There are 23 species, widely scattered through all north temperate regions. They bear a single erect leafy stem from a horizontal thickened deep-buried or creeping rootstock, which is terminated by the upturned bud for the stem of the following year, and is marked by the circular scars of previous similar stems. These seal-like impressions gave the rootstock great fame for magic powers in the middle ages, as able to seal up and heal all wounds, having been stamped with the seal of Solomon, or of the Virgin Mary, whence the popular names *Solomon's-seal* and *Our-Lady's-seal*, the former of which is still in use. (See *Solomon's-seal* and *lady's-seal*.) From its bell-like flowers, resembling a string of tintinnabula, by the monks ascribed to King David, the common English species, *P. multiflorum*, has derived the name *David's-harp*; also, from its upward series of leaves, *ladder-to-heaven*, and, from resemblances to other plants, *lily-of-the-mountain* and *fraxinell*.

polygoneutic (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυγονεύεσθαι*, multiply, < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνος*, offspring.] In *entom.*, many-brooded; having several broods during a single year.

polygoneutism (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nū'tizm), *n.* [< *polygoneut-ic* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being polygoneutic.

polygonometric (pol-i-gon-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *polygonometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to polygonometry.

polygonometry (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *polygonométrie*, < Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled (see *polygon*), + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] An extension of trigonometry to polygons; the doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles.

Polygonopoda (pol[ᵉ]i-gō-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The sea-spiders: a synonym of *Podosomata* and *Pycnogonida*.

polygonoscope (pol'i-gon-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύγωνος*, many-angled, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument of the nature of the kaleidoscope, used to produce a great variety of geometrical patterns by the reflections from two mirrors supported in a case and connected by an adjustable hinge; specifically, a compact form of carpet-exhibitor for the multiple reproduction of a pattern.

polygonous (pō-lig'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύγωνος*, having many angles: see *polygon*.] Polygonal.

Polygonum (pō-lig'ō-num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *polygonum*, < Gr. *πολύγονον*, knot-grass, polygony: see *polygon*.] A large genus of plants, type of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Eupolygoneæ*. It is characterized by a stem with swollen joints and conspicuous stipular sheaths, flowers with eight or six stamens, two or three styles, and a five-parted and commonly colored perianth, remaining with little change around the black and shining or opaque hard three-angled or compressed nutlet, which is of nearly the same length as the sepals. The species are variously estimated at 150 to 300, widely distributed, and some of them nearly or quite cosmopolitan. They are most abundant in the northern hemisphere, but also extend into arctic, alpine, and tropical regions. Although of polymorphous habit, they are easily distinguished by the swollen joints sheathed with the united stipules. (See cut under *node*.) Nearly all are herbs, a few shrubby at the base. Some are tall and erect, as *P. orientale*, the prince's-feather (also called *ragged-sailor*); a very few are floating, some erect and aquatic, and others climbing or trailing, as *P. scandens*, now esteemed for baskets in greenhouses, and *P. vaccinifolium*, the rock-knotweed, from the Himalayas, used for ornamental rockeries. The majority are, however, spreading weedy plants, especially in the section *Aviculania*, a group of about 50 species with wiry and short or prostrate stems, typified by *P. aviculare* (see *knot-grass*, *doorweed*, and *bird's-tares*), also known by many other names, as *allseed*, *armstrong*, *beggar-weed*, *cow-grass*, *crab-weed*, *goose-grass*, *iron-grass*, *knotwort*, *ninety-knot*, *pinkweed*, *sparrow-tongue*, *swine's-grass*, etc. Another section, also of about 50 species, *Persicaria*, with erect but weak and juicy stems, is typified by the abundant weed *P. Persicaria*, the lady's-thumb, also called, from the peach-leaf shape of the leaves, *persicary* and *peachwort*, from their dark central spot, *heart's-ease* and *spotted knotweed*, and, from the jointed stem, *crab's-claw* and *redshanks*. Several related species are known as *smartweed*, especially *P. Hydropiper*, also called in England *redknees*, *cider-age*, *lake-weed*, etc., and for which see also *water-pepper*, *culrage*, and *arse-smart*. A related and handsome-flowered species of American river-margins, introduced into cultivation as a source of tannin, is *P. amphibium*, the willow-grass or water-persicaria. The general name *knotweed* is a book-name for many of the species. Many are mild astringents, others strongly diuretic and acid; the most important in medicine is *P. Bistorta* (see *bistort*, *snakeweed*, *adder's-wort*, *astrology*, and *dragonwort*), also known in England as *redlegs*, *twice-writhen*, *Easter-ledges*, etc. *P. Fagopyrum* of many authors, the cultivated buckwheat, is now separated (see *Fagopyrum*). *P. tinctorium* is the Chinese indigo-plant, cultivated in France and Belgium, as also in Japan, as a source of a blue dye, a substitute for indigo. The leaves of *P. hispidum* are used in South America as a substitute for tobacco. For the climbing weed *P. Convolvulus*, also called *cornbind*, *bearbine*, *climbing buckwheat*, and *black bindweed*, see *ivy-bindweed*. For other species, see *serpent-grass*, *jointweed*, *false buckwheat* (under *buckwheat*), *tear-thumb* (and cut of leaf under *hastate*), and *scratch-grass*. See also cut under *ocrea*.

polygony (pō-lig'ō-ni), *n.* [= OF. *polygone* (F. *polygonum*) = Sp. *poligono* = Pg. *polygono* = It. *poligono*; < L. *polygonos*, *polygonon*, *polygonium*, < Gr. *πολύγονον*, knot-grass, < *πολύς*, many, + *γόνυ*, knee, joint, = E. *knee*.] A plant of the genus *Polygonum*; specifically, the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass.

Polygordiidæ (pol[ᵉ]i-gôr-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polygordius* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Polygordius*, of a low and generalized type of structure.

Polygordius (pol-i-gôr'di-us), *n.* [NL. (Schneider, 1866), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + Γορδιος, Gordius (with ref. to the Gordian knot): see *Gordian*, *Gordius*.] The typical genus of the family *Polygordiidæ*, referred to the annelids as type of a group, *Archiannelida*. *P. purpureus* and *P. luteus* are two species, the former hermaphroditic, the latter dicœcious.

polygram (pol'i-gram), *n.* [= Pg. *polygramo* = It. *poligramma*, < Gr. *πολύγραμμος*, marked with many stripes, < *πολύς*, many, + *γραμμή*, a stroke, line, *γράμμα*, a mark, line, etc., < *γράφειν*, write.] A figure consisting of many lines.

polygrammatic (pol[ᵉ]i-gra-mat'ik), *a.* [As *polygram* + *-atic*[2] (cf. *grammatic*).] Pertaining or relating to polygrams. — **Polygrammatic telegraph**, a form of semaphore invented by Captain Pasley in 1804.

polygraph (pol'i-grāf), *n.* [= F. *polygraphe* = Pg. *polygrapho* = It. *poligrafo*, < Gr. *πολυγράφος*, writing much, < *πολύς*, much, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a gelatin copying-pad. — **2.** An author of many works. — **3.** A collection of different works written either by one or by different authors; a book containing articles or treatises on different subjects.

polygraphic (pol-i-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *polygraphique* = Pg. *polygraphico*; as *polygraph* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to multiplication of copies of a writing: as, a *polygraphic* instrument. — **2.** Done with a polygraph: as, a *polygraphic* copy or writing. — **Polygraphic paper.** See *paper*.

polygraphical (pol-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *polygraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *polygraphic*.

polygraphy (pō-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *polygraphie* = Sp. *poligrafía* = Pg. *polygraphia* = It. *poligrafia*, < LGr. *πολυγραφία*, a writing much, < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** Voluminous writing.

No less admirable his [Dr. Willet's] industry, appearing in his Synopses, Comments, and Commentaries, insomuch that one, considering his *polygraphy*, said merrily that he must write while he slept. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

2. The art of writing in various ciphers, and also of deciphering such writings.

polygroove (pol'i-grōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polygrooved*, ppr. *polygrooving*. [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *groove*.] To make many grooves in.

[The guns] are similar in construction, and will both be *polygrooved* in the rifling. *Times* (London).

polygyn (pol'i-jin), *n.* [< *Polygyn-ia.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Polygynia*.

polygynia[1] (pol-i-jin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *polygyny*.

In certain cantons of Media, according to Strabo, *polygunia* was authorised by express law, which ordained every inhabitant to maintain at least seven wives.
M'Lennan, Primitive Marriage (ed. 1865), viii.

Polygynia[2] (pol-i-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολίς*, many, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] One of the orders in the fifth, sixth, twelfth, and thirteenth classes of the Linnean system, comprehending those plants which have flowers with more than twelve styles or stigmas.

polygynian (pol-i-jin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *polygynia*[1] + *-an.*] Same as *polygynous*.

polygynic (pol-i-jin'ik), *a.* [< *polygyn-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *polygynous*.

polygynious (pol-i-jin'i-us), *a.* Same as *polygynous*.

polygynist (pō-lij'i-nist), *n.* [< *polygyn-y* + *-ist.*] One who or that which practises polygyny; an advocate of polygyny.

polygynœcial (pol'i-ji-nē'shal), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *gynœcium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, formed by the united pistils of many flowers: said of multiple fruits.

polygynous (pō-lij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *polygyne;* as *polygyn* + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, having many styles; belonging to the order *Polygynia*.—2. Polygamous, as a male; having more than one female as wife or mate.

Few, perhaps, would stigmatize a legal *polygynous* connexion as impure, however they might disapprove of the law and of the state of society in which such a law was established. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 337.

polygyny (pō-lij'i-ni), *n.* [< NL. *polygynia*, < Gr. **πολυγυνία*, the condition of having many wives, < *πολυγύνης*, *πολυγύναιος*, having many wives, < *πολυς*, many, + *γυνή*, woman, wife.] Marriage or cohabitation of one man with more than one woman at the same time; polygamy as practised by the male. Polygyny is more frequent than polyandry, being the usual case of polygamy as practised by man and the lower animals.

polygyral (pol-i-jī'ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πολίγυρος*, with many windings, < *πολύς*, many, + *γῦρος*, a circle, ring: see *gyre.*] Having many whorls or gyres, as a univalve shell. *W. G. Binney.*

polyhæmia, *n.* See *polyhemia*.

polyhalite (pol-i-hal'it), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ἅλς* (*ἁλ-*), salt, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral or salt occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron. It is a hydrous sulphate of calcium, magnesium, and potassium. It is found at Ischl in Austria, and also at Berchtesgaden in Bavaria.

polyhedra, *n.* Plural of *polyhedron*.

polyhedral (pol-i-hē'dral), *a.* [< *polyhedron* + *-al.*] Having many faces, as a solid body; of or pertaining to a polyhedron. Also *polyhedric, polyhedrous, polyedral, polycdrous.*—**Polyhedral function,** an algebraic function which remains unchanged when the variable undergoes any of those transformations which would carry a polyhedron, stereographically projected upon the plane of an imaginary quantity, into a congruent position.

polyhedric (pol-i-hē'drik), *a.* [= F. *polyédrique;* as *polyhedr-on* + *-ic.*] Same as *polyhedral*.

polyhedrical (pol-i-hē'dri-kal), *a.* [< *polyhedric* + *-al.*] Same as *polyhedric*. [Rare.]

polyhedrometric (pol-i-hē-drō-met'rik), *a.* [< *polyhedrometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to polyhedrometry.

polyhedrometry (pol'i-hē-drom'et-ri), *n.* [< *polyhedron* + Gr. *μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The system of theorems concerning the numbers of faces, edges, and summits of polyhedra, the numbers of edges belonging to the different faces and summits, and other allied matters. The name is ill formed to express this idea.

polyhedron (pol-i-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *polyhedra, polyhedrons* (-drạ, -drọnz). [Also *polyedron;* = F. *polyèdre* = Sp. *poliedro* = Pg. *polyedro* = It. *poliedro,* < Gr. *πολιέδρον*, neut. of *πολιέδρος*, with many bases, < *πολύς*, many, + *ἕδρα*, seat, base.] 1. In *geom.*, a solid bounded by plane faces.—2. In *optics*, a multiplying glass or lens consisting of several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form, through each of which an object is seen; a polyscope.—3. In *bot.*, in *Hydrodictyon* or water-net, one of the special angular cells with horn-like processes formed by the swarm-cells produced in the zygospore, within each of which a new cœnobium is developed. *Goebel.*—**Conjugate polyhedra,** two polyhedra each having a summit for every face of the other.—**Doubly reversible polyhedron,** a polyhedron which exhibits, in the faces touching the base, a series repeated twice. So in a *trebly reversible polyhedron*, etc., the series is repeated thrice, etc.—**Generator of a polyhedron.** See *generator.*—**Regular polyhedron,** a polyhedron that has all its summits alike in all respects and composed of plane angles of the same magnitude: sometimes understood as excluding the stellated polyhedra. See cut under *octahedron.*—**Semi-regular polyhedron,** a polyhedron all the summits of which are alike, while the plane angles which compose the summits are not all alike.—**Stellated polyhedron,** a polyhedron that inwraps its center more than once.

polyhedrous (pol-i-hē'drus), *a.* [= F. *polyèdre* = Sp. *poliedro* = Pg. *polyedro* = It. *poliedro,* < Gr. *πολυέδρος*, with many bases: see *polyhedron.*] Same as *polyhedral*.

polyhemia, polyhæmia (pol-i-hē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολναιμία*, fullness of blood, < *πολύς*, much, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Excess of blood; plethora. Also *polycmia, polyæmia*.

polyhistor (pol-i-his'tọr), *n.* [< L. *polyhistor* (as a title of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander), < Gr. *πολυιστωρ*, very learned, < *πολύς*, much, + *ἱστωρ*, *ἰστωρ*, knowing: see *history.*] A person of great learning; one who is versed in various departments of study.

I have much read of admirable things of them [storks] in Ælianus the *polyhistor*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38, sig. E.

Polyhymnia (pol-i-him'ni-ạ), *n.* [L., also *Polymnia* (> F. *Polymnie*), < Gr. *Πολύμνια*, one of the Muses, < *πολύς*, many, + *ὕμνος*, a hymn.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the Muse of the sublime hymn, and of the faculty of learning and remembering: according to some poets, inventor of the lyre, and considered during the final centuries of the Roman empire as the patroness of mimes and pantomimes. In art she is usually represented as in a meditative attitude, voluminously draped, and without any attribute.

polylemma (pol-i-lem'ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *dilemma.*] A dilemma with several alternatives: opposed to *dilemma* in the narrow sense.

polylepidous (pol-i-lep'i-dus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *λεπίς* (*λεπιδ-*), a scale.] In *bot.*, having many scales.

polylithic (pol-i-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολίλλιθος*, of many stones, < *πολύς*, many, + *λίθος*, stone.] Consisting of many stones; built up of several blocks, as a shaft or column: opposed to *monolithic*.

polylogy† (pō-lil'ọ-ji), *n.* [= It. *polilogia,* < Gr. *πολυλογία*, loquacity, talkativeness, < *πολύλογος*, much-talking, talkative, < *πολύς*, much, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] Talkativeness; garrulity.

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 115. (*Latham.*)

polyloquent† (pō-lil'ọ-kwent), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, much, + L. *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Talking much; talkative.

polymagnet (pol'i-mag-net), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *magnet.*] An instrument consisting of two or more electromagnets so arranged that the resultant field of force may be varied in many ways. Such an apparatus devised by Tyndall, to be used in exhibiting diamagnetic and other similar phenomena, consists of two electromagnets standing vertically, with adjustable pole-pieces of soft iron, and between them a helix of copper wire. The diamagnetic substance — for example, a bar of bismuth — is supported horizontally in the direction passing through the axis of the helix.

polymastia (pol-i-mas'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, breast.] The presence of supernumerary breasts or nipples.

Polymastiga (pol-i-mas'ti-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip.] Infusorians with six, ten, or many flagella, of whatever other character. The genera included by Diesing (1865) under this head were *Chlorastcr, Spondylomorum, Phacelomonas,* and *Lophomonas.*

polymastigate (pol-i-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ate*[1].] Having more than four flagella, as an infusorian; pluriflagellate.

polymastigous (pol-i-maa'ti-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστιγ-*), a whip, + *-ous.*] Same as *polymastigate*.

Polymastodon (pol-i-mas'tọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, teat, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth:* see *Mastodon.*] 1. A genus of American Mesozoic mammals from the Puerco beds, having numerous tubercles on the molars, typical of the family *Polymastodontidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

polymastodont (pol-i-mas'tọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαστός*, breast, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Having many molar tubercles; of or pertaining to the *Polymastodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A polymastodon.

Polymastodontidæ (pol-i-mas-tọ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymastodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of extinct North American Eocene marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Polymastodon*. They had molars with numerous tubercles arranged in three imperfect or two longitudinal rows. They were of small size.

polymath (pol'i-math), *n.* [= F. *polymathe* = Sp. *polimato,* < Gr. *πολυμαθής*, having learned much, knowing much, < *πολύς*, much, + *μανθάνειν*, *μαθεῖν*, learn.] A person of various learning. Also *polymathist*.

polymathic (pol-i-math'ik), *a.* [= F. *polymathique* = Pg. *polymathico;* as *polymath-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by polymathy.

polymathist (pō-lim'a-thist), *n.* [< *polymath-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *polymath*.

Those *Polymathists* that stand poring all Day in a Corner upon a Moth-eaten Author. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 8.

polymathy (pō-lim'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *polymathie* = Sp. *polimatia* = Pg. *polymathia,* < Gr. *πολυμαθία*, much learning, < *πολυμαθής*, having learned much: see *polymath.*] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many branches of learning, or with various subjects.

That high and excellent learning which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*.
Hartlib, tr. of Comenius's Reformation of Schools (1642), p. 53. (*Latham.*)

polymatype (pol'i-mạ-tip), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *τύπος*, type.] A now disused system of type-making by which 150 or 200 types were cast at one operation twice a minute.

polymazia (pol-i-mā'zi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μαζός*, breast.] Polymastia.

polymechany† (pol-i-mek'ạ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πολυμηχανία*, the having many resources, inventiveness, < *πολυμήχανος*, having many resources, inventive, < *πολύς*, many, + *μηχανή*, contrivance, means: see *machine, mechanic.*] Practical invention.

In actual experiments and *polymechany*, nothing too profound; a superficial slightness may seem fine for wheels, but prooveth good for nothing.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iv.

polymelia (pol-i-mē'li-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *polymely*.

polymelian (pol-i-mē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *polymel-y* + *-ian.*] In *teratol.*, having supernumerary members.

polymelius (pol-i-mē'li-us), *n.*; pl. *polymelii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πολυμελής*, with many limbs: see *polymely.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with supernumerary members.

polymely (pol'i-mē-li), *n.* [< NL. *polymelia,* < Gr. *πολυμελής*, with many limbs or members, < *πολύς*, many, + *μέλος*, a limb.] In *teratol.*, monstrosity by redundancy of parts, or the appearance of supernumerary members, as extra digits and the like.

polymer (pol'i-mėr), *n.* [< *polymer-ous.*] In *chem.*, a compound which is polymeric with some other compound; a polymeride.

We speak of "polymeric" bodies when the several formulæ are intermultiples of the same primitive group (e. g., ethylene, $2 \times CH_2$, and butylene, $4 \times CH_2$, are *polymers* to one another). *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 237.

polymeria (pol-i-mē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *teratol.*, the possession of many parts.

polymeric (pol-i-mer'ik), *a.* [< *polymer-ous* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, pertaining to or characterized by polymerism: as, butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) are *polymeric*.

polymeride (pō-lim'ẹ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *polymer-ous* + *-ide*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound that exhibits the properties of polymerism with reference to some other compound.

polymerism (pō-lim'ẹ-rizm), *n.* [= F. *polymérisme;* as *polymer-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. In *chem.*, that property of certain compounds by virtue of which they differ in their molecular weights and in their chemical properties, though formed from the same elements, combined in the same proportion. Thus, the molecular weights of butyric acid ($C_4H_8O_2$) and aldehyde (C_2H_4O) are 88 and 44 respectively and their chemical properties are wholly unlike, but both contain the same elements — carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen — combined in the same proportion. See *isomerism, metamerism.*
2. Multiplicity of parts; presence of many parts in one whole.

polymerization (pol-i-mer-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *polymerize* + *-ation.*] The apparent fusion or union of two or more molecules of a compound, forming a more complex molecule with a higher atomic weight and somewhat different physical and chemical properties. Also spelled *polymerisation*.

In the quenched globule we may possibly encounter a *polymerization* of the molecular structure of the annealed globule. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 182.

polymerize (pō-lim′ẹ-rīz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *polymerized*, ppr. *polymerizing*. [< *polymer-ous* + *-ize.*] To combine or cause to combine so as to form polymerides. Also spelled *polymerise.*

Prof. Armstrong found hydrocarbons . . . which are readily *polymerised* by sulphuric acid. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 172.

Polymerosomata (pol-i-mer-ō-sō′mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polymerosomatus:* see *polymerosomatous.*] In Leach's system of classification, an order of pulmonate *Arachnida*, synonymous with Latreille's *Pedipalpi*, containing the scorpions and their allies, as the *Thelyphonidæ* and *Phrynidæ:* so called from the numerous flexible segments of the body, and contrasted with *Dimerosomata*, *Monomerosomata*, and *Podosomata.*

polymerosomatous (pol-i-mer-ō-som′ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *polymerosomatus*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, part, + *σῶμα*, body.] Having the body segmented into many joints, as a scorpion; of or pertaining to the *Polymerosomata.*

polymerous (pō-lim′ẹ-rus), *a.* [= F. *polymère;* < Gr. *πολυμερής*, consisting of many parts, < *πολύς*, many, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. Composed of many parts; specifically, in *bot.*, having numerous members in each series or circle. *Gray.*—2. Of or pertaining to polymerism.

polymetameric (pol-i-met-ạ-mer′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *metamere:* see *metameric.*] Of or pertaining to several metameres; lying upon or extending over more than two metameres, as a muscle innervated by different spinal nerves. *Nature*, XXXIX. 151.

polymeter (pō-lim′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring angles.—2. An apparatus for testing the distance between the rails of a railway line, and detecting inequalities of elevation. *E. H. Knight.*

polymetochia (pol′i-me-tō′ki-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μετοχή*, a participle.] Use of many participles or participial clauses in composition: opposed to *oligometochia.*

polymicroscope (pol-i-mī′krō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *microscope.*] A microscope arranged on the principle of the revolving stereoscope. The objects to be examined are mounted on plates fastened to a band, and may be presented in succession to the focus of the instrument.

polymignite (pol-i-mig′nīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *πολύς*, much, + *μιγνύναι*, mix, + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a black color and submetallic luster. It is found at Frederiksvaern in Norway, and has received its name from the variety of its constituents—consisting of titanic and niobic acids, zirconia, thoria, lime, yttria, and oxids of iron, cerium, and manganese.

polymitet†, *a.* [ME. *polimite*, < OF. *polimite*, ML. *polymitus, polimitus*, < Gr. *πολύμιτος*, consisting of many threads, woven of many (different) threads, < *πολύς*, many, + *μίτος*, thread.] Many-colored.

Of gonge Josephe the cote *polimite*,
Wrougte by the power of alle the Trinite.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Polymixia (pol-i-mik′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lowe, 1836), < Gr. *πολυμιξία*, promiscuous mingling, < *πολύς*, many, + *μῖξις*, mixing, mingling.] The typical genus of the family *Polymixiidæ:* so called as formerly supposed to indicate a mixture or combination of several diverse forms. There are three species, *P. nobilis* of Madeira, *P. lowei* of Cuba, and *P. japonica.* Also *Polymyxia.*

Polymixiidæ (pol′i-mik-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymixia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Polymixia*, having an oblong compressed body, blunt head with a pair of barbels on the chin, long dorsal fin with three or four spines, and ventrals with a spine and six or seven rays. It contains three species, inhabiting rather deep water of both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Polymnia1 (pō-lim′ni-ạ), *n.* See *Polyhymnia.*

Polymnia2 (pō-lim′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *Πολύμνια*, Polyhymnia, one of the Muses: see *Polyhymnia.*] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ.* It is characterized by ample leaves, either opposite or alternate above, and corymbose flower-heads with broad involucres, the outer row of bracts often large, leaf-like, and spreading, the ray-flowers in a single row or lacking altogether, and smooth, thick, and nearly cylindrical obovoid achenes, without awns. The 12 species are natives of America, and are found from Canada to Buenos Ayres. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, or trees, often viscid, with yellow flowers, and large angled, lobed, or entire leaves, generally appendaged at the petiole-base with a cup-like membrane, whence their name *leafcup.*

polymnite (pol′im-nīt), *n.* [For **polymnitte*, < Gr. *πολύμνιος*, full of moss (< *πολύς*, much, + *μνίον*, moss), + *-ite*2.] A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, and ponds.

polymorph (pol′i-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. In *chem.*, a substance which crystallizes in two or more forms distinct from each other. See *dimorphism* and *trimorphism.*—2. In *biol.*, an organism exhibiting or characterized by polymorphism; an individual member of a species or other group which differs from other members of the same group to an unusual degree.

Polymorphi (pol-i-môr′fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *polymorphus:* see *polymorphous.*] One of the six main divisions of *Braconidæ*, a family of hymenopterous parasites, including those subfamilies in which the clypeus fits closely to the mandibles and the second submarginal cell of the fore wings is large, quadrangular, or wanting. It includes 12 subfamilies and many genera.

polymorphic (pol-i-môr′fik), *a.* [< *polymorph-ous* + *-ic.*] Same as *polymorphous.*

Polymorphina (pol′i-môr-fī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ina.*] The typical genus of *Polymorphininæ.*

Polymorphininæ (pol-i-môr-fi-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polymorphina* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Lagenidæ*, typified by the genus *Polymorphina*, having the cells of the test arranged spirally or irregularly around the long axis, or (rarely) biserial and alternate.

polymorphism (pol-i-môr′fizm), *n.* [= F. *polymorphisme;* as *polymorph-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. The property of being polymorphous, or capable of existing in different forms; specifically, in *crystal.*, the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms: thus, carbon crystallizes in isometric forms in the diamond, and in hexagonal forms in graphite. When the substance assumes two forms it is said to be *dimorphic*, or to present the phenomenon of *dimorphism;* when three, it is said to be *trimorphic.*

2. In *zoöl.*, difference of form, structure, or type; existence in, or exhibition by, a group of animals, as a species, genus, family, or order, of different types of structure; heterogeneousness.

A considerable number of what have been classed as varieties are really cases of *polymorphism.*
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 145.

New complications of structure among the Hydromedusæ are summed up under the head of *polymorphism.* The differentiation of hydriform and medusiform persons is a case of dimorphism; a further distribution of functions, with corresponding modification of form, gives us *polymorphism.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554.

3. In *bot.*, the comprisal of numerous definite or indefinite subtypes under a given type.

polymorphous (pol-i-môr′fus), *a.* [= F. *polymorphe* = Pg. *polymorpho* = It. *polimorfo*, < NL. *polymorphus*, < Gr. *πολύμορφος*, multiform, manifold, < *πολύς*, many, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Having or exhibiting many forms; characterized by polymorphism; not isomorphous or monomorphous.

I . . . find it difficult to form any judgment of any author so "many-sided" (to borrow a German expression)—*polymorphous* as Herder. *De Quincey*, Herder.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*: (*a*) Undergoing a series of marked changes during development, as most insects. (*b*) Varying much in appearance, form, or structure in the same species or group.—3. In *bot.*, same as 2 (*b*).—4. In *music*, noting a contrapuntal composition, as a canon or a fugue, in which the themes are or may be treated in various ways, as by augmentation, diminution, inversion, etc.

Also *polymorphic.*

polymorphy (pol′i-môr-fi), *n.* [= F. *polymorphie;* < LGr. *πολυμορφία*, manifoldness, < Gr. *πολύμορφος*, manifold: see *polymorphous.*] Same as *polymorphism.*

poly-mountain (pō-li-moun′tān), *n.* See *poly.*

Polymyaria (pol′i-mī-ā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *-aria.*] One of three principal divisions of the *Nematoidea*, containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the body-wall are divided into many series, each made up of many muscle-cells. See *Meromyaria, Holomyaria.*

polymyarian (pol′i-mī-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polymyaria.*

II. *n.* A polymyarian worm.

Polymyodi† (pol′i-mī-ō′dī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song.] In Johannes Müller's system of classification (1847), a tribe of birds of an order *Insessores*, including singing birds whose lower larynx is provided with the full number (five pairs) of song-muscles: thus distinguished from the tribes *Tracheophonæ* and *Picarii* of the same author. The term is nearly equivalent to *Oscines* or *Acromyodi* of later authors.

polymyodian (pol′i-mī-ō′di-ạn), *a.* Same as *polymyoid.*

polymyoid (pol′i-mī-oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς*, muscle, + *ᾠδή*, song. Cf. *Polymyodi.*] In *ornith.*, having several distinct intrinsic muscles of the syrinx: opposed to *oligomyoid.* The word is nearly synonymous with *acromyodian*, but is of less exact signification. The group of birds it denotes is that of the *Oscines* or singing birds.

polymyositis (pol-i-mī-ō-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *μῦς* (*μυός*), muscle, + *-itis:* see *myositis.*] Inflammation of a number of muscles.

Polymyxia, *n.* See *Polymixia.*

polyneme (pol′i-nēm), *n.* [< NL. *polynemus*, q. v.] A fish of the genus *Polynemus.*

Polynemidæ (pol-i-nem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polynemus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Polynemus.* They have a subfusiform shape, with a blunt snout, subabdominal ventrals with a spine and five rays, two dorsals separated by a considerable interval, anal with one or two spines, forked caudal, and pectorals with an entire upper part and several free elongated filiform rays below. Numerous species occur in tropical seas, some of much importance, as the mango-fish of India, *P. paradiseus.*

polynemiform (pol-i-nem′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Polynemus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a polyneme; belonging to the *Polynemidæ.*

polynemoid (pol-i-nē′moid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Polynemidæ;* polynemiform.

II. *n.* A polynemiform fish; a polyneme.

Polynemus (pol-i-nē′mus), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1754), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νῆμα*, thread: see *nematoid.*] The typical genus of the family *Polynemidæ*, with the lower pectoral rays separated as numerous long slender filaments (whence the name). *P. plebeius* is a very common Indian species.

Polynemus plebeius.

Polynesian (pol-i-nē′siạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polynésien* = Pg. *polynesiano;* < NL. *Polynesia* (see def.), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νῆσος*, island.] I. *a.* 1. [*l. c.*] Full of islands, as an archipelago.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to Polynesia.—**Polynesian region**, Polynesia, or the Pacific islands, zoögeographically considered. It is sometimes regarded as a division of a very comprehensive Australian region, and is then known more precisely as the *Polynesian subregion.* It consists of all the Pacific islands excepting those that pertain zoölogically to the Papuan or Austromalayan group and to New Zealand. Wallace, who defined this region, divides it into Polynesia proper and the Hawaiian Islands, the former being then considered under the four subdivisions of the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides, the Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa Islands, and the Society and Marquesas Islands.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Polynesia, a division of Oceania east of Australia and Malaysia, or, in the more modern and restricted sense, a division of Oceania east of Micronesia and Melanesia.

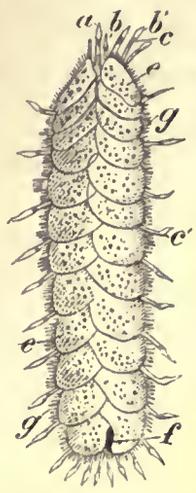
polyneuritis (pol′i-nū-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-itis.* Cf. *neuritis.*] Neuritis affecting a number of nerves; multiple neuritis.

polynia (pō-lin′i-ạ), *n.* [Russ. *poluinĭya*, an open place in the midst of ice.] An open or unfrozen place in the midst of the ice of a river or lake or in the ocean: a word used in English only by navigators in arctic seas. By some writers it was formerly used with the meaning of an

open or unfrozen (theoretical) sea at the north pole, apparently from the (erroneous) idea that *polynia* is connected with *pole*2.

In such places as Robeson and Kennedy Channels and Bellot's Straits . . . *polynias* or water-pools are met with on rare occasions throughout the winter.
Nares, Voyage to the Polar Sea, I. 234.

Polynoë (pō-lin′ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), < Gr. *πολύς*, much, many, + *νέειν*, swim.] A genus of marine errant annelids of the family *Aphroditidæ*: a name used in different senses. (*a*) Applied by Savigny and most authors to such species as the British *P. squamata*, an inch or two long, with large ovate and reniform ciliated scales imbricated in a double row of 12 along the whole length of the worm, and the body of equal width at both ends. This worm is *Aphrodite squamata* of Linnæus, also known as *Lepidonotus squamatus*. (*b*) After Oersted, 1842, applied to worms resembling (*a*), but with not less than 70 segments covered forward with small scales in pairs, naked behind, as *P. scolopendrina* of the British Islands.



Polynoë squamata, (from above, enlarged.
a, prestomial tentacle; *b*, *b*′, superior and inferior prestomial cirrus; *c*, *c*′, notopodial and neuropodial cirrus; *e*, *e*, elytra; *f*, space between the posterior elytra; *g*, *g*, setæ and fimbriæ of the elytra.

polynome (pol′i-nōm), *n.* [= F. *polynôme* = Pg. *polynomo*, n., *polynomio*, adj., = It. *polinomio*; < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *nomen*, name.] A polynomial.

polynomial (pol-i-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *polynome* + *-ial*. Cf. *binomial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing many names or terms.—2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, specifically, noting a method of nomenclature in which the technical names of species are not confined to two terms, the generic and the specific, as they are in the binomial system of nomenclature: as, a *polynomial* name; a *polynomial* system of nomenclature: contrasted with *binomial* and *mononomial*.

Also *multinomial*, *plurinominal*.

Polynomial theorem, the theorem for raising a polynomial to any power.

II. *n.* 1. A technical name consisting of more than two terms; a polyonym.—2. An algebraical expression consisting of two or more terms united by addition: as,

$$ax + by + cz - exy - fxz + gyz.$$

Also *multinomial*.

Appell's polynomial, a form

$$A_n x = a_0 x^n + \binom{n}{1} a_1 x^{n-1} + \binom{n}{2} a_2 x^{n-2} + \ldots + a_n.$$

Homogeneous polynomial, a polynomial in which all the terms are of the same degree in the variables.

polynomialism (pol-i-nō′mi-al-izm), *n.* [< *polynomial* + *-ism*.] Polynomial nomenclature; the method or practice of using polynomials.

polynomialist (pol-i-nō′mi-al-ist), *n.* [< *polynomial* + *-ist*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one who uses polynomials, or a polynomial system of nomenclature, as the pre-Linnean writers usually did.

polynuclear (pol-i-nū′klē-ăr), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + NL. *nucleus*: see *nuclear*.] Having several nuclei, as a cell.

Polyodon (pō-lī′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of selachostomous fishes, named by Lacépède in 1798, the type of the family *Polyodontidæ*, having many teeth crowded in bandlike masses during the youth of its members, these teeth being lost at maturity. *P. spatula* is an example. Also called *Spatularia*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Desmarest*.

polyodont (pol′i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having many teeth; multidentate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polyodontidæ*.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a member of the *Polyodontidæ*.

Polyodontidæ (pol′i-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of selachostomous ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Polyodon*, including the paddle-fishes of the Mississippi basin and related forms of China and Japan. The body is naked, or rough with minute stellate ossifications; the snout is much produced; the very wide mouth contains many minute teeth, in youth at least; the nostrils are double; and the dorsal and anal fins are near the heterocercal fin. Also called *Spatulariidæ*.

polyommatous (pol-i-om′ạ-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυόμματος*, many-eyed, < *πολύς*, many, + *ὄομα* (*ὀμματ-*), eye, < √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] Many-eyed; having many eyes or eye-like organs.

Polyommatus (pol-i-om′ạ-tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *πολυόμματος*, many-eyed: see *polyommatous*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies of the family *Lycænidæ*, having many ocelli on the wings (whence the name). There are many species, known as *blues*, as *P. alexis*, the common blue, and *P. argiolus*, the azure blue.—2. A genus of worms. *Qualrefages*, 1850.

polyonomous (pol-i-on′ō-mus), *a.* Same as *polyonymous*.

polyonomy (pol-i-on′ō-mi), *n.* Same as *polyonymy*.

polyonym (pol′i-ō-nim), *n.* [< *polyonym-ous*.] A name consisting of several (specifically, more than three) terms; a polynomial name in zoölogy: correlated with *mononym*, *dionym*, and *trionym*.

polyonymal (pol-i-on′i-mal), *a.* [< *polyonym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a polyonym; polynomial.

polyonymic (pol′i-ō-nim′ik), *a.* [< *polyonym-y* + *-ic*.] Consisting of more than two terms, as a name in anatomy or zoölogy; polyonymal; polynomial. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

polyonymist (pol-i-on′i-mist), *n.* [< *polyonym* + *-ist*.] Same as *polynomialist*.

polyonymous (pol-i-on′i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυώνυμος*, having many names, < *πολύς*, many, + *ὄνυμα*, name.] Having many names or titles; many-titled.

polyonymy (pol-i-on′i-mi), *n.* [Also *polyonomy*; = F. *polyonymie*, < Gr. *πολυωνυμία*, a multitude of names, < *πολυώνυμος*, having many names: see *polyonymous*.] 1. Variety or multiplicity of names for the same object. Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *polynomialism*.

Polyophthalmus (pol′i-of-thal′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of remarkable polychætous annelids, having a pair of visual organs on every somite of the body, besides the usual cephalic eyes.

polyopia, polyopy (pol-i-ō′pi-ạ, pol′i-ō-pi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὤψ*, face.] The appearance as of two or more objects when there is but one; multiple vision.

polyoptrum, polyoptron (pol-i-op′trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *polyoptra* (-trạ). [= F. *polyoptre* = It. *poliottro*; < NL. *polyoptrum*, *polyoptron*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + √ *ὀπ*, see: see *optic*.] A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished. It consists of a lens one side of which is plane, while in the other are ground several spherical concavities, every one of which becomes a plano-concave lens, through which an object appears diminished.

polyopy, *n.* See *polyopia*.

polyorama (pol′i-ō-rä′mạ), *n.* [= F. *polyorama*, < NL. *polyorama*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὅραμα*, view, sight, < *ὁράω*, see.] 1. A view of many objects.—2. An optical apparatus presenting many views. See *panorama*.

polyorganic (pol′i-ôr-gan′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *ὄργανον*, organ: see *organic*.] Having several diversified or differentiated organs.

In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are *polyorganic*. *Science*, IX. 534.

polyp, polype (pol′ip), *n.* [= F. *polype* (also *poulpe*: see *poulp*) = Sp. *pólipo* = Pg. *polypo* = It. *polipo* = D. *polyp*, *poliep* = G. Sw. Dan. *polyp*, < L. *polypus*, a polyp, a polypus in the nose, < Gr. *πολύπους*, a polyp, a polypus in the nose, prop. adj., many-footed, < *πολύς*, many, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot*.] In *zoöl.*, an animal with many feet or foot-like processes. Specifically—(*a*) An octopus, or eight-rayed cephalopod: an old usage, often in the form *polypus*, still found in *poulp* or *poulpe*. (*b*) Some isopod crustacean, as a wood-louse, slater, sow-bug, or pill-bug. See *Oniscidæ*. (*c*) Since the middle of the eighteenth century: (1) A hydroid or hydrozoan; an actinoid or actinozoan; some cœlenterate or hollow animal, soft or hard, fixed or free, of variable or no determinate form: as, an actinarian, alcyonarian, tubularian, sertularian, campanularian, or pennatularian *polyp*; a coralligenous *polyp*; a medusiform *polyp*; a ctenophoran *polyp*. In this sense the word is coextensive with *Cœlentera*, though not applicable to all the members thereof. See cuts under *Ptumularia*, *Corynida*, and *Obelia*. (2) A polyzoan or bryozoan; especially, an aggregate or colonial one, as a sea-mat, like or likened to a polyp in the preceding sense. (3) Some echinoderm, as a sea-lily, stone-lily, crinoid, or encrinite. (4) Some other animal, as a rotifer, an infusorian, or a sponge: a loose or mistaken usage. (*d*) One of the individuals, persons, or zoöids of a compound, colonial, or aggregate polyp, the whole of which is a polypidom or polypary, or a polyzoary; a polypite or polypite, as of a hydrozoan, actinozoan, or polyzoan: a common present usage, especially with reference to hydriforms. See cut under *Coralliyena*.—**Acidian polyps**, the polyzoans or bryozoans; the moss-animalcules.—**Funnel-like polyps.** See *funnel-like*.

polypage (pol′i-pāj), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *page*1.] Containing several pages.—**Polypage plate**, a stereotype-plate including the matter of several pages.

polypantograph (pol-i-pan′tō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + E. *pantograph*.] A form of pantograph by which a number of identical designs may be produced simultaneously from a single pattern.

polyparia (pol-i-pā′ri-ạ), *n.*; pl. *polypariæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *polypary*.] The stock of the *Anthozoa* and related polyps; a polypary.

polyparian (pol-i-pā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *polypar-y* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a polypary.

polyparium (pol-i-pā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polyparia* (-ạ). [NL.: see *polypary*.] Same as *polypary*.

polyparous (pō-lip′ạ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + L. *parere*, produce. Cf. *multiparous*.] Same as *polytocous*, 1.

polypary (pol′i-pā-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyparies* (-riz). [< NL. *polyparium* = F. *polypier*; < L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp* and *-ary*.] The stock of the *Anthozoa* and related polyps; a polyp-stock, polypidom, or polyparia; the horny or chitinous outer covering or envelop with which many of the *Hydrozoa* are furnished. The term is also not uncommonly applied to the very similar structures produced by the *Polyzoa*; but for these *polyzoary* is used by those who desire to keep *polypary* for the *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*. The polypary-producing polypides are propagated by budding, and live together in groups or colonies so associated that each group forms a compound animal, whose united coverings form a compound polypary or polypidom, which is their common home, and is at the same time the central stem or stock sustaining the whole. Every individual polyp thus lives in its own proper cavity in the common polypary, from which it protrudes its body and into which it retracts it at pleasure. Also *polyparium*.

polyp-colony (pol′ip-kol′ō-ni), *n.* A colony of polyps; a compound or aggregate polyp.

polype, *n.* See *polyp*.

polypean (pō-lip′ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *polyp* + *-e-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a polyp or polypus in any sense.

II. *n.* A polyp; any polyp-like organism.

Polypedetes (pol′i-pē-dē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πεδήτης*, one fettered, a prisoner.] The typical genus of the family *Polypedetidæ*, containing numerous species, chiefly Oriental. *P. maculatus* is a common Indian tree-toad. *P. eques* is called the *spurred tree-toad*. Also, erroneously, *Polypedates*, *Polypedotes*.

Polypedetidæ (pol′i-pē-det′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polypedetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of anurous salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Polypedetes*, containing the so-called glandless tree-toads. It is an ill-characterized group; the species which have been referred to it belong mostly to the *Ranidæ*. Also *Polypedatidæ*.

Polypetalæ (pol-i-pet′ạ-lē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1694), fem. pl. of **polypetalus*: see *polypetalous*.] A division or group of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by distinct or separate petals, forming a circle inside the calyx, as in the single rose, or several circles, as in the water-lily, magnolia, and cactus. It includes 82 orders, classed in 15 cohorts, and grouped in the 3 series *Thalamifloræ*, *Discifloræ*, and *Calycifloræ*, with the stamens inserted respectively on the receptacle, disk, or calyx, and having the buttercup, maple, and rose as examples. See *dicotyledon*. Also called *Dialypetalæ*.

polypetalous (pol-i-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [= F. *polypétale* = Sp. *polipétalo* = Pg. *polypetalo* = It. *polipetalo*; < NL. **polypetalus*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *πέταλον*, leaf (NL. petal).] In *bot.*, having two or more separate petals: as, a *polypetalous* corolla. Also *apopetalous*, *dialypetalous*, *choripetalous*. See cut under *corolla*.

polyphagia (pol-i-fā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *polyphagy*.] 1. In *med.*, excessive desire of eating; voracity. *Dunglison*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *polyphagy*.

polyphagic (pol-i-faj′ik), *a.* [< *polyphag-y* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or characterized by polyphagy; polyphagous.

polyphagous (pō-lif′ạ-gus), *a.* [= F. *polyphage* = It. *polifago* (< L. *polyphagus*, a glutton), < Gr. *πολυφάγος*, eating too much, < *πολύς*, much, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Eating many different kinds of food; almost pamphagous or omnivorous; not monophagous.

Its [a scale-insect's] *polyphagous* habit, or the ease with which it accommodates itself to so great a variety of plants. *C. V. Riley*, U. S. Entom. Bull., No. 15, 1887, p. 12.

polyphagy (pō-lif′ạ-ji), *n.* [= F. *polyphagie*; < NL. *polyphagia*, < Gr. *πολυφαγία*, excess in eating, < *πολυφάγος*, eating too much: see *polyphagous*.] The habit or practice of subsisting on many different kinds of food; polyphagous regimen. Also *polyphagia*.

polypharmacy (pol-i-fär′mạ-si), *n.* [= F. *polypharmacie*, < Gr. *πολυφάρμακος*, having to do with many drugs, < *πολύς*, many, + *φάρμακον*, a drug: see *pharmacon*, *pharmacy*.] The prescrib-

ing of too many medicines, especially in one prescription.

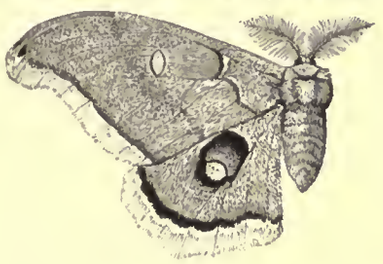
There is, to be sure, the immense negative blessing of our deliverance from the *polypharmacy* and nimia diligentia of our forefathers.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Pref., p. 15.

polypheme† (pol'i-fēm), *n.* [< *polyphemus.*] One of a group of snail-shells, such as *Helia priamus.*

Polyphemidæ (pol-i-fem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyphemus* + *-idæ.*] A family of cladoceroous or daphniaceous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Polyphemus.*

polyphemous (pol-i-fē'mus), *a.* [< L. *Polyphemus*, < Gr. Πολύφημος, a one-eyed Cyclops: see *polyphemus.*] One-eyed; monoculous; cyclopean.

polyphemus (pol-i-fē'mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Polyphemus*, < Gr. Πολύφημος, a Cyclops so named, < πολυφήμος, many-voiced, also famous, < πολύς, many, + φήμη, voice, fame: see *fame*[1].] 1. An animal which has only one eye, whether naturally or abnormally; a cyclops.—2. The specific name of the king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus.*—3. [*cap.*] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of the family *Polyphemidæ:* so called from the large solitary and apparently single eye formed by the coalescence of a pair of eyes. *P. stagnorum* is an example.—4. Any member of the family *Polyphemidæ.*—5. In *Lepidoptera*, the technical specific and (absolutely) the vernacular name of one of the largest American silkworms or silkworm-moths, *Telea polyphemus.* The caterpillar feeds on many different native trees, as oak, walnut, hickory, willow, elm, maple, poplar, etc., and is of a clear apple-green color with



Polyphemus-moth, with right wings removed. (One half natural size.)

yellow lateral lines. The cocoon is oval and usually wrapped in a leaf, sometimes falling to the ground, but often hanging on the tree all winter. The moth is normally single-brooded in the northern United States, but double-brooded in the southern. The silk can be reeled, but with considerable difficulty, and is lustrous and strong. The moth has a wing-spread of five or six inches, and is of a buff color, with a large eye-spot on each hind wing.

polyphlœsbœan (pol'i-fles-bē'an), *a.* [< Gr. πολύφλοισβος (gen. πολυφλοίσβοιο), loud-roaring, frequent in Homer as an epithet of *θάλασσα*, the sea; < πολύς, much, + φλοισβος, roar, noise.] Loud-roaring.

Two men are walking by the *polyphlœsbœan* ocean.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

polyphobia (pol-i-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + *-φοβία*, < φέβεσθαι, fear.] Morbid fear of many things: nearly equivalent to *pantophobia.*

polyphone (pol'i-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + φωνή, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] A written sign capable of being read in more than one way, or standing for two or more phonetic signs.

The different phonetic values of the *polyphones.*
Encyc. Brit., XI. 801.

polyphonia (pol-i-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *polyphony.*] Same as *polyphony.*

polyphonian (pol-i-fō'ni-an), *a.* [< *polyphon-ous* + *-ian.*] Many-voiced; polyphonic.

I love the air; her dainty sweets refresh
My drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;
Her shrill mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh,
And with their *Polyphonian* notes delight me.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 6.

polyphonic (pol-i-fon'ik), *a.* [= F. *polyphonique* = Pg. *polyphonico;* as *polyphon-ous* + *-ic.*] 1. Capable of being read or pronounced in more than one way: said of a written character.

The particular value to be assigned to each of the *polyphonic* characters. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 46.

2. Consisting of or having many voices or sounds.

The barking crow possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark. *Saturday Rev.*, XXV. 469.

3. In *music:* (*a*) Noting a method of composition or a work in which two or more voice-parts are simultaneously combined without losing their independent character, but with harmonious effect; contrapuntal: opposed on one side to *monodic, monophonic,* and *homophonic,* and on another to *harmonic:* as, a fugue is a *polyphonic* form of composition. (*b*) Noting an instrument which is capable of producing more than one tone at a time, as an organ or a harp.

Also *polyphonous.*

polyphonism (pol'i-fō-nizm), *n.* [= Pg. *polyphonismo;* as *polyphon-ous* + *-ism.*] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

I have chosen to single out the passages which relate to the *polyphonisms*, or repercussions of the rocks and caverns, and other phonocamptic . . . objects below in the mount. *Derham*, Physico-Theology, I. 3.

2. In *music*, the use of polyphony, or the state of being polyphonic in structure.

polyphonist (pol'i-fō-nist), *n.* [< *polyphon-y* + *-ist.*] 1. One who professes the art of multiplying sounds, or who makes a variety of sounds; an imitator of a variety of sounds; a ventriloquist.—2. One who understands or uses polyphony; a contrapuntist.

polyphonium (pol-i-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολυφωνία, variety of tones: see *polyphony.*] In *music*, a polyphonic composition.

polyphonous (pol'i-fō-nus), *a.* [= F. *polyphone*, < Gr. πολύφωνος, having many tones, < πολύς, many, + φωνή, sound, voice, tone: see *phone*[1].] Same as *polyphonic.*

polyphony (pol'i-fō-ni, oftener pō-lif'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *polyphonie* = Pg. *polyphonia*, < NL. *polyphonia*, < Gr. πολυφωνία, variety of tones, < πολύφωνος, having many tones: see *polyphonous.*] 1. The capability of being pronounced in various ways characterizing some written characters.

It will be seen how great an element of ambiguity was introduced by the *polyphony* which arose from the adaptation of a Turanian syllabary to a Semitic language.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 45.

2. In *music*, the act, process, art, or result of simultaneously combining two or more voice-parts so that they shall maintain their individuality and independent interest, and yet shall harmonize with each other; counterpoint. It is opposed to *monody, monophony,* and *homophony,* in which a single voice-part is raised into decided prominence, and to *harmony* (in one of its senses), in which the attention is centered upon the successive chords as such rather than upon the voice-parts that constitute them. See *counterpoint*[2], 3.

polyphore (pol'i-fōr), *n.* [= F. *polyphore*, < Gr. πολυφόρος, bearing much, < πολύς, much, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries, as that of a strawberry.

polyphotal (pol'i-fō-tal), *a.* [< *polyphote* + *-al.*] Same as *polyphote.*

polyphote (pol'i-fōt), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + φώς (φωτ-), light.] An epithet applied to electric arc-lamps which are so constructed that more than one may be used on the same electric circuit. Monophote lamps require a separate circuit for each lamp.

polyphyletic (pol'i-fī-let'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + φυλή, tribe: see *phyle, phyletic.*] 1. Pertaining to or derived from several phyla; having several different lines of descent: as, a *polyphyletic* origin.—2. Of or pertaining to the doctrine or theory that animals are not monophyletic, but are severally and specially created, or at least derived from many different sources.

polyphylline (pol-i-fil'in), *a.* [< *polyphyll-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *polyphyllous.*

polyphyllous (pol-i-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *polyphylle* = Pg. *polyphillo* = It. *polifillo*, < NL. *polyphyllus*, < Gr. πολύφυλλος, with many leaves, < πολύς, many, + φύλλον, leaf.] In *bot.*, many-leafed: as, a *polyphyllous* calyx or perianth.

polyphylly (pol'i-fil-i), *n.* [< NL. **polyphyllia*, < *polyphyllus*, many-leafed: see *polyphyllous.*] In *bot.*, an increase in the number of members or organs in a whorl, as when a normally pentamerous calyx has six or more sepals, as is occasionally the case in the plum. Foliage, leaves, and all the parts of the flowers may be so affected.

polyphyodont (pol-i-fī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολυφυής, manifold (< πολύς, many, + φύειν, produce), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Having several sets of teeth, as a fish: opposed to *monophyodont* and *diphyodont.*

II. *n.* A polyphyodont animal.

Polypi (pol'i-pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp.*] 1. The polyps as a class or other high group of low invertebrate animals, of which the nearest modern synonym is *Cœlentera* or *Cœlenterata.* Specifically—(*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, *Polypi* were the fourth class of his *Radiata*, divided into three orders—*Carnosi*, including *Actinia* and *Lucernaria; Gelatinosi*, including *Hydra* and the *Polyzoa;* and *Coralliferi*, or the corals at large, with *Pennatula, Alcyonium*, and also the sponges. (*b*) In Leuckart's system (1848), they were one of two classes of *Cœlentera*, distinguished from *Acalephæ*, and divided into two orders, *Anthozoa* and *Cylicozoa.* (*c*) In Milne-Edwards's system (1855), an alternative name of his *Coralaria*, or the third class of his *Radiaria*, distinguished from echinoderms and acalephs. Also *Polypiaria, Polypifera, Polypiphera.*

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *polypus.*

Polypiaria (pol'i-pi-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *polypus*, a polyp: see *polyp.*] Same as *Polypi.*

polypiarian (pol'i-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Polypiaria* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Polypiaria;* polypiferous; cœlenterate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Polypiaria.*

polypiarium (pol'i-pi-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polypiaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *polypary.*] Same as *polypary.*

polypide (pol'i-pid), *n.* [< *polyp* + *-ide*[2].] An individual zoöid of a polyzoarium, or compound polyzoan; the individual organism contained in one of the cells or cups of the ectocyst of a polyzoarium, just as an individual of a compound coralligenous actinozoan is contained in a cup of the polypidom. The polypide of a polyzoan thus corresponds to the polypite of a cœlenterate. See *polypary,* and cuts under *Plumatella* and *Polyzoa.*

polypidom (pol'i-pi-dum), *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, a polyp, + δόμος, house.] An aggregate of polypites or polypides; a compound polypary, or the dermal system of a colony of individual actinozoans, hydrozoans, or polyzoans; a polyp-stock, or the stem of a colony of zoöphytes, containing the cells of the individual polypites or polypides which fabricate it. Thus, a piece of coral is the *polypidom* of an actinozoan or hydrozoan; a sea-mat is the *polypidom* (more exactly, the *polyzoary*) of a polyzoan. See cuts under *Coralligena* and *Polyzoa.*

polypier (pol'i-pēr), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *polypier*, < NL. *polypiarium:* see *polypary.*] I. *n.* 1. A polyp in sense (*d*); a polypite or polypide; one individual, or a single cell, of a compound polyp.—2. A polypidom, polypary, or polyp-stock; a compound or aggregate polyp; a polyzoarium.

Sometimes each polyp has a distinct *polypier*, but in general it is the common portion of a mass of aggregated polypi which presents the characters peculiar to these bodies, and thus these form aggregated *polypiers*, the volume of which may become very considerable, although each of its constituent parts has dimensions which are very small. *Milne-Edwards*, Manual of Zoology, § 619.

II. *a.* Composed of the stony material of some polypidoms; coral-like: as, *polypier* beads. *Catalogue Bohan Collection*, 1887.

polypiety (pol-i-pī'e-ti), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *piety.*] Belief in or reverence for anything and everything; tolerance of all kinds of piety or belief. [Rare.]

Polypiety is the greatest impiety in the world. To say that men ought to have liberty of conscience is impious ignorance. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

polypifer (pol'i-pi-fėr), *n.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *ferre* = Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A polyp or polyp-stock; a member of the *Polypifera.*

Polypifera (pol-i-pif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *polypifer.*] Same as *Polypi.*

polypiferous (pol-i-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing polyps; producing polypites: as, the *polypiferous* surface of a coral. Also *polypiparous, polypigerous.*

polypiform (pol'i-pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *forma*, form.] 1. Having the form, structure, or character of a polyp; polypomorphic.—2. Having the form or appearance of a polypus.

polypigerous (pol-i-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *polypiferous.*

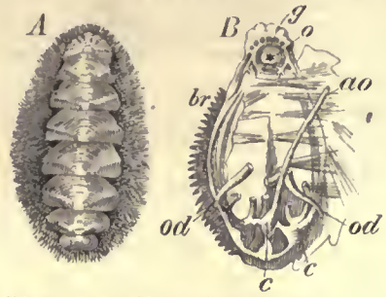
polypiparous (pol-i-pip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *polypus*, polyp, + *parere*, produce.] Same as *polypiferous.*

polypite (pol'i-pīt), *n.* [= F. *polypite;* as *polyp* + *-ite*[2].] 1. The fundamental element in the structure of a polyp, as a hydrozoan or an actinozoan; an individual zoöid of a compound polyp; one of the individuals or persons which together fabricate and constitute a polyp-stock or polypary; a hydranth. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding elements of a polyzoarium, or compound polyzoan, but these are more strictly called *polypides.* See cut under *Athorybia.*

2. A fossil polyp.

polyplacid (pol'i-plas-id), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + πλακοῦς, a flat cake: see *placent.*] Having more than one madreporic plate, as a starfish; not monoplacid. Abbreviated *p.*

Polyplacophora (pol′i-plā-kof′ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), neut. pl. of *polyplacophorus:* see *polyplacophorous.*] An order of isopleurous gastropods, exhibiting bilateral symmetry and metamerie segmentation. The dorsal shell is in eight successive pieces, sometimes embedded in shell-sacs; there are numerous gill-combs and olfactory tracts, or ctenidia and osphradia; paired genital



A, Chiton wosnessenskii, one of the *Polyplacophora. B,* the same, dissected: *o,* mouth; *g,* the nervous ring; *ao,* aorta; *c,* ventricle; *c′,* ao auricle; *br,* left branchia; *od,* oviducts.

ducts distinct from the paired nephridia; and there is a well-developed odontophore with numerous lingual teeth on the radula. The order is conterminous with the family *Chitonidæ* in a broad sense. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821) it was one of 9 orders of cryptobranchiate gastropods. The original form was *Polyplaxiphora.* In Gray's system of the molluska it was considered as a suborder of heteroglossate acutibranchiate gastropods, and defined as having the gills in two lamellar series on each side of the hinder part of the under side of the mantle-edge, and the shell formed of eight imbricate valves.

polyplacophoran (pol′i-plā-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* Same as *polyplacophore.*

polyplacophore (pol-i-plak′ō-fōr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *polyplacophorus:* see *polyplacophorous.*]
I. *a.* Bearing many plates, as a chiton; of or pertaining to the *Polyplacophora.*
II. *n.* A member of the *Polyplacophora;* a chiton, or coat-of-mail shell.

polyplacophorous (pol′i-plā-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *polyplacophorus,* < Gr. πολύς, many, + πλάξ (πλακ-), a tablet, plate, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *polyplacophore.*

polyplastic (pol-i-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + πλαστικός, plastic: see *plastic.*] Having or assuming many forms.

Polyplaxiphora (pol′i-plak-sif′ō-rā), *n. pl.* Same as *Polyplacophora. De Blainville,* 1825, etc.

polyplectron, polyplectrum (pol-i-plek′tron, -trum), *n.* [= F. *polyplectron;* < Gr. πολύς, many, + πλῆκτρον, plectrum: see *plectrum.*] 1. Pl. *polyplectra* (-trā). An obsolete variety of harpsichord or spinet.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Temminck, 1815).] A magnificent genus of *Phasianidæ,* of the subfamily *Paroninæ,* having the tarsi with

Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*).

two or more spurs, and the plumage more or less ocellated, as in the peacock; the peacock-pheasants. The best-known species is *P. bicalcaratum* or *chinquis;* others are *P. germani, helenæ, schleirmachi,* and *thibetanum.* More different than these are the Napoleon pheasant of the Moluccas, *P. emphanum* (or *napoleonis*), and the Sumatran *P. chalcurum.* Also called *Diplectropus, Diplectron, Diplectrum.*

Polyplectroninæ (pol-i-plek-trō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyplectron,* 2, + *-inæ.*] Same as *Paroninæ.*

polyplectrum, *n.* See *polyplectron.*

polypnœa (pol-ip-nē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + πνοιά, πνοή, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] Increased frequency of respiration.

polypod (pol′i-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, many-footed, < πολύς, many, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.* Cf. *polyp.*] **I.** *a.* Having many legs, feet, arms, or rays. (*a*) In *Crustacea,* more than decapod; having more than ten and fewer than fifty legs. Compare *amphipod, isopod.* (*b*) In *Mollusca,* more than octopod; decapod or decacerous; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (*c*) In *Annelida,* having indefinitely many foot-stumps or parapodia; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) myriapod; of or pertaining to the *Polypoda.* (2) Many-footed, as the larvæ of certain hexapods.
II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Polypoda,* in any sense.—2. Same as *polypody.*
Also *polypode.*

Polypoda (pō-lip′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polypus:* see *polypod.*] 1. In Kirby's system (1826), a class of insects corresponding to the modern class *Myriapoda.*—2. In *Annelida,* a large division of worms which are polypod, divided into *Nereidina* and *Serpulina:* distinguished from *Apoda. Macleay,* 1840. [Little used.]—3. An order of cephalopods represented by the nautiloids. See *Nautilidæ.* [Little used.]

polypode (pol′i-pōd), *n.* [= F. *polypode:* see *polypod.*] Same as *polypod.*

Polypodiaceæ (pol-i-pō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), < *Polypodium* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of ferns, named from the genus *Polypodium.* This order includes the largest number of genera and species, and may be regarded as the typical order of ferns. They are usually herbaceous plants, with a permanent stem, which remains buried or rooted beneath the soil, or creeps over the stems of trees, or forms a scarcely moving point of growth around which new fronds are annually produced in a circle, or it rises into the air in the form of a simple stem bearing a tuft of fronds at its apex, and sometimes attaining the height of 40 feet or more, as in the tree-ferns. The sporangia are collected in dots, lines, or variously shaped clusters on the back or margins of the frond or its divisions, and are provided with an incomplete vertical annulus so that they dehisce transversely. It embraces the tribes *Polypodieæ, Grammatideæ, Pterideæ, Blechneæ, Aspleniеæ, Aspidieæ, Woodsieæ, Dicksonieæ,* etc. See cuts under *Nothoclæna* and *Onoclea.*

polypodiaceous (pol-i-pō-di-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Polypodiaceæ* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Polypodiaceæ.*

Polypodieæ (pol′i-pō-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polypodium* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceæ,* embracing the genus *Polypodium.* The sori are on the back of the frond, on the veins, or at the ends of the veins, in roundish clusters, and without indusium of any kind.

Polypodium (pol-i-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *polypodium,* a kind of fern: see *polypody.*] The largest and most widely distributed genus of ferns, typical of the suborder *Polypodiaceæ* and tribe *Polypodieæ.* The fronds are very various in outline, with the sori round, naked, dorsal, in one or more rows on each side of the midrib, or irregularly scattered. About 400 species are known, of which only 9 are found in North America, *P. vulgare,* which occurs also in the Old World, being the most common. See *polypody.*

The complete plant of Polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). *a,* pinnule with sori; *b,* a sporangium.

polypody (pol′i-pō-di), *n.* [< ME. *polypodye* = F. *polypode* = Sp. *polipodio* = Pg. *polypodio* = It. *polipodio,* < L. *polypodium,* < Gr. πολυπόδιον, a kind of fern, so called with ref. to the branching rootstock, < πολύπους, many-footed: see *polypode*[1], *polyp.*] A fern of the genus *Polypodium,* chiefly *P. vulgare,* the common polypody, growing commonly on rocks: in England locally called *adder's-fern, wall-* or *wood-fern, polypody of the oak* or *of the wall,* etc. The hoary polypody is *P. incanum,* a smaller species abounding in tropical America and reaching north to Ohio, having the fronds grayish-scurfy beneath, growing on trees and roofs, also on rocks. Also *polypod, polypode.*

Take the stinking oil drawn out of *polypody of the oak* by a retort, mixed with turpentine and hive-honey, and anoint your belt therewith.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 128.

Polypogon (pol-i-pō′gon), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1798), so called in allusion to the many long awns; < Gr. πολύς, much, + πώγων, beard.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and subtribe *Euagrosteæ.* It is characterized by the usually dense and spike-like inflorescence, the one-flowered spikelets with the pedicel not prolonged beyond the flower, and the three-awned glumes, the flowering glume much the smaller, and bearing its awn below the apex. There are about 10 species, widely distributed over temperate and subtropical regions, mainly annuals with decumbent stems and flat leaves. They bear cylindrical spikes almost concealed by their abundant awns, or spicate panicles, which are larger and irregular. See *beard-grass.*

polypoid (pol′i-poid), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a polyp or polypus; polypiform or polypomorphic.

polypoidal (pol-i-poi′dal), *a.* [< *polypoid* + *-al.*] Resembling a polypus.

Polypomedusæ (pol′i-pō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *polypus,* polyp, + NL. *Medusa:* see *Medusa,* 2.] A group of epithelarian *Cœlentera,* consisting of the hydrozoans and actinozoans, thus together distinguished from the ctenophorans by the possession of cnidoblasts. According to the presence or absence of phacellæ, the *Polypomedusæ* are divided into *Phacellotæ* and *Aphacellæ,* the former consisting of the *Scyphomedusæ* and *Actiniaria,* the latter of the *Hydromedusæ* alone. The polypomedusans are simply the cœlenterates divested of the ctenophorans.

polypomedusan (pol′i-pō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Polypomedusæ,* or having their characters.
II. *n.* A member of the *Polypomedusæ.*

Polypomorpha (pol′i-pō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + μορφή, form.] Polyps or polypiform cœlenterates, a prime group or grade of *Hydrozoa:* used when the ctenophores are included in that class, the two divisions then being *Polypomorpha* and *Ctenophora.*

polypomorphic (pol′i-pō-môr′fik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polyp, + μορφή, form, + *-ic.*] Having the form or character of a polyp; polypoid; polypiform; of or pertaining to the *Polypomorpha.*

Polypora (pō-lip′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (McCoy, 1844), < Gr. πολίπορος, with many passages or pores: see *polyporous.*] A genus of coralligenous hydrozoans or *Hydrocorallinæ,* belonging to the family *Stylasteridæ.*

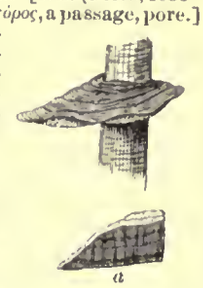
Polyporiaceæ (pol i-pō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyporus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of hymenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Polyporus.*

polyporite (pō-lip′ō-rīt), *n.* [< *polyporus* + *-ite*[2].] In *geol.,* a fungus-like organism resembling *Polyporus versicolor.*

polyporoid (pō-lip′ō-roid), *a.* [< *Polyporus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.,* similar to, characteristic of, or belonging to the genus *Polyporus.*

polyporous (pō-lip′ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύπορος, with many pores, < πολύς, many, + πόρος, a passage, pore: see *pore*[2].] Having many pores; cribrate; ethmoid; foraminulate.

Polyporus (pō-lip′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836–1838), < Gr. πολύς, many, + πόρος, a passage, pore.] A very large, widely distributed genus of hymenomycetous fungi, typical of the order *Polyporiaceæ,* having the hymenium lining long, narrow, round, or angular tubes. They are very familiar objects, forming little shelves or brackets attached to dead or decaying wood, some being very small, others several or many inches in circumference. *P. officinalis* is the white or purging agaric, or larch-agaric, used internally to check sweats, sometimes as a purgative and emetic, and externally as a styptic. See *agaric* and *amadou.*



Polyporus lignens. a, longitudinal section, showing the tubular pores; *b,* transverse section through a part of one of the pores, showing the basidia and the hyphæ.

polypose (pol′i-pōs), *a.* [< L. *polyposus:* see *polyposus.*] Same as *polyposus. Arbuthnot,* Aliments, vi.

polypostem (pol′i-pō-stem), *n.* Same as *polypostylar.*

polypostylar (pol′i-pō-stī′lär), *a.* [< *polypostyle* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to a polypostyle, or having its character.

polypostyle (pol′i-pō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, many-footed (see *polyp*)), + στῦλος, a pillar: see *style*[2].] A reduced or imperfect nutritive zoöid of a hydroid hydrozoan, without mouth or tentacles; a dactylozoöid.

polypotome (pol′i-pō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. πολύπους, polypus, + -τομος, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An instrument for exeising a polypus.

polypous (pol′i-pus), *a.* [= F. *polypeux* = Sp. *polipuso* = Pg. *polyposo* = It. *polipuso,* < L. *polyposus,* having polypus in the nose, < *polypus,* polypus: see *polypus.*] Of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots, like a polypus.

polypragmatic (pol′i-prag-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *polipragmatick;* < Gr. πολυπράγματος, having many things to do, meddlesome, inquisitive, < πολύς, many, + πρᾶγμα, a thing to do, affair, pl. πράγματα, business: see *pragmatic.*]
I. *a.* Overbusy or meddlesome; forward; officious. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A meddlesome or officious person.

Jesuited *polipragmaticks.* *Burton.* (*Davies.*)

polypragmatical (pol^{i}i-prag-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *polypragmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *polypragmatic.*

His [the busybody's] actions are *polypragmatical,* his feet peripatetical. Erasmus pictures him to the life: "He knows what every merchant got in his voyage, what plots are at Rome, what stratagems with the Turk, &c."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 502.

polypragmaty (pol-i-prag'ma-ti), *n.* [As *polypragmat-ic* + *-y*^{3}.] The state of being over-engaged in business or affairs. [Rare.]

polypragmon (pol-i-prag'mon), *n.* [Formerly *polipragmon, polipragman;* < OF. *polipragmon,* < Gr. *πολυπράγμων,* a busybody, < *πολύς,* much, many, + *πρᾶγμα,* affair, *πράσσειν,* act.] A busybody; an officious person.

polypragmonist† (pol-i-prag'mō-nist), *n.* [< *polypragmon* + *-ist.*] Same as *polypragmon.*

Dry tobacco with my [hornbook's] leaves, you good dry-brained *polypragmonists.* *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

Polyprion (pol-i-prī'on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *πρίων,* a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes; the stone-basses. The anal spines are strong, the dorsal spines serrated, the branchiostegals seven, and the teeth all villiform; the tail is not forked, and there is a rough ridge on the operculum. *P. cernium* is a large fish, 6 feet long, of the coasts of southern Europe and Africa, sometimes known as the *stone-bass, wreck-fish,* and *cernier,* and *P. oxygeneios* is an inhabitant of the temperate Pacific.

polyprism (pol'i-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *πρίσμα,* a prism: see *prism.*] A compound prism formed of several prisms of different materials, but of the same angle, connected at their ends, and used to show the unequal refracting power of different media.

polyprismatic (pol^{i}i-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [= It. *poliprismatico,* < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *πρίσμα,* a prism: see *prism, prismatic.*] In *mineral.,* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

polyprotodont (pol-i-prō'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *πρῶτος,* first, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having several front teeth: noting the insectivorous or carnivorous dentition of marsupials, in which the incisors are small, several, and much alike, and the canines large and specialized: contrasted with *diprotodont.*

II. *n.* A polyprotodont marsupial.

Polyprotodontia (pol-i-prō-tō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *polyprotodont.*] The carnivorous or polyprotodont marsupials, a prime division of *Marsupialia,* having more than two incisors (at least in the lower jaw) and specialized canines.

polyp-stem (pol'ip-stem), *n.* A polyp-stock; the stem of a polypidom, common to several polypites. Also *polypostem.*

polyp-stock (pol'ip-stok), *n.* The stock of a polyp; a polypary or polypidom.

Polypteridæ (pol-ip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polypterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of crossopterygian ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Polypterus;* the bichirs. They have lozenge-shaped ganoid scales, fins without fulcra, a series of dorsal spines, to which an articulated finlet is attached, anal situated close to the caudal fin, the vent near the end of the tail, the abdominal part of the vertebral column much longer than the caudal portion, and no pseudobranchiæ.

polypteroid (pō-lip'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the fin-fishes; belonging to the *Polypteroidei.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Polypteroidei.*

Polypteroidei (pō-lip-te-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [< NL. *Polypterus,* q. v., + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] A suborder of ganoid fishes, represented by the *Polypteridæ* and some related families.

Polypterus (pō-lip'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1802), < Gr. *πολύπτερος,* many-winged, < *πολύς,* many, + *πτερόν,* feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Polypteridæ,* remarkable for the number of the dorsal spines bearing rays behind. It contains the bichir.

polyptoton (pol-ip-tō'ton), *n.* [L. (> F. *polyptote*), < Gr. *πολύπτωτον,* neut. of *πολύπτωτος,* with many cases, < *πολύς,* many, + *πτωτός,* verbal adj. of *πίπτειν,* fall (> *πτῶσις,* a case).] In *rhet.,* a figure consisting in the use of different cases or inflections of the same word, or of words of the same immediate derivation, in the same context.

One of the most celebrated examples is the distich,

Mors mortis morti mortem nisi *morte* tulisset,
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret.

(Unless the *death of Death* had brought *death to death by* [his] *death,* the door of eternal life would have been closed.)

polyptych (pol'ip-tik), *n.* [= F. *polyptique,* < ML. *polyptychum,* a register, roll, < Gr. *πολύπτυχον,* a writing folded into many leaves, a register, roll, neut. of *πολύπτυχος,* with many leaves or folds, < *πολύς,* many, + *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*) or *πτυχή,* fold. Cf. *policy*^{2}, from the same source.] A combination of panels or frames, more than three in number, for receiving paintings on one or both sides of every leaf. Compare *diptych* and *triptych.* *Maskell,* Russian Art, S. K. M. Handbook.

Polyptychodon (pol-ip-tik'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *πολύπτυχος,* with many folds (see *polyptych*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of cretaceous plesiosaurians: same as *Basilosaurus.*

polypus (pol'i-pus), *n.*; pl. *polypi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *polypus* (pl. *polypi*), < Gr. *πολύπους* (pl. *πολύποδες,* poet. or dial. *πολύποι*), a polypus: see *polyp.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A poulp or cuttle. (*b*) A polyp, in any sense. (*c*) [*cap.*] (1) A genus of cuttles. (2) A genus of polyps.—2. In *pathol.,* any kind of tumor growing from a mucous membrane, of rounded form, and more or less distinctly pedunculated. The term is most frequently applied to benign growths.—**Polypus-forceps,** a forceps for grasping and tearing off polypi.

polyrhizal (pol-i-rī'zal), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύρριζος,* with many roots: see *polyrhizous.*] Same as *polyrhizous.*

polyrhizous (pol-i-rī'zus), *a.* [Prop. **polyrrhizous;* = F. *polyrrhize;* < L. *polyrrhizos,* < Gr. *πολύρριζος,* with many roots, < *πολύς,* many, + *ῥίζα,* root.] In *bot.,* possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

polysarcia (pol-i-sär'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολυσαρκία,* fleshiness, < *πολύσαρκος,* fleshy: see *polysarcous.*] 1. Excess of flesh.—2. In *bot.,* an excess of sap, giving rise to unnatural or abnormal growth. *Thomas,* Med. Diet.—**Polysarcia adiposa,** obesity.—**Polysarcia cordis,** obese heart.

polysarcous (pol-i-sär'kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύσαρκος,* having much flesh, fleshy, < *πολύς,* much, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] Affected with polysarcia; obese.

polyscelia (pol-i-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σκέλος,* the leg.] In *teratol.,* a monster having many legs.

polyschematic (pol^{i}i-skē-mat'ik), *a.* Same as *polyschematist.*

polyschematist (pol-i-skē'ma-tist), *a.* [< LGr. *πολυσχηματίστος,* multiform, < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σχηματίζειν,* assume form, < *σχῆμα*(*τ-*), form: see *scheme.*] Characterized by or existing in many forms or fashions; specifically, in *anc. pros.,* admitting as substitutes feet not metrically equivalent, or containing such feet.

polyscope (pol'i-skōp), *n.* [= F. *polyscope* = Sp. *poliscópio* = Pg. *polyscopo, polyscopio,* < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σκοπεῖν,* view. Cf. Gr. *πολύσκοπος,* far-seeing.] 1. In *optics,* a lens plane on one side and convex on the other, but having the convex side formed of several plane surfaces or facets, so that an object seen through it appears multiplied.—2. In *surg.,* an instrument for illuminating the cavities of the body by means of an electric light.

polysepalous (pol-i-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + NL. *sepalum,* sepal.] In *bot.,* having the sepals separate from each other: said of a calyx.

Polysiphonia (pol^{i}i-sī-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Greville): see *polysiphonous.*] A very large, widely distributed, and extremely variable genus of red algæ. The fronds are filamentous or subcompressed, distichously or irregularly branching, formed of a monosiphonous axis and several siphons, and either naked or with a cortical layer of irregular cells, furnished with numerous tufts of hyaline, monosiphonous, dichotomous filaments. The tetraspores are in one, rarely two, rows, in slightly altered upper branches; cystocarps ovate-globose or urceolate; spores piriform, on short pedicles. See *dough-balls, niggerhair, lobster-claws.*

polysiphonous (pol-i-sī'fō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σίφων,* a tube: see *siphon.*] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having several or many siphons: said of certain algæ. Compare *monosiphonous,* and see *siphon.* (*b*) Resembling, belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Polysiphonia.*

polysomatic (pol^{i}i-sō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυσώματος,* with many bodies, < *πολύς,* many, + *σῶμα,* body.] Consisting of an aggregation of smaller grains: used by some lithologists to note a grain or chondrus of this character.

polysomitic (pol^{i}i-sō-mit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + E. *somite* + *-ic.*] Consisting of a number of primitively distinct somites which have united or become grouped into a segment or region of the body in any way distinguished from another part of the body: thus, the head, or thorax, or abdomen of an arthropod, such as an insect or a crustacean, is *polysomitic. Huxley,* Anat. Invert., p. 220.

polyspast† (pol'i-spast), *n.* [= Sp. *polispástos* = It. *polispasto,* < L. *polyspaston,* < Gr. *πολύσπαστον,* a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys, neut. of *πολύσπαστος,* drawn by many cords, < *πολύς,* many, + *σπᾶν,* draw: see *spasm.*] 1. A machine consisting of a combination of pulleys, used for raising heavy weights: a term formerly used by writers on mechanics.—2. An apparatus of the same character formerly used in surgery to reduce dislocations.

polysperm (pol'i-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύσπερμος,* with many seeds: see *polyspermous.*] A tree whose fruit contains many seeds.

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polysperma.*
Evelyn, Sylva, II. iii. § 1. (*Latham.*)

polyspermal (pol-i-spėr'mal), *a.* [< *polysperm-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *polyspermous.*

polyspermous (pol-i-spėr'mus), *a.* [= Sp. *polispermo* = Pg. *polyspermo* = It. *polispermo,* < Gr. *πολύσπερμος,* with many seeds, < *πολύς,* many, + *σπέρμα,* seed: see *sperm.*] Containing many seeds: as, a *polyspermous* capsule or berry.

polyspermy (pol'i-spėr-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σπέρμα,* seed.] Impregnation of an ovum by more than one spermatozoön.

polyspire (pol'i-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σπεῖρα,* coil.] In *zoöl.,* a structure resulting from continued spiral growth through several revolutions. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 417.

polysporangium (pol^{i}i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *polysporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + NL. *sporangium.*] In *bot.,* a sporangium containing many spores.

polyspore (pol'i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σπόρος,* seed: see *spore.*] In *bot.,* a compound spore; in certain algæ, a compound spore composed of several or many spores or cells.

Polysporea (pol-i-spō'rē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σπόρος,* seed, + *-ea.*] An ordinal name of those coccidiid sporozoans whose cyst-contents are converted into a great many spores, as in the genus *Klossia.* *Aimé Schneider.*

polysporean (pol-i-spō'rē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Polysporous; of or pertaining to the *Polysporea.*

II. *n.* A member of the order *Polysporea.*

polyspored (pol'i-spōrd), *a.* [< *polyspore* + *-ed*^{2}.] In *bot.,* containing or producing many spores, as the asci of certain lichens, which contain from twenty to one hundred instead of eight, the usual number.

polysporic (pol-i-spor'ik), *a.* [< *polyspor-ous* + *-ic.*] In *bot.,* same as *polysporous.*

polysporous (pol-i-spō'rus), *a.* [= F. *polyspore,* < Gr. *πολύσπορος,* with many seeds or crops, < *πολύς,* many, + *σπόρος,* seed: see *spore.*] Producing many spores. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* same as *polyspored.* (*b*) In *zoöl.,* polysporean.

polystachous (pō-lis'tā-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *στάχυς,* an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.,* having many spikes.

polystaurium (pol-i-stâ'ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *polystauron.*] In *chem.,* same as *stauracin.*

polystauron (pol-i-stâ'ron), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *σταῦρον,* a stake, pale, cross.] Same as *stauracin.*

polystemonous (pol-i-stem'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *στήμων,* warp (stamen).] Having many stamens; having stamens more than double the number of sepals and petals: said of flowers. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 135.

polystichous (pō-lis'ti-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *στίχος,* row, line.] In *nat. hist.,* arranged in numerous rows or ranks; multifarious. Compare *monostichous* and *distichous.*

Polysticta (pol-i-stik'tä), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. *πολύστικτος,* much-spotted, < *πολύς,* many, + *στικτός,* verbal adj. of *στίζειν,* prick, spot.] 1. A genus of ducks related to the eiders, but having the bill not gibbous, without frontal processes, and not feathered to the nostrils, and its tomial edge dilated and leathery. There is only one species, *P. stelleri* or *dispar,* known as *Steller's eider,* a beautiful duck of circumpolar distribution. The male is chiefly white, black, and chestnut-brown, tinged with sea-green on the head. Also called *Macropus, Stelleria,* and *Eniconetta* or *Henieonetta.*

2. In *entom.,* a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope,* 1840.

polystigm (pol'i-stim), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *στίγμα,* point, mark.] A figure composed of a number of points.

polystigmous (pol-i-stig'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύς,* many, + *στίγμα,* mark: see *stigma.*] In *bot.,* having many carpels, every one bearing a stigma: said of a flower.

Polystoma (pō-lis'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths, < *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Same as *Polystomum*.

Polystomata (pol-i-stō'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *polystomatus:* see *polystomatous.*] 1. The sponges or *Porifera*, as metazoic organisms contrasted with all other *Metazoa*, or *Monostomata:* so called from their many mouths or oscula.—2. In Saville Kent's system of classification, one of four sections of *Protozoa*, consisting of the suctorial or tentaculiferous animalcules, or the acinetiform infusorians, having many tentacular organs, each of which serves as a tubular sucking-mouth: contrasted with *Eustomata*, *Discostomata*, and *Pantostomata*. The group is oftener called *Tentaculifera*.

polystomatous (pol-i-stom'ą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *polystomatus* (cf. Gr. *πολύστομος*), < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having many mouths or apertures for the ingestion of food; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Polystomata*.

polystome (pol'i-stōm), *n.* [= F. *polystome*, < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths, < *πολύς*, many, + *στόμα*, mouth.] An animal with many mouths. (*a*) A member of the *Polystomata*, in either sense, as a sponge or an acinetiform infusorian. (*b*) A trematoid of the suborder *Polystomea;* a polystome-fluke.

Polystomea (pol-i-stō'mē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύστομος*, having many mouths: see *polystome.*] A suborder of *Trematoidea*, containing trematoid worms with two small lateral suckers on the head and several posterior suckers, with which a pair of large chitinous hooks are often found. Some species are elongated, and present a kind of segmentation. They are for the most part ectoparasitic. The term is contrasted with *Distomea*.

Polystomeæ (pol-i-stō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Polystomea*.

polystome-fluke (pol'i-stōm-flōk), *n.* A fluke or trematoid of the family *Polystomidæ*.

polystomia, *n.* Plural of *polystomium*.

Polystomidæ (pol-i-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polystomum* + *-idæ*.] A family of polystomatous *Trematoidea*, typified by the genus *Polystomum*, having several posterior suckers, usually paired and disposed in two lateral rows, and reinforced by an armature of chitinous hooks.

polystomium (pol-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *polystomia* (-ą). [NL.: see *polystome.*] One of the numerous fine pores at the ends of the ramifications of the oral arms in some acalephs, replacing the original mouth, which has become closed by the gradual union of the arms.

Polystomum (pō-lis'tō-mum), *n.* [NL.: see *polystome.*] The typical genus of *Polystomidæ*, having an oral but no lateral sucker on the anterior end, four eyes, and at the posterior end six suckers, two median hooks, and sixteen small hooks. The species are parasitic, as *P. integerrimum* in the bladder of frogs, and *P. ocellatum* in the pharynx of turtles. A fluke formerly called *P. sanguinicola*, now *Hexathyridium venarum*, is found in venous blood. Also *Polystoma*.

polystyle (pol'i-stīl), *a.* [= F. *polystyle* = It. *polistilo*, < Gr. *πολύστυλος*, with many columns, < *πολύς*, many, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] In *arch.*, having, characterized by, or supported by many columns; surrounded by several rows of columns, as some Moorish or Arabic courts.

polystylous (pel-i-stī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολύστυλος*, with many columns, < *πολύς*, many, + *στῦλος*, column (style). Cf. *polystyle.*] In *bot.*, bearing many styles. *Gray.*

polysyllabic (pol'i-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *polysyllabique;* as *polysyllab-le* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a polysyllable; consisting of many syllables, specifically of more than three.

polysyllabical (pol'i-si-lab'i-kąl), *a.* [< *polysyllabic* + *-al.*] Same as *polysyllabic*.

polysyllabicism (pol'i-si-lab'i-sizm), *n.* [< *polysyllabic* + *-ism.*] Polysyllabic character; the quality of having or of being composed of many (specifically more than three) syllables.

polysyllabism (pol-i-sil'ą-bizm), *n.* [< *polysyllab-le* + *-ism.*] Same as *polysyllabicism*.

polysyllable (pol-i-sil'ą-bl), *n.* [= F. *polysyllabe* = Sp. *polisílabo* = Pg. *polysyllabo* = It. *polisillabo*, a polysyllable, < Gr. *πολυσύλλαβος*, polysyllabic, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συλλαβή*, syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of several syllables; usually, a word of four or more syllables, words of one syllable being called *monosyllables*, those of two *dissyllables*, and those of three *trisyllables*.

polysyllogism (pol-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism.*] A combination of syllogisms; a chain of reasoning.—**Manifest polysyllogism.** See *manifest*.

polysyllogistic (pol-i-sil-ō-jis'tik), *a.* [< *polysyllog-ism* + *-istic* (cf. *syllogistic*).] Consisting of a chain of syllogisms.

polysymmetrical (pol'i-si-met'ri-kąl), *a.* [As *polysymmetry* + *-ic-al.*] Divisible into exactly similar halves by more than one plane, as is the case with all regular flowers. *Actinomorphous* is a synonym.

polysymmetrically (pol'i-si-met'ri-kąl-i), *adv.* In a polysymmetrical manner; in accordance with polysymmetry.

polysymmetry (pol-i-sim'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *συμμετρία*, symmetry: see *symmetry.*] Susceptibility of division into like halves by more than one plane; the state of being polysymmetrical.

polysyndeton (pol-i-sin'de-ton), *n.* [NL., = F. *polysyndète* = Sp. *polisíndeton* = Pg. *polysyndeton*, < NL. *polysyndeton*, < Gr. **πολυσίνδετον*, prop. neut. of **πολυσίνδετος*, joined in various ways, < *πολύς*, many, + *σίνδετος*, bound together: see *asyndeton.*] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in the use of a number of conjunctions in close succession; introduction of all the members of a series of coördinate words or clauses with conjunctions: opposed to *asyndeton*. Asyndeton produces an accelerated, polysyndeton a retarded movement in the sentence. Asyndeton gives an effect of accumulation and energy, polysyndeton demands special and deliberate attention to each separate word and clause introduced. Rom. viii. 35, 38, 39 is an example.

polysynthesis (pol-i-sin'the-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *σύνθεσις*, composition: see *synthesis.*] Composition of many elements; specifically, in *philol.*, composition from an abnormal number and variety of elements.

polysynthetic (pol'i-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [= F. *polysynthétique*, < Gr. *πολυσύνθετος*, much-compounded, < *πολύς*, much, + *σύνθετος*, compounded: see *synthetic.*] 1. In *philol.*, compounded of a number and variety of elements beyond the usual norm; exhibiting excessive intricacy of synthetic structure, as by the incorporation of objective and adverbial elements in the verb forms; incapsulated: as, a *polysynthetic* word; characterized by such compounds: as, a *polysynthetic* language: first applied by Du Ponceau to the class of languages spoken by the Indian tribes of America. Also *incorporative* and (rarely) *megasynthetic.*—2. In *mineral.*, compounded of a number of thin lamellæ in twinning position to each other, or characterized by this kind of structure: as, a *polysynthetic* twin. See *twin.*

Felspar, very fresh and clear, sometimes with distinct *polysynthetic* twin lines. *Nature*, XXX. 12.

polysynthetical (pol'i-sin-thet'i-kąl), *a.* [< *polysynthetic* + *-al.*] Same as *polysynthetic*.

polysynthetically (pol'i-sin-thet'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a polysynthetic manner; by polysynthesis.

polysyntheticism (pol'i-sin-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [< *polysynthetic* + *-ism.*] The character of being polysynthetic.

polysynthetism (pol-i-sin'the-tizm), *n.* [< *polysynthet-ic* + *-ism.*] Polysynthetic structure; polysyntheticism.

If we cannot prove the American languages related except by the characteristic of *polysynthetism*.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 268.

polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *polytechnique* = Sp. *politécnico* = Pg. *polytechnico* = It. *politecnico*, < Gr. *πολύτεχνος*, skilled in many arts, < *πολύς*, many, + *τέχνη*, art: see *technic.*] **I.** *a.* Concerning or comprehending many arts: noting specifically educational institutions in which instruction is given in many arts, more particularly with reference to their practical application.

II. *n.* 1. An exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts and manufactures.—2. An educational institution, especially for instruction in technical subjects. A number of such institutions are in successful operation in London.

polytechnical (pol-i-tek'ni-kąl), *a.* [< *polytechnic* + *-al.*] 1. Same as *polytechnic.*—2. Practising many arts.

The trade gnilds of the great *polytechnical* cities of India are not, however, always exactly coincident with the sectarian or ethnical caste of a particular class of artisans.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 138.

polytechnics (pol-i-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *polytechnic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the mechanical arts.

polyterpene (pol-i-tėr'pēn), *n.* [< *poly(meric)* + *terpene.*] In *chem.*, any one of a class of substances polymeric with the terpenes. The class includes, among other substances, caoutchouc, gutta-percha, balata, dammar-resin, and the fossil resins fichtelite, hartite, etc. See *polymeric* and *terpene*.

Polythalamacea (pol-i-thal-ą-mā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber, + *-aceæ.*] An order of cephalopods whose shell is polythalamous, as the ammonites, belemnitea, nautili, and related forms.

polythalamaceous (pol-i-thal-ą-mā'shius), *a.* Same as *polythalamous*, 2: said of the *Polythalamacea*.

Polythalamia (pol'i-thā-lā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber.] A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, whose test is many-chambered or polythalamian: opposed to *Monothalamia*. The name is less exactly used as a synonym of *Foraminifera*.

polythalamian (pol'i-thā-lā'mi-ąn), *a.* [< *Polythalamia* + *-an.*] Many-chambered; multilocular; having many compartments: especially, noting *Foraminifera* of such character, in distinction from *monothalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

polythalamic (pol-i-thal'ą-mik), *a.* [< *Polythalamia* + *-ic.*] Having many chamberlets, as a foraminifer; thalamophorous; of or pertaining to the *Polythalamia*.

polythalamous (pol-i-thal'ą-mus), *a.* [= F. *polythalame*, < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θάλαμος*, chamber.] 1. In *entom.*, having several or many chambers: applied to the nests of insects, and to galls, when they contain many cells or compartments, each destined for or inhabited by a single larva.—2. In *conch.*, having many compartments; multilocular.

polythecial (pol-i-thē'si-ąl), *a.* [< *polythecium* + *-al.*] Forming a polythecium; pertaining to a compound zoöthecium; compositely zoöthecial.

polythecium (pol-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *polythecia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πολύς*, many, + *θήκη*, a box.] A compound or aggregate zoöthecium, consisting of several conjoined loricæ, found in various infusorians. *W. S. Kent*, Infusoria, p. 329.

polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *polythéisme* = Sp. *politeismo* = Pg. *politheismo* = It. *politeismo*, < NL. **polytheismus*, < Gr. *πολύθεος*, of or belonging to many gods (*δόξα πολύθεος*, polytheism): see *polytheous*, and cf. *theism.*] Belief in more gods than one; the doctrine of a plurality of divine beings superior to man, and having part in the government of the world.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

polytheist (pol'i-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *polythéiste* = Sp. *politeista* = Pg. *politheista* = It. *politeista*, < NL. **polytheista*, < Gr. *πολύθεος*, of or belonging to many gods: see *polytheism* and *theist.*] One who believes in or maintains polytheism, or the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

The emperor [Hadrian] indeed himself, though a *polytheist*, was very little of an idolater till the conquest by the Arabs. *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt, xv. § 21.

polytheistic (pol'i-thē-is'tik), *a.* [= It. *politeistico;* as *polytheist* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by polytheism: as, *polytheistic* belief or worship.

In all *polytheistic* religions among savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods. *Adam Smith*, Hist. Astron., iii.

2. Believing in a plurality of gods: as, a *polytheistic* writer.

polytheistical (pol'i-thē-is'ti-kąl), *a.* [< *polytheistic* + *-al.*] Of a polytheistic character.

polytheistically (pol'i-thē-is'ti-kąl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a polytheist or of polytheism; as regards polytheism.

polytheize (pol'i-thē-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *polytheized*, ppr. *polytheizing.* [= F. *polythéiser;* as *polythe-ism* + *-ize.*] To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate the doctrine of polytheism; believe in a plurality of gods. *Milman.*

polytheoust, *a.* [< Gr. *πολύθεος*, of or belonging to many gods, < *πολύς*, many, + *θεός*, god: see *theism.* Cf. *atheous.*] Characterized by polytheism; polytheistical.

Heav'n most abhor'd *Polytheous* piety.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxi. 58.

polythoret, *n.* [Origin obscure.] See the quotation.

I went to that famous physitian Sir Fr. Prujean, who shew'd me his laboratorie. . . . He plaied to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c. It was a sweete instrument, by none known in England, or describ'd by any author, nor us'd but by this skilfull and learned doctor.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 9, 1661.

polytocous (pō-lit'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. *πολυτόκος*, bringing forth many young ones, < *πολύς*, many, + *-τοκος*, < *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, bring forth.] 1. Pro-

ducing many or several at a birth; multiparous. Also *polytokous, polyparous.*—2. In *bot.*, fruiting year after year, as perennials: a term proposed by Gray in place of De Candolle's *polycarpous.*

polytomous (pō-lit'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. In *bot.*, subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets: said of leaves.—2. Dividing once or repeatedly into sets of three or more branches: opposed to *dichotomous.*

polytomy (pō-lit'ō-mi), *n.* [< *polytom-ous* + *-y*3.] Division into more than two parts: distinguished from *dichotomy.*

polytope (pol'i-tōp), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + τόπος, a place.] A form in *n*-dimensional geometry corresponding to a polygon or polyhedron.

Polytrichaceæ (pol'i-tri-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polytrichum* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Polytricheæ.*

Polytricheæ (pol-i-trik'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polytrichum* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of acrocarpous bryaceous mosses, typified by the genus *Polytrichum.* It embraces plants that are very variable in size and appearance, of woody or strong texture. The capsule is long-pedicellate, erect or cernuous, and cylindrical or angular, provided with a cuculiate calyptra, which may be naked, spinulose, or hairy, and with a peristome of 32, 64, or rarely 16 teeth.

polytrichous (pō-lit'ri-kus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύτριχος, having much hair. < πολύς, many, + θρίξ (τριχ-), a hair.] Very hairy; densely or uniformly ciliate, as an embryo or an animalcule.

Polytrichum (pō-lit'ri-kum), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), < Gr. πολίτριχος, having much hair: see *polytrichous.*] A genus of tall showy mosses, type of the tribe *Polytricheæ.* They grow in wide, large tufts from creeping shoots. The stems are erect, woody, and triangular; the leaves are rigid and coriaceous, linear-lanceolate, sheathing below, and spreading above. The capsule is from four- to six-sided, oblong or ovate, and long-pedicelled with a cuculliform calyptra, which is covered with long hairs forming a dense mat, whence the name of *haircap-moss.* The peristome is single, of 64 teeth. The genus is widely distributed in north temperate and arctic countries, there being 6 species and several varieties in North America. See *bear's-bed, silver heather* (under *heather*), *goldilocks,* 5, *haircap-moss, golden maidenhair* (under *maidenhair*), and cut under *paraphysis.*

polytroch (pol'i-trok), *n.* [< *Polytrocha.*] A polytrochal or polytrochous organism.

Polytrocha (pō-lit'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. πολύς, many, + τροχός, a wheel.] A division of natant *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, in which the wheel or swimming-organ has several lobes surrounding the anterior end of the body.

polytrochal (pō-lit'rō-kal), *a.* [< *Polytrocha* + *-al.*] 1. Having several ciliate zones, or girdles of cilia, as an embryo worm: correlated with *mesotrochal, telotrochal.*—2. In *Rotifera,* of or pertaining to the *Polytrocha.*

polytrochous (pō-lit'rō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + τροχός, a wheel.] Same as *polytrochal.*

polytropic (pol-i-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + τρέπειν, turn.] Turning several times round a pole.—**Polytropic function.** See *function.*

polytypage (pol'i-tī-pāj), *n.* [= F. *polytypage;* as *polytype* + *-age.*] A peculiar mode of stereotyping, by which facsimiles of wood-engravings, etc., are produced in metal, from which impressions are taken as from types. See *polytype.*

polytype (pol'i-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *polytype;* < Gr. πολύς, many, + τύπος, type: see *type.*] I. *n.* A cast or facsimile of an engraving, matter in type, etc., produced by pressing a woodcut or other plate into semi-fluid metal. An intaglio matrix is the result; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

II. *a.* Pertaining to polytypage; produced by polytypage.

polytype (pol'i-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *polytyped,* ppr. *polytyping.* [< *polytype, n.*] To reproduce by polytypage: as, to *polytype* an engraving.

polytypic (pol-i-tip'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + τύπος, type: see *typic.* Cf. *polytype.*] Same as *polytypical.*

A new species may be one that has been formed by monotypic transformation, the old form disappearing with the production of the new, or it may be one that has arisen through *polytypic* transformation.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 22.

polytypical (pol-i-tip'i-kal), *a.* Having several or many types; represented by numerous forms: opposed to *monotypical:* as, a *polytypical* family of animals.

polyuresis (pol'i-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, many, + οὔρησις, urination, < οὐρεῖν, urinate. < οὖρον, urine: see *urine.*] Same as *polyuria.*

polyuria (pol-i-ū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πολύς, much, + οὖρον, urine.] The passing of an excessive quantity of urine, especially of normal urine.

polyuric (pol-i-ū'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *polyuria* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with polyuria.

II. *n.* One affected with polyuria.

polyvoltine (pol-i-vol'tin), *n.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + It. *volta,* turn, time, + *-ine*1.] A silkworm which yields more than one crop of cocoons a year: usually applied only to those races which have more than four yearly generations.

For the protection of the mulberry-trees, the raising of *polyvoltines,* or worms that hatch several broods a year, is forbidden in many countries. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 500.

polyzoa1† (pol-i-zō'ä), *n.*; pl. *polyzoæ* (-ē). [NL.: see *polyzoön.*] The original name of one of the animals afterward grouped as *Polyzoa* and *Bryozoa;* a kind of polyzoan or bryozoan.

On *Polyzoa,* a new animal, an inhabitant of some zoophytes. *J. Vaughan Thompson,* Zool. Researches (1830).

Polyzoa2 (pol-i-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *polyzoön,* q. v.] 1. A class of molluscoid invertebrated animals; the moss-animalcules, sea-mosses, or sea-mats. They are invariably compound, forming aggregated or colonial organisms originating by germination from a single parent polyzoön, and inhabit a polyzoary or polyzoarium comparable to the polypary or polypidom of a compound hydrozoan. (See *polypary.*) The individual or person of such a stock is called a *polypide,* and differs from the polypite of a cœlenterate in having a complete and distinct alimentary canal suspended freely in a body-cavity or cœloma, and in many other respects. There are definite oral and anal apertures, not communicating directly with the perivisceral cavity. The mouth is within an oral disk or lophophore supporting a circlet of ciliated tentacles, the lophophore being comparable to the wheel-organ of rotifers. The intestine is bent on itself toward the oral end of the body, bringing the anus near the mouth, either within or without the circlet of lophopheral tentacles, whence the terms *entoproctous* and *ectoproctous.* There is a well-defined nervous system, the nerve-ganglion being situated in the reentering angle of the alimentary canal, between the mouth and the anus. The respiratory system is represented by the ciliated tentacles exsertile from the body-sac. There is no heart. The *Polyzoa* are hermaphrodite, and the sexual organs are contained within the body-walls. Besides the true sexual reproduction, and propagation by budding or gemmation, they exhibit in many cases a process of discontinuous gemmation. These creatures are chiefly marine, and are found incrusting submerged stones, shells, wood, seaweed, and other objects; but some inhabit fresh water. There is great diversity in size, form, and outward aspect. Some resemble corals, or polyps of various kinds, and all were confounded with various cœlenterates under the name of *corallines.* Though quite definite as a class, the systematic position of the *Polyzoa* has been much disputed. Besides having been classed as radiates, zoophytes, and polyps, they have been regarded (*a*) as worms, and approximated to the *Rotifera,* being sometimes associated with the rotifers as a class of *Vermes;* (*b*) as worms, and approximated to the *Gephyrea;* (*c*) as molluscoids, and associated with the brachiopods as a division apart called *Malacoscolices;* (*d*) as molluscoids, and associated with brachiopods and tunicates in a division *Molluscoidea;* (*e*) or as mollusks, classed with brachiopods and lamellibranchs in a group called *Lipocephala.* Their proper position is near or with the brachiopods. The division of the *Polyzoa* into orders, etc., is not less disputed. Regarded as related to the siphuncuioid gephyrean worms, the *Polyzoa* have been considered to form a third section, called *Eupolyzoa,* or *Polyzoa* proper, of such organisms (the other two being *Pterobranchia* and *Vermiformia*), and then divided into two subclasses—*Ectoprocta,* with anus external to the circlet of tentacles, and *Endoprocta,* with anus internal to the tentacles—the former consisting of two orders, *Phylactolæmata* and *Gymnolæmata.* Again, the *Polyzoa* proper have been directly divided into (*a*) *Gymnolæmata,* consisting of the *Chilostomata, Cyclostomata,* and *Ctenostomata,* without an epistome, and (*b*) *Phylactolæmata,* with an epistome, these latter being commonly called the *freshwater polyzoans.* The families and genera are numerous, and date back to the Silurian. A member of the class was named a *polyzoa* by J. Vaughan Thompson in 1830; in 1831 Ehrenberg named the class *Bryozoa,* and the two names have since continued in alternative usage.

A Portion of the Polyzoarium of *Plumatella repens,* one of the *Polyzoa,* with several polypides protruding from the cells of the ectocyst.

2. In *Protozoa,* the polyzoan radiolarians: another name of the *Polycyttaria* or *Collozoa.*

polyzoal (pol-i-zō'al), *a.* [< *polyzoa* + *-al.*] Same as *polyzoan.*

polyzoan (pol-i-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *polyzoa* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Consisting of many zoöids, polypides, or persons in one compound or colonial aggregate; specifically, pertaining to the *Polyzoa,* or having their characters; bryozoan.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Polyzoa;* a polyzoön.—2. An individual element of a compound polyzoön; a polypide.

polyzoarial (pol'i-zō-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< *polyzoarium* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a polyzoary.—2. Relating to polyzoans or the *Polyzoa. Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 431.

polyzoarium (pol'i-zō-ā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *polyzoaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *polyzoary.*] A compound polyzoan; the common stock of a set of polyzoan polypides, the result of repeated gemmation from a single embryo. Every individual zoöid of the aggregation is a polypide; the common stock consists of an ectocyst and an endocyst, the former furnishing the special cells or cups in which each polypide is contained. See cuts under *Polyzoa, Plumatella,* and *vibraculum.*

polyzoary (pol-i-zō'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *polyzoaries* (-riz). [< NL. *polyzoarium,* < *polyzoön* + *-arium.*] The polypary or polypidom of a polyzoan; a colony of polypides; a compound or aggregate polyzoan; a polyzoal cœnœcium.

polyzoic (pol-i-zō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πολίζωος, named from many animals, < πολύς, many, + ζῷον, an animal. Cf. *polyzoön.*] Filled with imaginary animals and other beings, as primitive religious conceptions; zoölatrous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 367. [Rare.]

polyzonal (pol-i-zō'nal), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + ζώνη, belt: see *zone.*] Composed of many zones or belts: used by Sir D. Brewster to note burning-lenses composed of pieces united in rings. Lenses of a large size are constructed on this principle for lighthouses, as they can be obtained freer from defects, and have but slight spherical aberration.

Polyzoniidæ (pol'i-zō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Polyzonium* + *-idæ.*] A family of chilognath or diplopod *Myriapoda,* typified by the genus *Polyzonium:* called *Siphonophoridæ* by Newport and *Siphonizantia* or *Sugentia* by Brandt. Also *Polyzonidæ.*

Polyzonium (pol-i-zō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1834), < Gr. πολύς, many, + ζώνη, belt.] The typical genus of *Polyzoniidæ.*

polyzoöid (pol-i-zō'oid), *a.* [< Gr. πολύς, many, + E. *zoöid.*] Consisting of many zoöids.

The *polyzoöid* nature of these [sponge-stocks] is made apparent by the presence of many oscula.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 210.

polyzoön (pol-i-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *polyzoa* (-ä). [NL., also *polyzoum;* < Gr. πολύς, many, + ζῷον, animal. Cf. Gr. πολίζωος, named from many animals.] A member of the class *Polyzoa;* a polyzoan.

polyzoum (pol-i-zō'um), *n.*; pl. *polyzoa* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *polyzoön.*

poma (pō'mä), *n.*; pl. *pomata* (pō'ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover.] The so-called occipital operculum of a monkey's brain, which overlaps parts in front of itself and thus forms a supergyre over the pomatic or external occipital fissure. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences,* VIII. 161.

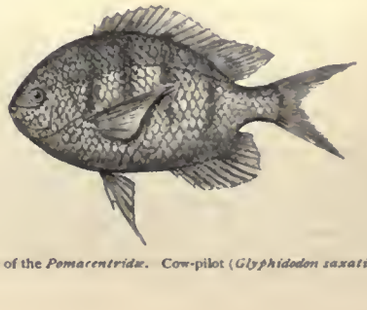
Pomacanthus (pō-ma-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πῶμα, a lid, cover, + ἄκανθα, a thorn.] A genus of chætodont fishes in which the preopercuium has a strong spine at its angle. They are numerous in tropical seas, and many of them are brilliantly colored. *P. ciliaris* is a West Indian fish, occasional on the south Atlantic coast of the United States, called *angel-fish* and *isabelite.* See *angel-fish,* 2.

pomace (pum'ās), *n.* [Formerly also *pummace, pomice;* < OF. as if **pomace,* < ML. *pomacium,* cider, < L. *pomum,* an apple, etc.: see *pome.* Cf. *pomage* and *pomade*1.] 1. The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.—2. Fish-scrap or refuse of fishes from which the oil has been extracted. It is dried by exposure to the sun and ground up into fish-guano. Pomace is very extensively manufactured from the menhaden. Crude pomace is called *chum.*

3. The cake left after expressing castor-oil from the beans.

Pomaceæ (pō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *pomaceus:* see *pomaceous.*] Same as *Pomeæ.*

Pomacentridæ (pō-ma-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomacentrus* + *-idæ.*] A family of pharyngognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Poma-*



One of the *Pomacentridæ.* Cow-pilot (*Glyphidodon saxatilis*).

centrus, with pseudobranchiæ, ctenoid scales, 3½ gills, and from 5 to 7 branchiostegals; the coral-fishes. They are fishes of tropical seas, like the chætodonts, feeding on animals and vegetable organisms on coral reefs. There are about 15 genera and 160 species. The principal genera are *Pomacentrus* and *Glyphidodon*; seven species of the former and two of the latter, among them *G. saxatilis*, reach the coast of the United States or its vicinity. Also called *Ctenolabridæ* and *Glyphidodontidæ*.

pomacentroid (pō-ma-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

Pomacentrus (pō-ma-sen'trus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), prop. *Pomatocentrus*, < Gr. πῶμα, lid, + κέντρον, center.] The typical genus of *Pomacentridæ*, having incisiform teeth fixed in one series. Numerous species inhabit tropical seas, a few reaching southern waters of the United States. These

Pomacentrus brevirostris.

fishes are collectively known by the book-name of *demoiselles*. *P. leucostictus* is West Indian and Floridian. *P. brevirostris* is a Cuban species. *P. rubicundus* is the well-known garibaldi of the California coast, sometimes placed in another genus, *Hypsypops*, having the opercle and teeth entire. Also *Pomatocentrus*.

pomaceous[1] (pō-mā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *pomaceus*, of or pertaining to apples, etc., < L. *pomum*, a fruit (as an apple, peach, plum, etc.): see *pome*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of apples.

> Autumn paints
> Ausonian hills with grapes: whilst English plains
> Blush with *pomaceous* harvests, breathing sweets.
> *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. Having the character of a pome; belonging to the *Pomeæ*.

pomaceous[2] (pō-mā'shius), *a.* [< *pomace* + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling pomace.

Pomadasys (pō-mad'a-sis), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + δασύς, hairy.] A genus of hæmulonid fishes, better known under the later name of *Pristipoma*. *P. davidsoni* is the sargo of California, a typical member of the genus, having the second anal spine longer than the third. *P. fulvomaculatus* (usually called *Orthopristis chrysopterus*) is the hogfish or sailor's-choice, a food-fish of some importance from New York southward. Several other fishes of the United States have been ascribed to this genus.

pomade[1]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **pomade*, vernacularly *pomee*, *pommee*, *pomeye*, f., also *pomat*, vernacularly *pomé*, *pommé*, *pomey*, m., < ML. *pomata*, f., a drink made from apples, cider, < L. *pomum*, apple: see *pome*. Cf. *pomace*.] Cider.

> May no pyement ne *pomade* ne presiouse drynkes
> Moyste me to the fulle ne my thurst slake,
> Til the vendage valle in the vale of Iosaphat.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 412.

pomade[2] (pō-mād'), *n.* [Formerly also *pomado* (after It.) (also *pomatum*, q. v.), = D. G. *pomade*, *pommade* = Sw. *pomada* = Dan. *pomade*; < F. *pommade* (= Sp. Pg. *pomada*), < It. *pomata*, *pomada*, an ointment, < ML. **pomata*, *pomatum*, an ointment (said to be so called because orig. made with apples), < L. *pomum*, apple: see *pome*.] 1. A fat saturated with the odorous principles of flowers by enfleurage.—2. An ointment, especially a perfumed ointment used for the scalp and in dressing the hair. Also *pomatum*.

pomade[2] (pō-mād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pomaded*, ppr. *pomading*. [< *pomade*[2], *n.*] To anoint with pomade.

> A powdered and *pomaded* woman like Mrs. Sam. Crockford. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xliv.

Pomaderris (pō-ma-der'is), *n.* [NL. (La Billardière, 1804), in allusion to the loose covering of the fruit formed by the calyx-tube; < Gr. πῶμα, a lid or cover, + δέρρις, a skin.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Rhamneæ* and tribe of the same name, characterized by a capsule free at the apex, deciduous bracts, and petals, if present, five, shorter than the filaments, and surpassed by the oblong anthers. The ovary is coherent with the calyx-tube, and encircled at the base of the calyx-lobes by a slight disk. There are 22 species, natives of Australia and New Zealand. They are erect branching shrubs, hoary with star-shaped hairs on the young branches, and on the under surface of the alternate revolute leaves, which are either narrow or broad and flat. The abundant flowers are arranged in oblong panicles or corymbs, and are whitish- or yellowish-brown. *P. apetala* and *P. lanigera* are small evergreen trees of Australia, there known as *hazel*, the former sharing with *Alphitonia excelsa* the name of *cooper's-wood*. *P. elliptica* is the kumerahou of New Zealand, with crisped and fragrant yellow flowers, and *P. ericifolia* is the tauhinu, both shrubs with white branches. Several other species are cultivated for their flowers in Australia.

pomado[1]†, *n.* Same as *pomade*[2].

pomado[2], *n.* See *pommado*.

pomagef†, *n.* [OF. *pomage*, F. *pommage* (ML. *pomagium*), cider, < *pome*, *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] Same as *pomace*.

> Where of late dales they used much *pomage*, or cider, for want of barley, now that lacke is more commonly supplied with oates.
> *Lambard's Perambulation* (1596), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

pomalology (pō-ma-lol'ō-ji), *n.* Same as *pomology*, 1.

pomander (pō-man'dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from earlier *pomeambre*, < OF. *pomme d'ambre*, a ball of amber: see *pome*, *dc*[2], *amber*[2].] 1. A perfume-ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle, especially as an amulet, or to prevent infection in time of plague.

> Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water; then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civit, and musk. Incorporate them together and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as my lady's dog. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 3.

> He . . . walks all day hanged in *pomander* chains for penance. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. A hollow ball or round box used for carrying about the person the ball above described, and sometimes pierced with small openings to allow the perfume to escape.

> I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, table-book, ballad, knife, tape, glove, shoe-tie, bracelet, horn-ring, to keep my pack from fasting. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 609.

> He himself carried a *pomander* of silver in the shape of an apple, stuffed with spices, which sent out a curious faint perfume through small holes.
> *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxiii.

pomander-ball (pō-man'dėr-bâl), *n.* Same as *pomander*.

Pomard (pō-mär'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A good red Burgundy wine produced near the village of Pomard, in the department of Côte-d'Or, France. The wine from the whole district that comes up to a certain degree of excellence is included under this name.

pomarine (pom'a-rin), *a.* [< NL. *pomarinus*, irreg. for *pomatorhinus*: see *pomatorhine*.] In *ornith.*, pomatorhine: only applied to the *pomarine* jäger or skua-gull, *Stercorarius pomarinus* or *pomatorhinus*.

pomata, *n.* Plural of *poma*.

Pomatiacea (pō-mā-ti-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Pomatiidæ*.

Pomatias (pō-mā'ti-as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πωματίας, an operculated shell, < πῶμα, a lid, cover.] A genus of operculated land-shells, typical of the family *Pomatiidæ*.

Pomatias obscurus. (Line shows natural size.)

pomatic (pō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *poma*(*t*-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the poma; caused by the overlapping of the poma, as an apparent fissure of the monkey's brain; opercular. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 161.

Pomatiidæ (pō-ma-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomatias* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial taenioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pomatias*. The animal has a characteristic lingual dentition, the central tooth being narrow, the lateral and internal marginal unicuspid, and the external marginal very small; the shell is turreted, and the operculum multispiral. The species are inhabitants of the European zoological region.

Pomatobranchiata (pō'ma-tō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + βράγχια, gills.] A division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, corresponding to *Monopleurobranchiata*.

pomatobranchiate (pō'ma-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pomatobranchiata*.

Pomatocentrus (pō'ma-tō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Pomacentrus*.

Pomatomidæ (pō-ma-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pomatomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes closely related to the *Carangidæ*, represented by the genus *Pomatomus*. The form is compressed and fusiform, the scales are moderate, the lateral line is gradually curved and not plated behind, and the jaws are armed with small compressed incisorial teeth.

Pomatomus (pō-mat'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1812), prop. **Pomatotomus*, so called from the emarginate opercle; < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. A genus of carangoid fishes, the type of the family *Pomatomidæ*, containing only the well-known bluefish, greenfish, or skipjack, *P. saltatrix*. This fish was called by Linnæus *Gasterosteus saltatrix*, and by Cuvier *Temnodon saltator*. It is common in nearly all warm and some temperate seas, attains a length of from 2 to 3 feet, and is highly valued as a food-fish, besides being prized for sporting. It is extremely voracious and destructive to other fishes. See cut under *bluefish*.

2. Among European ichthyologists, a genus of perciform fishes, distinguished by its very large eyes, and represented by a single species, now known as *Telescops telescopium*, inhabiting the deep water of the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic.

pomatorhine (pō-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [< NL. *pomatorhinus*, prop. **pomatorrhinus*, < Gr. πῶμα (πωματ-), lid, cover, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] In *ornith.*, having the nostrils overlaid with a lid-like operculum or false cere.

pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *n.* [NL.: see *pomade*[2].] Same as *pomade*[2], 2.

> A collection of receipts to make pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lip-salves, white pots, etc. *Tatler*, No. 245.

pomatum (pō-mā'tum), *v. t.* [< *pomatum*, *n.*] To apply pomatum to, as the hair.

> Their hair, untortured by the abominations of art, was scrupulously *pomatumed* back from their foreheads with a candle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 172.

pombe (pom'be), *n.* [African.] A kind of beer made throughout central and eastern Africa.

pome (pōm), *n.* [< ME. *pome*, < OF. *pome*, *pomme*, an apple, ball, etc., F. *pomme*, an apple, = Sp. *pomo*, fruit, apple, scent-bottle, nosegay, *poma*, apple, perfume-box, = Pg. *pomo*, fruit, apple, = It. *pomo*, apple, ball, pommel, etc., < L. *pomum*, fruit, as an apple, pear, peach, cherry, fig, date, nut, grape, truffle, etc., in ML. esp. an apple; also a fruit-tree (*pomus*, a fruit-tree).] 1. An apple; a fruit of the apple kind; specifically, in *bot.*, a fleshy fruit composed of the thickened walls of the adnate calyx embracing one or more carpels, as the apple, pear, etc.

> Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete,
> The *pomes* sadde and brawny wol it gete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

2†. A ball or globe; the kingly globe, mound, or ball of dominion.

> Dressid one me a diademe, that dighte was fulle faire,
> And syne profres me a *pome* pighte fulle of faire stonys, . . .
> In sygne that I sothely was soversyne in erthe.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3355.

3. In the *Western Church*, in medieval times, a small globe of silver or other metal filled with hot water and placed on the altar during mass in cold weather, so that the priest might keep his fingers from becoming numb, and thus avoid danger of accident to the elements.

pomet (pōm), *v. i.* [< F. *pommer*, grow round, < *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing.

> Cauly-flowers over-spreading to *pome* and head (before they have quite perfected their heads) should be quite eradicated. *Evelyn*, Kalendarium, Aug.

Pomeæ (pō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < L. *pomum*, fruit, + *-eæ*.] A tribe or suborder of rosaceous plants, the apple family, characterized by the one to five carpels, each with two ovules, the fruit a pome, and crowned with the calyx-lobes, or in some becoming a drupe by the hardening of the inner layer. It includes over 200 species of 14 genera, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly in temperate regions. They are small trees, mainly with hard, compact, and durable wood, but of very irregular and twisted grain. They are among the most valuable fruit-bearing trees, and are most ornamental in flower, as the apple, pear, quince, medlar, service-berry, hawthorn, thorn-apple, shad-bush, and loquat. See *Pyrus*, *Crataegus*, and *Photinia* for the principal genera; also *Cotoneaster*.

pomeambret, *n.* Same as *pomander*.

pomecitron (pōm'sit-ron), *n.* [< OF. *pome*, apple (see *pome*), + *citron*, a citron, pomecitron: see *pome* and *citron*.] 1. A citron.—2. A variety of apple.

> There's a fine little barrel of *pome-citrons*
> Would have serv'd me this seven year.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, v. 1.

pomegarnet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pomegranate*.

pomegranate (pom'- or pum'gran-āt), *n.* [Formerly also *pomegranet*; < ME. *pomegarnet*, *pomgarnet*, *pomgarnat*, *pomegarnade*, *pomgarnad*, < OF. *pome grenate*, *pome de grenate*, *pun de grenat*, *pomme de grenade* = It. *pomogranato*, < ML. *pomum granatum*, in L. *malum granatum*, pomegranate, lit. apple with many seeds (also called in L. *malum Punicum*, Punic apple): L. *pomum*,

fruit, apple (see *pome*); *granatum*, neut. of *granatus*, with many seeds (*granatum*, > F. *grenade* = Sp. *granada*, pomegranate), < *grānum*, seed, grain: see *grain*[1], *grenade*, *garnet*[1].] 1. The fruit of the tree *Punica Granatum*. It is of the size of an orange, has six rounded angles, and bears at the summit the remains of the calyx-lobes. It has a hard rind filled

Branch of Pomegranate (*Punica Granatum*) with Flowers.
a, the fruit; *b*, the fruit, transverse section; *c*, flower, longitudinal section, the petals removed.

with numerous seeds, each inclosed in a layer of pulp of reddish color and pleasant subacid taste (the edible part of the fruit). It affords a cooling drink, and in Persia a wine is derived from it, as in Mexico an ardent spirit. The rind contains a large amount of tannin, and has been employed in tanning and as an astringent medicine. The pomegranate is outwardly of a beautiful orange color shaded with red.

> There were, and that wot I ful wel,
> Of *pome-garnettys* a ful gret del.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1356.

> They brought of the *pomegranates* and of the figs.
> Num. xiii. 23.

2. The tree, *Punica Granatum*, which produces the fruit pomegranate. A native of western Asia to northwestern India, it is now widely cultivated and naturalized in subtropical regions. It is a deciduous tree, 15 or 20 feet high, with numerous slender branches, some of them armed with thorns, the leaves lance-shaped or oblong. It is a fine ornamental plant, the flowers scarlet, large, and sometimes doubled. The latter are used in medicine like the fruit-rind, under the name of *balaustines*, and they also afford a red dye. The bark supplies the color of yellow morocco leather, and that of the root is an efficient tæniacide, this property residing in an alkaloid, pelletierine, contained in it. It also yields punicotannic acid and mannit. The pomegranate has been known as a fruit-tree from the earliest times; it was common in Italy in the third century B. C., was familiar to the Hebrews, and its fruit was copied on Egyptian and Assyrian monuments, and later on the pillars of Solomon's temple. It thrives in the southern United States, and can be grown with moderate protection even in the climate of New York.

> An orchard of *pomegranates*, with pleasant fruits.
> Cant. iv. 13.

3. In Queensland, a small tree, *Capparis nobilis*, with some resemblance to the pomegranate. —**Pomegranate pattern**, a pattern much used in rich stuffs of European make in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the chief motive in the design of which is a fruit-like figure supposed to imitate a pomegranate.

pomegranate-tree (pom'gran-āt-trē), *n.* [< ME. *pomgarnat-tree*.] Same as *pomegranate*, 2.

> In Aprille and in Marche in tempur lande
> *Pomgarnattree* is sette, in hoote and drie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

pomeis, *n.* [OF., < *pame*, F. *pomme*, an apple.] In *her.*, a roundel vert: so called because considered the representation of an apple.

pomelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pommel*.

pomeleet, *a.* See *pomely*.

pomelo, pummelo (pom'-, pum'e-lō), *n.* [Also *pumelo*: see *pompelmous*.] A variety of the shaddock, smaller than the shaddock proper, but much larger than an orange; the grapefruit. Also called *forbidden-fruit*. Compare *pompelmous*.

pomelyt, *a.* [ME., also *pomelee*, < OF. *pomelé*, F. *pommelé* (= It. *pomellato*), dappled, < *pomme*, apple: see *pome*.] Spotted like an apple; dapple.

> This reeve sat upon a ful good stot,
> That was al *pomely* gray and highte Scot.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 616.

Pomeranian (pom-e-rā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pomerania* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Pomerania, a former duchy, and now a province of northern Prussia. —**Pomeranian bream**, a fish, *Abramis buggenhagi*, supposed to be a hybrid between the common bream, *A. brama*, and the roach, *Leuciscus rutilus*. —**Pomeranian dog**, a variety of dog, about 14 inches high, having a sharp nose, pricked ears, bushy tail curled over the back, and a long thick silky coat of a white, creamy, or black color; a Spitz dog.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Pomerania.

pomeria, *n.* Plural of *pomerium*.

pomeridian (pō-me-rid'i-an), *a.* [= Pg. *pomeridianus*, < L. *pomeridianus*, postmeridian: see *postmeridian*.] 1. Postmeridian.

> I thank God . . . that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a several Language, and upon Sunday in seven, which in Oraisons of my own I punctually perform in my private *pomeridian* devotions.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

2. In *entom.*, flying in the afternoon, as a lepidopterous insect. —3. In *bot.*, blossoming, etc., in the afternoon.

Pomeridianat (pō-me-rid-i-ā'nā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephen, 1829), neut. pl. of L. *pomeridianus*, postmeridian: see *pomeridian*, *postmeridian*.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects which are pomeridian, corresponding to the families *Hepialidæ*, *Bombycidæ*, *Notodontidæ*, and *Arctiidæ* combined.

pomerium (pō-mē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pomeria* (-ä). [L., < *post*, behind, + *murus*, wall.] In *Rom. antiq.*, an open space prescribed to be left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, marked off by stone pillars, and consecrated by a religious ceremony.

pomeroy (pom'roi), *n.* [< OF. *pome roy*, king-apple (cf. *pomeroye*, apple marmalade): *pome*, < L. *pomum*, apple (see *pome*); *roy*, < L. *rex*, king (see *roy*).] The king-apple.

> Hauing gathered a handfull of roses, and plucking off an apple called a *Pome-roie*, hee returned.
> *Breton*, Strange Fortunes of Two Princes, p. 19. (*Davies*.)

pomeroyalt (pom-roi'al), *n.* [< OF. *pome royal*, royal apple: *pome*, < L. *pomum*, fruit; *royal*, < L. *regalis*, royal: see *royal*.] Same as *pomeroy*.

pometiet, pomettiet, *a.* Obsolete forms of *pommetty*.

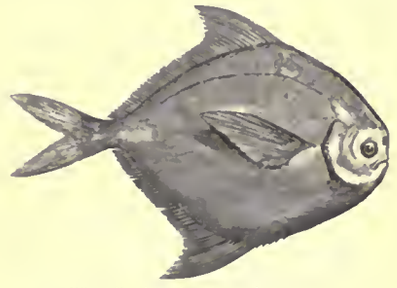
pomewatert (pōm'wâ'tėr), *n.* [Also *pomwater*; < ME. *pomewater*; < *pome* + *water*.] A kind of apple.

> Ripe as the *pomewater*, who now hangeth like a jewel in the ear of caelo, the sky, the welkin, the heaven.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 4.

> The captain loving you so dearly, ay, like the *pomewater* of his eye, and you to be so uncomfortable: fie, fie!
> *Middleton* (?), The Puritan, i. 4.

pomey (pō'mi), *n.* [< F. *pommé*, pp. of *pommer*, grow round: see *pome*, *v.*] In *her.*, the figure of an apple or a roundel, always of a green color.

pomfret (pom'fret), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from the equiv. Pg. *pombo* or *pampo*.] 1. In the East Indies, a fish of the genus *Stromateoides*, distinguished from the other stromateoids by the restricted lateral branchial apertures. The white pomfret is *S. sinensis*, having no distinct free spines be-



White Pomfret (*Stromateoides sinensis*).

fore the dorsal and anal fins, and the caudal lobes subequal. It is highly esteemed for its flesh. The gray pomfret is *S. cinereus*, which has free truncated spines before the dorsal and anal fins, and the lower caudal lobe much longer than the upper; young specimens are called *silver pomfrets*.

2. Loosely, any fish of the family *Stromateidæ*. —3. A bramoid fish, *Brama rayi*, Ray's sea-bream or hen-fish.

pomgarnatt, pomgarnatet, *n.* Middle English forms of *pomegranate*.

pomicet, *n.* Same as *pomace*.

pomiferous (pō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *pomifère* = Sp. *pomífero* = Pg. It. *pomifero*; < L. *pomifer*, fruit-bearing, < *pomum*, fruit, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Pome-bearing; noting all plants which produce pomes or any of the larger fruits, as cucumbers, pumpkins, etc., in distinction from the baccíferous plants, which yield berries and other small fruits.

pomiform (pō'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pomum*, apple, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pome or apple.

Pomino (pō-mē'nō), *n.* [It., < *pomo*, apple: see *pome*.] A red wine of Tuscany, dry and of good flavor. It is one of several wines that are sold in some countries under the general name of *Chianti*.

pommado (pō-mā'dō), *n.* [Also *pomatto*, *pommada*; < F. *pommade*, a trick in vaulting, < *pomme* in the sense of *pommeau*, pommel: see *pommel*.] An exercise of vaulting on a horse by laying one hand over the pommel of the saddle, and without the aid of stirrups.

> How many great horse he hath rid that morning, or how oft he hath done the whole or half the *pomado* in a seven-night before.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Pommado reversa, the act or method of vaulting off a horse by resting the hand on the pommel.

pommaget, *n.* Same as *pomage* for *pomace*.

pomme-blanche (pom-blonsh'), *n.* [F., white apple: see *pome* and *blank*.] Same as *Psoralea*.

pomme-de-prairie (pom-dè-prā-rē'), *n.* [F., meadow apple: see *pome*, *de*[2], and *prairie*.] Same as *Psoralea*.

pommée (po-mā'), *a.* [< F. *pommé*, *pommée*, pp. of *pommer*, grow round: see *pomey*.] Same as *pommetty*.

pommel (pum'el), *n.* [Also *pummel*; early mod. E. also *pomel*; < ME. *pomel*, < OF. *pomel*, *pommel*, a ball, knob, pommel, F. *pommeau*, pommel, dim. of *pome*, *pomme*, apple, ball: see *pome*.] 1. A knob or ball, or anything of similar shape. Especially —(*a*) The rounded termination of the handle or grip of a sword, dagger, martel-de-fer, or the like, serving to keep the hand from slipping, and for striking a heavy blow at an adversary who is too close for the sweep of the weapon. The pommel in medieval weapons was often highly ornamented, and was a favorite place for the armorial bearings of the owner. These bearings, when engraved at the point opposite the junction with the blade, were sometimes used in affixing the owner's seal. See cut under *hilt*.

> Gaweln lepte to hym, and smote hym so with the *pomell* of his swerde on the temple that he fill to the erthe vpright.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 457.

> Too other to offer his sword, the *pomell* and the Crosse foreward.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

(*b*) The protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

> He came within the target of the gentleman who rode against him, and, taking him with incredible force before him on the *pummel* of his saddle, he in that manner rid the tournament over.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

(*c*) The top (of the head).

> Itis hora for feere gan to turne, . . .
> And . . . pighte him on the *pomel* of his heed.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1831.

(*d*) A round knob on the frame of a chair. (*e*) A ball-shaped ornament used as a finial to the conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, pavilion, etc.

> And aboven the chief Tour of the Palays ben 2 rounde *Pomeles* of Gold; and in everyche of hem ben 2 Carbuncles grete and large, that schynen fulle brighte upon the nyght.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

> Two wreaths to cover the two *pommels* of the chapiters which were on the top of the pillars.
> 2 Chron. iv. 12.

(*f*) In a ceremonial mace, the lower or butt end; in the case of a crowned mace, the end opposite the crown.

2. A piece of hard wood, grooved like a crimping-board, and attached to the hand by means of a strap, used in giving a granular appearance to leather and in making it supple. —3. The bat used in the game of nur-and-spell.

pommel (pum'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pommeled* or *pommelled*, ppr. *pommeling* or *pommelling*. [Also *pummel*; early mod. E. also *pomel*; < *pommel*, *n.*] To beat as with a pommel or with something thick or bulky; beat, as with the fists; bruise.

> Ye duke by pure strength tooke hym about the necke, and *paneled* so aboute the hed that the bloud ysaued out of his nose.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

> I was *pummeled* to a mummy by the boys, showed up by the natives, etc.
> *Observer*, No. 95.

pommelé (pom-e-lā'), *a.* [F.: see *pomely*.] In *her.*, same as *pommetty* (*a*).

pommeled, pommelled (pum'eld), *a.* [< *pommel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having a rounded knob which terminates in a second smaller one: differing from *bottony* in that the lobes are of different sizes, the final one being much the smaller.

pommeler (pum'el-ėr), *n.* One who or that which pommels.

pommeliont, *n.* The easeabel or knob at the rear end of a cannon: the common term in early artillery, as of the sixteenth century.

pommetty (pom'e-ti), *a.* [Also *pommetté*, *pommettee*, *pomettie*, *pometie*; < F. *pommetté*, *pommettée*, ornamented with knobs (= It. *pometto*), < *pommette*, a knob, dim. of *pomme*, apple, ball: see *pome*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Terminating in a small roundel or knob: said especially of a cross. Also *pommelé*. (*b*) Double pommeled

Cross pommetty (*b*).

—that is, ending in two knobs or lobes side by side.—**Fesse pommetty.** Same as *fesse bottony* (which see, under *fesse*).

pommeture (pom'e-tūr), *n.* [< F. *pommeture*, < *pommetté*, pommetty: see *pommetty*.] In *her.*, the fact of being pommetty.

pommy (pom'i), *a.* In *her.*, same as *pommetty*.

Pomolobus (pō-mol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + λοβός, lobe.] A genus of clupeoid fishes, or a subgenus of *Clupea*, differing from the typical herrings in having no vomerine teeth. The type is *P. chrysochloris*, the Ohio shad; besides this species the genus contains most of the American herrings which have usually been placed in *Clupea*. *P. mediocris* is the tailor-herring, or fall herring; *P. vernalis* is the alewife, or branch herring; *P. æstivalis* is the glut-herring or blue-back.

pomological (pō-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [Cf. F. *pomologique*; as *pomology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pomology.

pomologist (pō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *pomology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in pomology; a cultivator of fruit-trees.

pomology (pō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *pomologie* = It. *pomologia*; < L. *pomum*, fruit, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. That department of knowledge which deals with fruits; that branch of gardening which embraces the cultivation of fruit-trees or fruit-bearing shrubs. Also *pomalology*.—2. A treatise on fruits considered as esculents. *Gray.*

Pomona (pō-mō'nä), *n.* [L., < *pomum*, fruit: see *pome*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the goddess who fostered fruit-trees and promoted their culture.—**Pomona green.** Same as *apple-green*.

pomonal (pō-mō'nal), *n.* [< *Pomona* + *-al*.] A place sacred to Pomona. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 443.

Pomotis (pō-mō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1819), < Gr. πῶμα, a lid, cover, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] An extensive genus of small American centrarchoid fishes, having the operculum prolonged backward into an ear-like flap; the sunfishes: synonymous with *Lepomis*. Various fishes which have been included in *Pomotis* are also referred to *Eupomotis*, *Apomotis*, *Bryttus*, etc. The genus has also comprised some forms not now included in *Lepomis*. They are popularly known as *sunfishes*, *pond-perches*, *tobacco-boxes*, *pumpkin-seeds*, *breams*, and by various more special names. Also *Pomatotis*.

Pomoxys (pō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1818, in the form *Pomoxis*), < Gr. πῶμα, lid, cover, + ὀξίς, sharp.] In *ichth.*, a genus of American centrarchoid fishes, having long slender gill-rakers, the dorsal scarcely longer than the anal fin and obliquely opposite it, the spinous dorsal with five to eight spines and shorter than its soft part, and the anal spines six or seven. It contains two familiar fishes, *P. annularis*, the crappie, newlight, or campbellite, and *P. sparoides*, the bar-fish, or calico-, grass-, or strawberry-bass, both of fresh waters of the United States, and valuable as food-fishes. See cut under *crappie*.

pomp (pomp), *n.* [< ME. *pompe*, < OF. (and F.) *pompe* = Sp. Pg. It. *pompa* = D. *pomp* = LG. *pump* = G. *pomp*, obs. *pump* = Sw. Dan. *pomp*, < L. *pompa*, a procession, pomp, < Gr. πομπή, a sending, a solemn procession, pomp, < πέμπειν, send. Cf. *pump*[2].] 1. A procession distinguished by splendor or magnificence; a pageant; an ostentatious show or display.

> In olden dayes, good kings and worthy dukes . . .
> Contented were with *pompes* of little pryce,
> And set their thoughtes on regal gouernement.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 58.

> The king hereof vseth great pride and solemnitie; his *pompes* and triumphes are in maner incredible.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 14).

> With goddess-like demeanour forth she went,
> Not unattended; for on her, as queen,
> A *pomp* of winning Graces waited still.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 61.

2. Display; ostentation; parade; splendor; magnificence.

> *Pomp* and circumstance of glorious war.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 356.

> They did promise . . . that I should renounce . . . the *pomps* and vanity of this wicked world.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Catechism.

> Yet, because he [the Son of God] came not with the *pomp* and splendour which they expected, they despise his Person, revile his Doctrine, persecute his Followers, and contrive his ruin. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

> Where the Verse is not built upon Rhymes, there *Pomp* of Sound, and Energy of Expression, are indispensably necessary to support the Stile.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

> Give me health and a day, and I will make the *pomp* of emperors ridiculous. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

=**Syn.** 2. State, ostentation, grandeur, pride, display, show, flourish. See *pompous*.

pomp† (pomp), *v. i.* [= Pg. *pompear* = It. *pompare*; < LL. *pompare*, make or do with pomp, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp*, *n.*] To exhibit pomp or magnificence; make a pompous display: with indefinite *it*.

> What is the cause you *pomp it* so, I ask?
> And all men echo, you have made a masque.
> *B. Jonson*, Expost. with Inigo Jones.

pompadour (pom'pa-dör), *n.* [Named after Marquise de *Pompadour*, influential at the French court in the middle of the 18th century.] A head-dress worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century; also, a mode of dressing the hair by rolling it off the forehead over a cushion, later in use.—**Pompadour parasol**, a form of parasol used by women about 1860, having a folding handle, and generally covered with moire antique, or other heavy silk.—**Pompadour pattern**, a pattern for silk in which some small design of leaves and flowers, with the colors pink and blue intermingled, and frequently heightened with gold, is used. There are many modifications of this style.

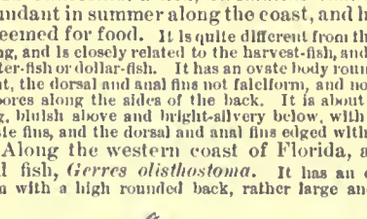
pompal (pom'pal), *a.* [< LL. *pompalis*, pompous, showy, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp*.] Proud; pompous.

> Dionysian *pompal* processions.
> *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 336.

pompano (pom-pä'nō), *n.* [Sp. *pampano*, applied to the fish *Stromateus fiatola*.] 1. A carangoid fish of the West Indies and South Atlantic and Gulf States, *Trachynotus carolinus*, attaining a length of about 18 inches, and highly esteemed for food. It is of an oblong rhomboid figure, with blunt snout, the spinous dorsal fin atrophied and represented by free spines, and the soft dorsal and anal fins falciform. The color is uniformly bluish above, without dark bands or black on the vertical fins, and silvery or golden on the sides. The name extends to other members of the same genus, as the ovate, round, or short pompano, *T. ovatus*, of tropical seas (and north as far as Virginia), having the vertical fins largely black; and the glaucous or long-finned pompano, *T. glaucus*, of tropical seas (and north as far as Virginia and Lower California), having dark vertical bands on the body.

Common Pompano (*Trachynotus carolinus*).

2. In California, a fish, *Stromateus simillimus*, abundant in summer along the coast, and highly esteemed for food. It is quite different from the foregoing, and is closely related to the harvest-fish, and to the butter-fish or dollar-fish. It has an ovate body rounded in front, the dorsal and anal fins not falciform, and no series of pores along the sides of the back. It is about a foot long, bluish above and bright-silvery below, with punctulate fins, and the dorsal and anal fins edged with dusk. 3. Along the western coast of Florida, a gerroid fish, *Gerres olisthostoma*. It has an oblong form with a high rounded back, rather large and very smooth scales, and a nearly double dorsal, the anterior part of which has nine spines. It is specifically known as the *Irish pompano*.



Irish Pompano (*Gerres olisthostoma*).

pompano-shell (pom-pä'nō-shel), *n.* A wedge-shell of the genus *Donax*: so called because it is eaten by the pompano. See cut under *Donax*. [Florida.]

pompatic† (pom-pat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *pompaticus*, pompous, < *pompatus*, pp. of *pompare*, do anything with pomp: see *pomp*, *v.*] Pompous; splendid; ostentatious.

> *Pompatic*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

Pompeian (pom-pē'an), *a.* [< L. *Pompeianus*, belonging to Pompeii, < *Pompeii* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to Pompeii, a city of Italy, which with Herculaneum and other towns was overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79, and of which the ruins have been in part laid bare by excavations begun in 1755. Hence, in *art* and *decoration*, noting the style of wall-painting in both fresco and plain colors which was usual among the Romans at the beginning of the Christian era, and was first made familiar by the excavations at Pompeii.—**Pompeian red**, a red color similar to that found on the walls of many houses in Pompeii. It is an oxid-of-iron color such as would be produced by a light Indian red without too much purple tone, or by a dark Venetian red.

pompelmous, pompelmoose (pom'pel-mus, -mōs), *n.* [Also *pampelmoes*, *pampelmoose*, *pompelmoes*, *pompoleon*; also *pompelo*, *pomelo*, *pummelo*, *pumelo*; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] The shaddock, especially in its larger forms. Compare *pomelo*.

pompelo (pom'pe-lō), *n.* Same as *pompelmous*.

pompeon†, *n.* Same as *pumpion*.

pomperkin†, *n.* [Appar. a drink made from apples (cf. *pomace*, *pomade*[1]), alt. < OF. *pome*, apple: see *pome*.] See the quotation.

> The sixt sort of Brittish drinkes is *Pomperkin*, a drinke whose originall was from Pomerania (a Province in Germany), as some writers relate. Some derive it from the Pomponii (a Noble Roman family). However Authors differ about it, it is not much materiall; most certaine it is that it is made of Apples, as the name of it imports; being nothing but the Apples bruised and beaten to mash, with water put to them, which is a drinke of so weake a condition that it is no where acceptable but among the Rusticks and Plebeyans. *John Taylor*, Drinke and Welcome, [all Drinkes, and all Waters.

pompet†, **pumpet**† (pum'pet), *n.* [< OF. *pompette*, *pompete*, a tuft, topknot, pompon; "*pompette d'imprimeur*, a printer's pumpet-ball" (Cotgrave); dim. of *pompe*, pomp: see *pomp*.] In *printing*, an elastic ball formerly used to ink the types.

Pompey's pillar. See *pillar*.

pompholyx (pom'fō-liks), *n.* [L. (> F. *pompholix*, *pompholyx*), < Gr. πομφόλυξ, a bubble, slag, < πομφός, a blister.] 1. The white oxid which sublimes during the combustion of zinc: formerly called *flowers of zinc*. It rises and adheres to the dome of the furnace and the covers of the crucibles.—2. In *med.*, an eruption of deep-seated vesicles suggesting sago-grains, occurring principally on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. Also called *chiropompholyx* and *dysidrosis*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) A genus of rotifers of the family *Brachionidæ*. (*b*) A genus of mollusks of the family *Limnæidæ*. (*c*) A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, having wingless males. *Freymuth*, 1870. (*d*) A genus of orthopterous insects of the family *Acrididæ*. *Stål*, 1873.

Pompilidæ (pom-pil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Pompilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pompilus*. It is a large and important group, whose members are commonly called *sand-wasps*. They are slender, usually black, with oval abdomen on a short petiole. Most of them burrow in sandy places and provision their nests with insects of various kinds which they have stung to death. Ten genera are represented in North America. The members of one genus, *Ceropales*, appear to be inquilinous.

pompilliont, *n.* Same as *popilion*.

Pompilus (pom'pi-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *pompilus*, < Gr. πομπίλος, a fish which follows ships, < πομπή, conduct, escort, procession: see *pomp*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of stromateoid fishes: same as *Centrolophus*.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of octopod cephalopods. *Schneider*, 1784.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Pompilidæ*, founded by Fabricius in 1798. These sand-wasps have strongly spinose legs, and the submedian cell of the fore wings as long as the median cell on the externomedian nervure. Over 200 species are known; one of the most notable is *P. formosus*, the so called *tarantula-killer* of the southwestern parts of the United States.

pompion, *n.* Same as *pumpion*.

pompiret (pom'pīr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *pomum*, fruit, apple, + *pirum*, pear.] A kind of apple; a sort of pearmain. *Ainsworth.*

pompoleon (pom-pō'lē-on), *n.* Same as *pompelmous*.

pompon[1]†, *n.* See *pumpion*.

pompon[2] (pom'pon; F. pron. pôṅ-pôṅ'), *n.* [Also *pompoon*; < F. *pompon*, an ornament, < *pompe*, splendor: see *pomp*.] An ornamental tuft of feathers, silk, etc., for a bonnet or hat; a topknot; specifically (*milit.*), a ball of colored wool worn on the front of a shako.

> Marian drew forth one of those extended pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupees and *pompons*, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly-caps and head-gear. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

pomposity (pom-pos'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *pomposità*; < ML. *pomposita(t-)s*, < LL. *pomposus*, pompous: see *pompous*.] Pompous conduct or character; pomposness; ostentation.

> Too impatient of dullness or *pomposity*, she is more sarcastic now than she became when after-years of suffering had softened her nature. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiv.

=**Syn.** *Pompousness* may be used in a good sense; *pomposity* always expresses something objectionable. See *pomp* and *pompous*.

pomposo (pom-pō′sō), *a.* [It.: see *pompous.*] In *music*, dignified; grand: noting a passage or movement to be rendered in a grand and dignified style.

pompous (pom′pus), *a.* [= D. *pompeus* = G. *pompös, pompos* = Sw. Dan. *pompös*, < F. *pompeux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pomposo*, < LL. *pomposus*, stately, pompous, < L. *pompa*, pomp: see *pomp.*] 1. Full of or characterized by pomp or showy display; ostentatiously grand, dignified, or magnificent; splendid; stately: as, a *pompous* triumph; a *pompous* procession.

I will make relation of those *pompous* ceremonies that were publiquely solemnized.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

But nothing is here so *pompous* as double red and stript stocks; which they multiply with care; and their Pains are justly Rewarded. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 194.

2. Exhibiting self-importance or an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatiously dignified or self-important; lofty: as, a *pompous* style; *pompous* in manners.

We reprove a sinning brother, but do it with a *pompous* spirit: we separate from scandal, and do it with glory and a gaudy heart. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 679.

The *pompous* vanity of the old school-mistress . . . annoyed her. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii.

=**Syn.** 1. Superb, grand, august, lofty, dignified.—2. Magisterial, swelling, inflated, bombastic, grandiloquent, pretentious. That which gives *pompous* its distinctive character among these words and the words used in defining it is the idea of the display of magnificence for the sake of enhancing, properly or improperly, the dignity, etc., of the person or thing most concerned. A *pompous* procession gives dignity to a person thus welcomed to a city; a *pompous* deportment or manner of speech arises from the feeling of one's own importance and the effort to seem what one thinks himself to be. *Pompous* is used in a good sense now only when applied to public ceremonies or celebrations or the ways of courts.

pompously (pom′pus-li), *adv.* In a pompous manner; with great parade or display; magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously; loftily.

pompousness (pom′pus-nes), *n.* The character of being pompous; also, pompous conduct; magnificence; splendor; great display or show; ostentatiousness.

In verse he [Dryden] had a pomp which, excellent in itself, became *pompousness* in his imitators.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 76.

=**Syn.** See *pompous.*

pomster, *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To doctor or play the quack with salves and slops; apply a medicament to a wound or contusion, or administer medicine internally. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pomum (pō′mum), *n.* [L., an apple: see *pome.*] 1. An apple.—2. In *anat.*, the apple of the throat; Adam's apple, more fully called *pomum Adami.* See *Adam.*—3. Same as *calefactory.*

pomwater†, *n.* Same as *pomewater.*

ponceau[1] (pon-sō′), *n.* [< F. *ponceau*, < L. as if **punicellus*, dim. of *punicens*, red, < *punicus*, red, prop. Punic, i. e. Phenician: see *Punic.*] 1. In *bot.*, a corn-poppy.—2. Corn-poppy color; a flame-color.—3. In *dyeing*, the name for various coal-tar colors of different red shades.

ponceau[2] (pon-sō′), *n.* [F., a culvert, dim. of *pont*, < L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge: see *pons.*] In *engin.*, a small bridge or culvert.

poncelet (pons′lot), *n.* [Named after J. V. *Poncelet*, a French mathematician (1788–1867).] A unit of rate of expenditure of energy, equivalent to 100 kilogrammeters per second.

poncer†, *n.* See *pouncer*[1].

poncho (pon′chō), *n.* [< Sp. (S. Amer.) *poncho*, a poncho; cf. Sp. *poncho*, lazy, indolent.] 1. A sort of cloak or loose garment worn by the South American Indians, and also by many of the Spanish inhabitants of South America and Mexico. It resembles a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through, so that it hangs down before and behind, leaving the arms free. Garments similar to the above in general shape are made and used elsewhere, especially by sportsmen as rain-cloaks.

2. A trade-name for camlet or strong worsted.

pond[1] (pond), *n.* [< ME. *pond, ponde, poonde*, a pond: another use and form of *pound*, an inclosure: see *pound*[2].] A body of water, natural or artificial, of less extent than a lake: as, a mill-*pond.*

Make choice of such a place for your *pond* that it may be refreshed with a little rill, or with rain water, running or falling into it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 199.

Big pond. See *pasture*, 4.—**Great pond,** in the fishery laws of Massachusetts, a pond exceeding 20 acres in area, as distinguished from a *small pond*, or one of not more than 20 acres.—**Sale-pond,** a fish-pond used only for fish ready to be sold.

pond[1] (pond), *v.* [< *pond*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dam or pen up; make into a pond by damming; collect in a pond by stopping the current of a river.

Another flood-gate . . . *ponds* the whole river, so as to throw the waste water over a strong stone weir into its natural channel.
Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 379. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To form pools or ponds; collect in the manner of water in a pond.

The use of turning the paper upside down is to neutralise the increase of darkness towards the bottom of the squares, which would otherwise take place from the *ponding* of the colour. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

pond[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pound*[1].

pond[3]† (pond), *v. t.* [Abbr. of *ponder.*] To ponder.

O my liege Lord, the God of my Life,
Pleaseth you *pond* [in later editions, *ponder*] your Suppliants Plaint.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February (ed. 1750), l. 151.

pondage[1] (pon′dāj), *n.* [< *pond*[1] + *-age.*] In the construction of dams for mills, reservoirs, etc., the amount of water (usually estimated in feet for mill purposes, and in gallons for waterworks) that can be restrained from overflow by the dam. It is the content of the irregular concavity below a horizontal plane on a level with the upper edge of the dam.

The stream was surveyed, . . . and . . . demonstrated the practicability of *pondage* far beyond the necessities of city supply. *Sanitary Engineer*, XIII. 80.

Basins having limited *pondage* or available storage of rainfall. *J. T. Fanning*, Water-Supply Engineering, § 47.

pondage[2]†, *n.* Same as *poundage*[1].

pond-apple (pond′ap′l), *n.* A small tree, *Anona laurifolia*, of the West Indies and southern Florida; also, its scarcely edible fruit, which is from half a foot to a foot long.

pond-carp (pond′kärp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as bred in ponds: distinguished from *river-carp.* It is fleshier than the latter, but not so well-flavored. See cut under *carp.*

pond-dogwood (pond′dog′wûd), *n.* The button-bush, a North American shrub of wet places. See *button-bush.*

ponder (pon′dėr), *v.* [= F. *pondérer* = Sp. Pg. *ponderar* = It. *ponderare*, < L. *ponderare*, weigh, ponder, ML. also load, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent* and *pound*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To weigh.

An innocent with a nocent, a man ungylty with a gylty, was *pondered* in an equall balaunce.
Hall, Hen. IV., fol. 14 (a).

2. To weigh carefully in the mind; consider carefully; think about; reflect upon.

Let vs heare, and as well as wee can *ponder*, what obiections may bee made against this Arte.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart. Luke ii. 19.

Tell me, that I may *ponder* it when gone.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=**Syn.** 2. To consider, reflect upon, etc. See list under *contemplate.*

II. *intrans.* To think; muse; reflect; deliberate: with *on* or *over*: as, to *ponder over* what one has heard.

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 24.

The forest sages *pondered*, and at length
Concluded in a body to escort her
Up to her father's home of pride and strength.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

ponder† (pon′dėr), *n.* [< *ponder*, *v.*] Something to ponder on. [Rare.]

He laughed a little, and soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a *ponder.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 27. (*Davies.*)

ponderability (pon′dėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pondérabilité* = It. *ponderabilità*; as *ponderable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being ponderable; the property of having weight.

ponderable (pon′dėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pondérable* = Sp. *ponderable* = Pg. *ponderavel* = It. *ponderabile*, < LL. *ponderabilis*, that can be weighed, < L. *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being weighed; having weight.

If the bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable*; we cannot as impossible reject this way of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

Immense as is the difference in density between ether and *ponderable* matter, the waves of the one can set the atoms of the other in motion.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., I. 30.

II. *n.* A substance that has weight.

ponderableness (pon′dėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Ponderability.

ponderal (pon′dėr-al), *a.* [= F. *pondéral* = Sp. *ponderal*, < LL. **ponderalis* (in neut. *ponderale*, the public scales), < L. *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder* and *pound*[1].] Estimated or ascertained by weight, as distinguished from *numeral* or *monetary.* [Rare.]

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have remained the same.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

ponderance (pon′dėr-ans), *n.* [< L. *ponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder.*] Weight; gravity. [Rare.]

ponderate (pon′dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ponderated*, ppr. *ponderating.* [< L. *ponderatus*, pp. of *ponderare*, weigh, ponder: see *ponder.*] **I.†** *trans.* To ponder; consider. *Wright.*

II. *intrans.* To weigh; have weight or ponderosity.—**Ponderating sinker,** an anglers' sinker made in two sections of lead like truncated cones, fitting closely together and held fast by means of a brass screw.

ponderation (pon-dę-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *ponderation*, F. *pondération* = Sp. *ponderacion* = Pg. *ponderação* = It. *ponderazione*, < L. *ponderatio(n-)*, a weighing, < *ponderare*, pp. *ponderatus*, weigh: see *ponder.*] 1†. The act of weighing.

While we perspire we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed.
Arbuthnot.

2. Weight. [Rare.]

It is not the *ponderation* of personal evidence for or against a word that should accredit or discredit it.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 35.

3†. Something that has weight; a consideration.

Now, because his heart told him how light those proofs were, he lays in the scales with them certaine grave *ponderations*, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withall.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, iii. 13.

ponderer (pon′dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-er*[1].] One who ponders or reflects; one who weighs in his mind.

ponderingly (pon′dėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a pondering manner; with consideration or deliberation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 497.

ponderling (pon′dėr-ling), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-ling*[1].] A thing of little weight. [Rare.]

She hushed her *ponderling* against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

ponderment (pon′dėr-ment), *n.* [< *ponder* + *-ment.*] The act of pondering. [Rare.]

In deep and serious *ponderment*
I watch'd the motions of his next intent.
Byron, Robbery of the Cambridge Coach.

ponderomotive (pon′dėr-ō-mō′tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight, + ML. *motivus*, motive: see *motive.*] Tending to produce motion in a body; specifically, in *elect.*, noting the electrodynamic force excited between two adjacent conductors carrying currents, in distinction from electromotive force.

ponderose† (pon′dėr-ōs), *a.* [< L. *ponderosus*, of great weight: see *ponderous.*] Same as *ponderous.*

A grand alliance with the Emperor and Spain brought down a *ponderose* army out of Germany.
Roger North, Examen, p. 470. (*Davies.*)

ponderosity (pon-dę-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pondérosité* = Sp. *ponderosidad* = It. *ponderosità*, < ML. *ponderositu(t-)s*, weightiness, ponderousness, < L. *ponderosus*, weighty, ponderous: see *ponderous.*] 1. Weightiness; heaviness; ponderous character or quality; gravity: literally and figuratively.

And th' Earle of Surrey with Syr Thomas Wyat, the most excellent makers of their time, more peraduenture respecting the fitnesse and *ponderositie* of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie, were very licencious in this point. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 145.

All the mynes which yow shall fynde, . . . after that at the fyrste syght they haue shewed them selues to bee mynes of metals, yow owght to conayder of what *ponderositie* of weyght they are.
R. Eden, tr. of Vannuccio Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 358).

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity.* *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 98.

2. A weight; something heavy, literally or figuratively; heavy matter.

Learned Ducange denies this fact, which the Vermandois genealogists maintain; these contests sport amidst the *ponderosities* of archæology.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. Eng. and Normandy, II. 197.

ponderous (pon′dėr-us), *a.* [< F. *pondéreux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ponderoso*, < L. *ponderosus*, of great weight, weighty, heavy, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder*, *pound*[1].] 1. Having weight; weighty; heavy; especially, very heavy; hence, clumsy or unwieldy by reason of weight: used both literally and figuratively.

The sepulchre . . .
Hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jaws.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 50.

Pressed with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

In cases doubtfull it is dangerous
T' admitte light Councells; for, for want of weight,
'Twill make the case to be more *ponderous*
The whilst such Councells prove Aëreous.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 50.

O, the temptation! To make of his *ponderous* sorrow a security! To sink, with its leaden weight upon him, and never rise again! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

2†. Weighty; important; momentous.

Your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 535.

3†. Disposed to ponder; thinking; thoughtful. [Rare.]

The next perplexed Question, with pious and *ponderous* men, will be—What should bee done for the healing of these comfortlesse exulcerations?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 3.

Ponderous spar, heavy-spar, or barytes. See *barite*. =Syn. 1. *Massive*, *Burly*, etc. See *bulky*.

ponderously (pon'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a ponderous manner; with great weight.

ponderousness (pon'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Ponderous character or quality; ponderosity; weight.

Such downy feathers as these will never make up the *ponderousness* of a mill-stone.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126. (*Latham.*)

pond-fish (pond'fish), *n.* One of various fishes found in ponds. (*a*) The pond-carp. (*b*) A pond-perch; a sunfish of the genus *Pomotis* or *Lepomis*, many species of which abound in the United States.

pondfold† (pond'fōld), *n.* An obsolete variant of *pinfold*.

pond-hen (pond'hen), *n.* The American coot. See *Fulica*. [Massachusetts.]

pond-lily (pond'lil'i), *n.* 1. A plant of the aquatic genus *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*); a coarse plant with yellow globular flowers, and large shining leaves floating or erect (more fully, *yellow pond-lily*; also *yellow water-lily*); spatterdock. *N. lutea* is the common European plant; *N. advena*, the common species of eastern North America. The yellow pond-lily of Oregon, etc., is *N. polysepala*, the largest species of the genus, with flowers sometimes 5 inches across, and having large nutritious seeds largely gathered by the Indians. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1.

2. A plant of the American species of *Castalia* (*Nymphæa*), the white pond-lily, more properly called *water-lily*. See *Nymphæa*[1], 2.

pond-mullet (pond'mul'et), *n.* A cyprinodont fish, *Fundulus bermudæ*. [Bermudas.]

pond-mussel (pond'mus'l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel, as a unio or an anodon. A very common species is the swan-mussel, *Anodonta cygneus*. See cut under *Anodonta*.

pond-perch (pond'pėrch), *n.* A sunfish; any fish of the genus *Pomotis* or *Lepomis*.

pond-pickerel (pond'pik'ę-rel), *n.* See *pickerel*.

pond-pine (pond'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

pond-scum (pond'skum), *n.* Any free-floating fresh-water alga that forms a scum on water; specifically, one of the order *Zygnemaceæ*.

pond-shrimp (pond'shrimp), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the family *Branchipodidæ*. See cut under *fairy-shrimp*.

pond-snail (pond'snāl), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Limnæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Limnæa*, as *L. stagnalis*. These have spiral turreted shells. Members of *Ancylus* and related genera are similar pond-snails. Those whose shells are a flat or discoid spiral belong to *Planorbis* and related genera. The left-handed or sinistral pond-snails are of a different family, *Physidæ*. Members of a third family, *Paludinidæ*, are also called *pond-snails*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Limnæa*, *Limnæidæ*, *Paludina*, *Physa*, and *Planorbis*. Also called *mud-snail*.

pond-spice (pond'spīs), *n.* A shrub, *Litsea* (*Tetranthera*) *geniculata*, of pine-barren ponds from Virginia to Florida. It has small yellow flowers in clustered umbels appearing before the coriaceous leaves, globose red drupes, and remarkably zigzag branches.

Fruit-bearing Plant of Pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*). *a*, a flower.

pond-turtle (pond'tėr'tl), *n.* A common name in the United States of the *Emydidæ*, most of which are also called *terrapins*, and some of them *mud-turtles*.

pondweed (pond'wēd), *n.* An aquatic herb of the genus *Potamogeton*, found in numerous species in both hemispheres. *P. natans* is a species found floating or wholly immersed in ponds and ditches in most parts of the world.—**Cape pondweed**, a desirable aquarium plant from the Cape of Good Hope, *Aponogeton distachyon* of the *Naiadaceæ*. It puts forth fragrant flowers with pure-white bracts in the midst of bright-green floating leaves. Compare *Ouvirandra*.—**Choke-pondweed**, a fresh-water plant, *Elodea* (*Anacharis*) *Canadensis* (*A. Alsinastrum*), introduced into Europe from North America, and in both continents so thriving as often to obstruct canal navigation. [Eng.]—**Horned pondweed**, a slender submerged plant, *Zannichellia palustris*, widely distributed over the world: so called from the beaked nutlets of the fruit.—**Tassel pondweed**. Same as *ditch-grass*.

pone[1] (pōn), *n.* [Formerly also *paune*; < Amer. Ind. *oppone* (see first quot.).] 1. Cornbread; in the southwestern United States, any bread made of Indian corn, especially coarse kinds used by the negroes and poorer whites, commonly called *corn-pone*; also, finer bread, made with milk and eggs, in flat cakes about an inch thick, very light and delicate. See *johnny-cake*, *hoe-cake*.

The bread in gentlemen's houses is generally made of wheat, but some rather choose the *pone*, which is the bread made of Indian meal, . . . not so called from the Latin panis, but from the Indian name oppone.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 72.

2. A loaf or cake of such bread.

Holding a *pone* of corn bread in one hand, the half of a roasted chicken in the other.
W. Baker, New Timothy, p. 74.

[Southern United States in both uses.]

pone[2] (pō'nē), *n.* [< L. *pone*, impv. of *ponere*, place: see *ponent*.] In *old Eng. law*: (*a*) A writ whereby an action depending in an inferior court might be removed into the Court of Common Pleas. (*b*) A writ whereby the sheriff was commanded to take security of a person for his appearance upon an assigned day.

pone[3] (pō'nē), *n.* [< L. *pone*, impv. of *ponere*, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *pone*[2].] In the game of vingt-et-un, the player to the left of the dealer; the eldest hand.

ponent (pō'nent), *a.* [< OF. *ponent* = Sp. *poniente* = Pg. It. *ponente*, < ML. *ponen(t-)s*, the west, the place of the setting sun, < L. *ponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ponere*, set, put, lay down, intrans. poet. fall, abate (of winds); prob. contr. of **posnere*, **posinere*, let down, < *po-*, forward, down, + *sinere*, let: see *site*.] 1. Western. [Rare.]

Forth rush the Levant and the *Ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton*, P. L., x. 704.

2. [*cap.*] A division of the Paleozoic strata in Pennsylvania, according to the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers: it corresponds to the Catskill group of the New York survey, forming one of the divisions of the Upper Devonian.

ponente (pō-nen'te), *n.* [It.: see *ponent*.] In Italy, the west; the region in the west: as, the Riviera di *Ponente*; hence, the west wind.

Ponera (pō-nē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *πονηρός*, bad, useless, < *πονεῖν*, be in distress.] An important genus of ants, typical of the family *Ponceridæ*, distributed throughout the tropics. *P. ferruginea* is a Mexican species. The females and workers are armed with spines; the abdomen is elongated, with its first segment comparatively large and often cubical.

Poneridæ (pō-ner'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ponera* + *-idæ*.] One of the five families into which the true ants or *Heterogyna* are now divided. They have the abdominal petiole single-jointed, the abdomen proper constricted between the first and second segments, and the mandibles inserted close together. Four genera are represented in the United States.

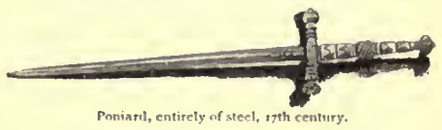
ponerology (pon-ē-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πονηρός*, bad, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of wickedness.

Pongamia (pon-gā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1803), < E. Ind. *pongam*.] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ* and subtribe *Lonchocarpeæ*, characterized by its short, thick, smooth, compressed, and wingless pod, by the union of the ten stamens above into a tube, and by the partial adherence of the wing-petals to the keel. The only species, *P. glabra*, is a native of the tropics from India and China to Australia and the Fiji Islands. It bears smooth pinnate leaves, and white or yellow flowers in racemes, ornamental in cultivation under glass. The seeds yield kurung- or poonga-oil.

pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of Chinese *pŭn-ki*, 'own loom,' or of *pŭn-chih*, 'own weaving' (as if 'home-made'); but all silks woven in China are stamped with one or other of these phrases, along with the name of the house selling them. According to another suggestion, a corruption of Chinese *pun-shih*, 'native (or wild) silk.'] A soft, unbleached washing silk resembling the tasar silk of India, woven in China, chiefly in the province of Shantung, from cocoons of a wild silkworm (*Attacus pernyi*) which feeds on a scrub-oak. The finer kinds, bleached, dyed, or figured after importation, are known in the trade as *China silks*.

pongo (pong'gō), *n.* [= F. *pongo* (NL. *Pongo*); from a native name in Borneo.] 1. A large anthropoid ape of Borneo, *Simia* (or *Pithecus*) *wurmbi*, not known to be distinct from the ordinary orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of apes, including the gorilla (*P. gorilla*) and the chimpanzee (*P. troglodytes*). *Lacépède*. [Little used.]

poniard (pon'yärd), *n.* [An altered form of earlier *poinard*, *poinard* (also corruptly *poinado*, *poinadoe*) = MD. *poniaerd*, D. *ponjaard*, < F. *poignard*, a poniard, < *poing*, fist, < L. *pugnus*, fist: see *pugnacious*. Cf. Sp. *puñal* = Pg. *punhal* = It. *pugnale*, a poniard, of the same ult. origin.]



Poniard, entirely of steel, 17th century.

A stabbing-weapon; a dagger: applied to any such weapon, without reference to shape or make.

Those bloody brothers, Hastings and the rest,
Sheath'd their sharp *poniards* in his manly breast.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

poniard (pon'yärd), *v. t.* [= F. *poignarder*; from the noun.] To stab with or as with a poniard.

But may be it is your ladyship's pleasure that this young esquire shall *poniard* the servants, as well as switch and baton them. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

ponibility† (pō-ni-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *ponere*, place (see *ponent*), + *-ibility*.] The capability of being placed. *Barrow*. [Rare.]

pons (ponz), *n.*; pl. *pontes* (pon'tēz). [L. (> It. *ponte* = Sp. *puente* = Pg. *ponte* = F. *pont* = W. *pont*), a bridge: see *path*.] In *anat.*, a part which connects two parts, as if bridging the interval between them. Except in phrases, it designates the ventral part of the epencephalon, of which the cerebellum constitutes the remaining dorsal part. The ventral part of the pons is formed by the heavy masses of transverse fibers coming from the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. Also called *pons Varolii* and *pons cerebelli*.—**Brachium pontis**. See *brachium*.—**Pons asinorum**. [L., 'bridge of asses,' F. *pont aux ânes*, 'bridge for asses.' The Latin expression was applied early in the sixteenth century to a diagram showing how to find middle terms to arguments, and "commonly called the *pons asinorum* on account of its apparent difficulty"; OF. *pont aux asnes de logicque* (Rabelais), "the conversion of propositions" (Cotgrave); hence, "*c'est le pont aux asnes* (applicable when such as are ignorant of the true reason or cause of things impute them to witchcraft, fortune, etc.), a shift, evasion, help at a pinch, for a dunce" (Cotgrave), in mod. use equiv. to "everybody knows that," "it is a trite thing." The original allusion seems to have been to the difficulty of getting asses to cross a bridge; hence, to the difficulty of getting students to apprehend what is in fact simple enough if attempted.] A name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, which sets forth that, if a triangle has two of its sides equal, the angles opposite to these sides are also equal. This proposition affords a difficulty to the learner, because it is the first one involving any mathematical puzzle. The name is also carelessly given to the Pythagorean proposition (Enc. I. 47).—**Pons hepatis**, a prolongation, often present, of the substance of the left lobe of the liver, uniting it with the square lobe across the umbilical fissure.—**Pons Tarini**, the posterior perforated space at the base of the brain; a depressed gray tract between the diverging crura cerebri and behind the corpora albicantia.—**Pons Varolii**, or **pons cerebelli**. See def.

Pontacq (pon'tak), *n.* [From *Pontacq*, in the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where it is made.] A white wine from southern France, similar to Barsac in flavor.

pontage (pon'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *pontage* = Sp. *pontaje*, *pontazgo* = It. *pontaggio*, < ML. *pontaticum* (also, after OF., *pontagium*), bridge-toll, < L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pons*.] A toll or tax for the privilege of using a bridge, or a tax for the maintenance and repair of bridges.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, *pontage*, and stallage, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, i. 26.

pontal (pon'tal), *a.* [< L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge, + *-al*.] Same as *pontile*.

Pontederia (pon-tę-dē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Giulio *Pontedera*, 1688–1757, professor of botany at Padua, author of a compend of botany, etc.] A genus of monocotyledonous aquatic plants, type of the order *Pontederiaceæ*, characterized by the funnel-shaped and two-lipped corolla, six stamens, versatile

anthers, and compound ovary with one cell and one ovule. There are but 7 or 8 species, all American, growing in shallow water, with rootstocks creeping in the mud or floating, and covered by long sheaths. The long stout leafstalks rise erect often 2 feet above the water, each bearing a single arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or roundish leaf, with many fine parallel curving veins. The flowers rise a little higher, forming a dense cylindrical spike, blue or purple, or rarely white, and remarkable for their trimorphous stamens, having three lengths of filaments, and three reciprocally different lengths of styles, present in different flowers, facilitating cross-fertilization. *P. cordata*, which is found throughout nearly the whole length of America, is known in the northern United States as *pickerel-weed*, and in the southern as *wampee*. Several former species are now separated as the genus *Eichhornia*, as *E. azurea*, the water-plantain of Jamaica, and *E. crassipes*, the bladder-stalked pickerel-weed or gamalote of Guiana, cultivated (under the name *Pontederia*) in tanks under glass as a singular bladder-bearing and floating plant.

Pontederiaceæ (pon-tē-dē-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Achille Richard, 1828), ⟨ *Pontederia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Coronarieæ*. It is characterized by a perianth of three petals and three similar sepals, all united below into a tube and forming unequal lobes above, by a superior ovary of three complete or imperfect carpels, forming a dry fruit, and by a straight cylindrical embryo extending through the center of copious farinaceous albumen. It includes 35 species, in 5 genera, of which *Pontederia* and *Heteranthera* are the chief, natives of warm northern and extratropical southern regions, extending to Canada, China, and Japan, but lacking in Europe. They are aquatics, erect or floating in fresh water from rootstocks which lie horizontally in the mud, or which extend as runners floating on the water.

pontee (pon-tē′), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

pontes, *n.* Plural of *pons*.

Pontic[1] (pon′tik), *a.* [= F. *pontique* = Pg. It. *pontico*, ⟨ L. *Ponticus*, ⟨ Gr. Ποντικός, Pontic, ⟨ Πόντος, the Black Sea, a particular use (also applied to the Ægean and to the whole Mediterranean) of πόντος, the sea, esp. the open sea.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea, or the regions near it.

> Like to the *Pontic* sea,
> Whose icy current and compulsive course
> Ne'er feels retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 452.

pontic[2] (pon′tik), *a.* [⟨ L. *pon(t-)s* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain.

> Thirteen of the cases occurred between the ages of ten and twenty-nine, the only case over forty being one of *pontic* abscess. *Lancet*, No. 3475, p. 739.

pontifex (pon′ti-feks), *n.*; pl. *pontifices* (pon-tif′i-sēz). [L.: see *pontiff*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a member of the principal college of priests who was not assigned to the service of any particular god, but performed general functions of the state religion. The chief of the pontifices was styled *pontifex maximus*, and was ex officio the highest religious authority in the state.—2. *Eccles.*, a bishop; specifically, the Pope.

> Well has the name of *pontifex* been given
> Unto the Church's head, as the chief builder
> And architect of the invisible bridge
> That leads from Earth to Heaven.
> *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

pontiff (pon′tif), *n.* [⟨ F. *pontife*, OF. *pontif* = Sp. *pontifice* = Pg. It. *pontifice*, a pontiff, ⟨ L. *pontifex*, *pontufex* (*-fic-*), a high priest, pontifex (see *pontifex*), LL. eccl. a bishop, ML. NL. the Pope, lit. (and so used in ML.) 'bridge-maker, bridge-builder' (prob. orig. so called as having charge of the making or maintenance of a bridge—it is said, of the Sublician bridge built over the Tiber by Ancus Marcius), ⟨ *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *facere*, make: see *fact*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a chief priest: same as *pontifex*, 1.

> The reverence which the people showed for the emperors was due to the fact that they all, from Augustus to Theodosius, were sovereign *Pontiffs*.
> *Faiths of the World*, p. 205.

> The supreme *pontiff* was in the religion of the state what the father was in the religion of the family. His dwelling was in the regia close to the altar of Vesta, the sacred hearth of the state. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 455.

2. A Jewish high priest.—3. *Eccles.*, a bishop; especially, the Bishop of Rome, as the head of the church; the Pope. Also called the *supreme pontiff*.

> To secure the papal recognition he empowered the bishops of Durham and St. David's to perform that "filial and catholic obedience which was of old due and accustomed to be paid by the kings of England to the Roman *pontiffs*." *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 361.

pontific (pon-tif′ik), *a.* [Irreg. accom. to adjectives in *-fic*; = Sp. Pg. It. *pontificio*, ⟨ L. *pontificius*, of or belonging to a pontiff, pontifical, ⟨ *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontifex*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pontifices of ancient Rome.

> The *Pontifick* College with their Augurs and Flamins taught them [the Romans] in Religion and Law.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a pope; papal.

> Nor yet surceas'd with John's disastrous fate
> *Pontific* fury! *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

pontifical[1] (pon-tif′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ F. *pontifical* = Sp. Pg. *pontifical* = It. *pontificale*, ⟨ L. *pontificalis*, of or belonging to a pontiff, ML. of or belonging to a bishop or the Pope (as a noun *pontificale*, neut., a book of offices, *pontificalia*, neut. pl., pontifical vestments), ⟨ *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, belonging to, or befitting a pontiff or high priest.

> Thus did I keep my person fresh and new;
> My presence, like a robe *pontifical*,
> Ne'er seen but wonder'd at.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 56.

2. Of or pertaining to a bishop.—3. Of or pertaining to the Pope of Rome; papal; popish.

> Than she came to the Pope's palays in Auignon, and there alighted and went to see the Pope, who sat in consystory in a chayre *pontyfycall*.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clv.

> Guibert the Antipope, who, by the aid of the Imperial arms, . . . had filled Rome with every kind of violence, crime, and bloodshed, invaded the *pontifical* throne, and driven forth the rightful Pope.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, III. 208.

Pontifical choir, the choir of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. —**Pontifical indiction.** See *indiction*, 3.—**Pontifical mass**, a mass celebrated by a bishop wearing his insignia.

II. *n.* 1. In *liturgics*, an office-book of the Western Church, containing the forms for the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies which can be performed only by a bishop (especially those for ordination, confirmation, and consecration of churches), the changes in the rubrics necessary when a bishop officiates, benedictions, and other forms, some of which can be used by priests who have received special commission from the bishop. Pontificals were probably first introduced in the eighth century. In the Anglican Church since the Reformation the office of confirmation is contained in the Book of Common Prayer, to which the ordinal also is united. In the Greek Church the offices for confirmation and ordination are included in the Euchologion.

2. *pl.* The insignia of a pontiff; the dress, ornaments, etc., of a bishop or pope, or, more loosely, those of a priest. See *pontificalia*.

> Robed in their *pontificals*,
> England's ancient prelates stood.
> *Whittier*, Curse of the Charter-Breakers.

3†. A kind of ouch in use in the sixteenth century. *Fairholt*.

pontifical[2]† (pon-tif′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ L. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), lit. sense, as in ML., 'bridge-builder': see *pontiff*. Cf. *pontifical*[1].] Of or pertaining to bridge-building. [Rare.]

> Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
> *Pontifical*, a ridge of pendent rock,
> Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton*, P. L., x. 313.

pontificalia (pon-tif-i-kā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [ML.: see *pontifical*[1].] The insignia of a bishop. In the Western Church these are the pastoral staff, miter, ring, pectoral cross, cathedra or diocesan throne, episcopal vestments, gloves, and sandals. In the Greek Church they are the pateressa, encolpion, throne, and special vestments with omophorion, polystaurion or saccos, and epigonation.

pontificality† (pon-tif-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [⟨ OF. *pontificalité*; as *pontifical*[1] + *-ity*.] 1. The state, dignity, and government of the Pope; the papacy.

> Charles the fifth, emperor, who was accounted one of the Pope's best sons, yet proceeded in matters temporal towards Pope Clement with strange rigour, never regarding the *pontificality*, but kept him prisoner thirteen months in a pestilent prison. *Bacon*, Charge against William Talbot.

> When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from East to West did worship the Pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars.
> *Usher*, Judgment on the See of Rome, p. 20.

2. *pl.* Same as *pontifical*[1], 2.

> He himself [the Bishop of Paris] was that day in his sumptuous *Pontificalities*, wearing religious ornaments of great price. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37, sig. D.

pontifically (pon-tif′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pontifical manner; specifically, after the manner of a bishop; officially as bishop.—**To assist pontifically**, to be present officially as bishop without being celebrant or officiant. In the Anglican Church the bishop when present at the eucharist pronounces the absolution and gives the benediction.

> After sermon y^e Bishop (Dr. Wren) gave us the blessing very *pontifically*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 10, 1661.

pontificate (pon-tif′i-kāt), *n.* [⟨ F. *pontificat* = Sp. Pg. *pontificado* = It. *pontificato*, ⟨ L. *pontificatus*, the office of a pontiff, ⟨ *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] 1. The office or dignity of a pontiff, high priest, or pope.

> He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addison*.

2. The time during which a pontifical office is held by any given incumbent.

> After the *pontificate* of Clement V. the hold of the papacy on the nation was relaxing.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 308.

pontificate (pon-tif′i-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pontificated*, ppr. *pontificating*. [⟨ ML. *pontificatus*, pp. of *pontificare*, perform a pontiff's duties, ⟨ L. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), pontiff: see *pontiff*.] To act officially as pontiff or bishop; especially, to say pontifical mass.

> The golden reed is used to this day by the Pope whenever he solemnly *pontificates*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 167.

pontifice (pon′ti-fis), *n.* [⟨ L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge, + *-ficium*, ⟨ *facere*, make. Cf. ML. *pontifex* (*-fic-*), a bridge-builder: see *pontiff*.] Bridgework; the structure or edifice of a bridge; a bridge. [Rare.]

> At the brink of Chaos, near the foot
> Of this new, wondrous *pontifice*.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 348.

pontifices, *n.* Plural of *pontifex*.

pontificial† (pon-ti-fish′al), *a.* [⟨ L. *pontificius* (see *pontific*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pontiff; pontifical; hence, papal; popish.

> I have my puritan news, my protestant news, and my *pontificial* news. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

pontificiant† (pon-ti-fish′an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *pontificius*, of or belonging to a pontiff (see *pontific*), + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Pope; pontificial.

> The *pontifician* laws. *Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker, ii. § 2.

II. *n.* An adherent of the Pope or of the papacy.

> In some of our hands they [the keys of heaven] are suffered to rust for want of use, in others (as the *Pontificians*) the wards are filtered, so as they can neither open nor shut. *Bp. Holl*, Righteous Mammon.

> That in the Public Office or Liturgy of the Church of England is nothing but what is consonant to the faith, the *pontificians* grant. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 353.

pontil (pon′til), *n.* [Also *puntel* (and *pontee*, *puntee*, *ponty*, *punty*); ⟨ F. *pontil*, dim. of *point*, a point: see *point*. Cf. *pointel*.] An iron rod used in glass-making for handling, and especially for revolving rapidly, the soft glass in the process of formation, especially in the making of crown-glass.

pontile (pon′til), *a.* [⟨ LL. *pontilis*, belonging to a bridge, ⟨ L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge.] Of or pertaining to the pons of the brain. Also *pontal*, *pontine*.

pontinal (pon′ti-nal), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *pon(t-)s*, a bridge.] I. *a.* Bridging; forming a bridge over a gap, as among cranial bones.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of some fishes; a modified bone of the infra-orbital chain of bones bridging the interval between the second suborbital and the preopercle, as in the *Dactylopteroidea*. *Gill*, Amer. Nat. (1888), p. 358.

Pontine[1] (pon′tin), *a.* [Also *Pomptine*; = F. *pontins* (pl.) = It. *pontine* (pl.), ⟨ L. *Pontinus*, *Pomptinus*, an appellation given to a district in Latium near Pometia, and particularly used of extensive marshes there; appar. a var. of *Pometinus*, of or belonging to Pometia, ⟨ *Pometia*, an old town of the Volscians.] Of or relating to an extensive marshy district southeast of Rome, called the *Pontine Marshes*.

pontine[2] (pon′tin), *a.* [⟨ L. *pon(t-)s*, bridge, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *pontile*.

> Pontile (sometimes, incorrectly, *pontine* or pontal).
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 524.

Pont l'Evêque cheese. See *cheese*[1].

pontlevis (pont-lev′is), *n.* [⟨ F. *pontlevis*, a drawbridge, the rearing of a horse, ⟨ *pont* (⟨ L. *pon(t-)s*), bridge, + *levis*, OF. *leveïs*, *levadis* = Pr. *levadis* = Sp. *levadizo* = Pg. *levadiço*, that may be raised or drawn up, ⟨ L. as if **levaticius*, ⟨ *levare*, raise: see *levy*[1]. Cf. It. *levatojo*, a drawbridge.] 1. A drawbridge.

> Yonder 's a plum-tree, with a crevice
> An owl would build in, were he but sage,
> For a lap of moss, like a fine *pontlevis*
> In a castle of the middle age,
> Joins to a lip of gum pure amber.
> *Browning*, Sibrandus Schafnaburgensis.

2. In the *manège*, the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs so as to be in danger of falling over.

Pontocaspian (pon-tō-kas′pi-an), *a.* [⟨ *Pontic* + *Caspian*.] Relating to the regions which drain into the Caspian and Black seas.

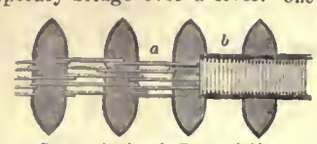
> The water-shed of the *Pontocaspian* area.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

ponton†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pontoon*.

pontonier (pon-tō-nēr′), *n.* [Also *pontonnier*; = It. *pontoniere*, ⟨ F. *pontonnier*, ⟨ *ponton*, a pontoon: see *pontoon*.] A soldier who has charge

of pontoons; also, one who constructs pontoon-bridges.

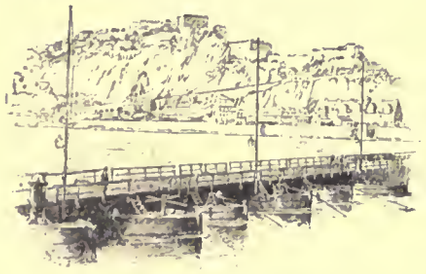
pontoon (pon-tōn′), *n.* [Formerly *ponton;* < F. *ponton* = Sp. *ponton* = Pg. *pontão* = It. *pontone,* < LL. *ponto(n-),* a pontoon, L. *ponto(n-),* a kind of Gallic transport, a punt, < *pon(t-)s,* a bridge: see *pons, path.* Cf. *punt*[1].] **1.** In *milit. engin.,* a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating structure, used in the construction of a temporary bridge over a river. One form of pontoon is a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, with hemispherical ends, divided by several longitudinal and transverse partitions to act as braces and to prevent sinking if pierced by a shot or accidentally. Another is in the form of a decked canoe, consisting of a timber frame covered with sheet-copper, and formed in two distinct parts, which are locked together for use and dislocated for transportation, and also divided into air-tight chambers.



Pontoons in place for Pontoon-bridge.
a, rafters for supporting the roadway; *b*, roadway complete.

2. *Naut.,* a lighter; a low flat vessel resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, chiefly in the Mediterranean. *Admiral Smyth.* —**3.** In *hydraul. engin.:* (*a*) A water-tight structure or frame placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air to assist in refloating the vessel. (*b*) A water-tight structure which is sunk by filling with water and raised by pumping it out, used to close a sluiceway or entrance to a dock. Also spelled *ponton.*—**4.** In *anat.,* a loop or knuckle of the small intestine: so called from the way it appears to float in the abdominal cavity. See the quotation under *mesentery.* —**5.** In *brewing,* one of the cleansing-rounds or cleansing-squares used for clarifying ale.

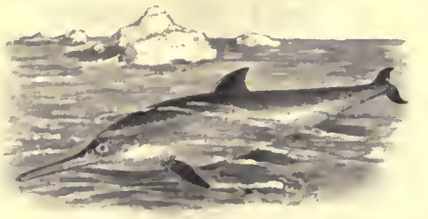
pontoon-bridge (pon-tōn′brij), *n.* A platform or roadway supported upon pontoons.


Pontoon-bridge at Coblentz on the Rhine.

pontoon-train (pon-tōn′trān), *n. Milit.,* the carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges.

pontophidian (pon-tō-fid′i-an), *n.* [< Gr. *πόντος,* the sea, + *ὀφίδιον,* dim. of *ὄφις,* a snake.] A sea-serpent.

Pontoporia (pon-tō-pō′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πόντος,* the sea, + *πόρος,* passage, pore: see *pore*[2].] A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans. It contains a small estuarine American dolphin, *P. blainvillei,* about 5 feet long, with a developed


Pontoporia blainvillei.

dorsal fin, long slender jaws with from 200 to 240 teeth, about 40 vertebræ, the sternum of two pieces, the ribs 10 in number, of which 4 join the sternum, and the blow-hole transverse and crescentic. This genus connects the *Platanistidæ* or fluviatile dolphins with the *Delphinidæ* or true marine dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc. Also called *Stenodelphis.* Also *Pontoporus.*

Pontoporiinæ (pon-tō-pō-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pontoporia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ,* represented by the genus *Pontoporia.* There is an evident external neck; the frontal area is expanded and little depressed; the postorbital process of the frontal bone and the zygomatic process of the squamosal project outward; and the maxillary is crested, with a free margin over the orbital region.

pont-volant (pont-vō-lant′), *n.* [< F. *pont volant: pont,* bridge (see *pons*); *volant,* flying: see *volant.*] *Milit.,* a flying-bridge; a kind of bridge used in sieges for surprising a fort or outwork that has but a narrow moat. It is composed of two small bridges laid one above the other, and so contrived that, by the aid of cords and pulleys, the upper one may be pushed forward till it reaches the destined point.

ponty (pon′ti), *n.*; pl. *ponties* (-tiz). Same as *pontil.*

ponty-sticker (pon′ti-stik[ʃ]ėr), *n.* In *glass-making,* a workman who affixes a quantity of blown glass to the ponty or pontil.

pony (pō′ni), *n.*; pl. *ponies* (-niz). [Formerly also *poney, powney;* prob. < OF. *poulenet,* a colt; cf. *poulenicl, poulinel,* a colt, dim. of *poulain,* a colt: see *pullen.* The word is thus ult. connected with Gr. *πῶλος,* a foal: see *foal.* The Gael. *ponaidh,* as well as Ir. *poni,* a pony, F. *poney,* a pony, are from E.] **1.** A very small horse; specifically, a horse less than 13 hands in height. The Shetland breed of ponies are stoutly built, active and hardy, with very full mane and tail, and of gentle, docile disposition. In western parts of the United States all the small hardy horses (mustangs or broncos) used by the Indians are called *ponies.*

I have bought two more *ponies,* so we are strong in pigmy quadrupeds.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Holland, June 3, 1835.

A *pony* must be less than 52 inches (13 hands) from the ground to the top of the withers. . . . *Ponies,* as a rule, will do far more work than a full-sized horse.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 191.

2. The sum of £25. [English sporting slang.]

He is equally well amused whether the play is high or low, but the stake he prefers is fives and *ponies.*
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

3. A translation of a Greek or Latin author used unfairly in the preparation of lessons; hence, any book so used: same as *horse*[1], 9. [School and college slang.]—**4.** A very small drinking-glass. (*a*) A glass holding about a mouthful of spirits, as brandy. (*b*) A glass holding about a gill of beer.

5. The quantity (of liquor) contained in such a glass.—**6.** A small raft of logs. [Delaware.] —**7.** In the West Indies, a small tree, *Tecoma serratifolia.* [Pony is used in composition to denote something small of its kind, as *pony-saw, pony-engine,* etc.]—**Jerusalem pony,** an ass. [Slang.]=**Syn. 1.** *Pony, Colt, Filly.* A *pony* is a small horse, especially of a small breed, as a Shetland pony; a *colt* is a young horse, and distinctively a male; a *filly* is a young mare.

pony (pō′ni), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ponied,* ppr. *ponying.* [< *pony, n.*] To use a pony in translating: as, to *pony* a piece of Latin. [School and college slang.]

pony-engine (pō′ni-en″jin), *n.* On a railroad, a small drill-engine, or a yard-engine used at stations for moving cars and making up trains.

pony-saw (pō′ni-sâ), *n.* A small gang-saw used for sawing timber into boards.

pony-truck (pō′ni-truk), *n.* A two-wheeled leading truck used in some forms of locomotives.

P. O. O. An abbreviation of *post-office order,* a money-order issued by the post-office.

pooa, puya[2] (pō′ä, pō′yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An urticaceous plant, *Maoutia* (*Bæhmeria*) *Puya,* of northern India. Its stem is 6 or 8 feet high, and yields a fiber similar to ramie (that of *Bæhmeria nivea*). Also *pooah.*

pood (pöd), *n.* [Formerly also *pode* (= F. *poude* = G. *pud*); < Russ. *pudŭ.*] A Russian weight, equal to 40 Russian pounds, or 36 pounds avoirdupois.

I haue bought . . . for 77. robles foure hundred *podes* of tried tallowe. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 302.

poodle (pō′dl), *n.* [= Sw. Dan. *pudel* = D. *poedel(-hond),* < LG. *pudel,* G. *pudel, pudel-hund,* a poodle, poodle-dog; prob. < LG. *pudeln, pudeln,* waddle; cf. G. *pudeln,* splash. Cf. *puddle*[2].] One of a breed of usually undersized fancy or toy dogs, with long curly hair. They are intelligent and affectionate, and are much used as pets. There are many varieties, one of which is the French barbet. Poodles are said, perhaps without sufficient reason, to be especially liable to rabies.

Pœcetes (pō-ē-sō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Baird, 1858, in the form *Poocætes*), < Gr. *πόα,* grass, + *οἰκητής,* an inhabitant.] A genus of North American fringilline birds, having the inner secondaries lengthened, the tail long and emarginate, with white lateral feathers, the wing pointed, with bay on the bend, and the whole plumage streaked. The only species, *P. gramineus,* is the well-known grassfinch, bay-winged bunting, or vesper-bird, one of the commonest sparrows of the United States, migratory, granivorous, a sweet songster, and nesting on the ground. See cut under *grassfinch.*

pooh (pö or pů), *interj.* [Also *poh,* and formerly *puh, pough, pow;* cf. Icel. *pū,* pooh; cf. *pugh, pho, phoo, phy, fie*[1], etc.] An exclamation of dislike, scorn, or contempt.

Pough! pr'ythee never trouble thy head with such Fancies.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

pooh-pooh (pö′pö), *interj.* [Reduplication of *pooh.*] An exclamation indicating contempt. —**The pooh-pooh theory of language.** See *language.*

pooh-pooh (pö′pö), *v. t.* [< *pooh, pooh,* a repeated form of *pooh, interj.*] To turn aside from with a "Pooh"; express dislike, scorn, or contempt for; sneer at.

George *pooh-poohed* the wine and bullied the waiters royally. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, xxvi.

Surely if we could recall that early bitterness . . . we should not *pooh-pooh* the griefs of our children.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 7.

pookoo (pö′kö), *n.* [African.] A kind of kob or water-antelope of Africa, *Kobus vardoni.* See *kob.*

pool[1] (pöl), *n.* [< ME. *pool, pole, pol,* < AS. *pōl* = OFries. *pol* = D. *poel* = MLG. *pōl,* LG. *pōl, pohl, pul* = MHG. *phuol, pfuol,* G. *pfuhl* = Icel. *pollr* = Sw. Dan. *pöl,* pool; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. *poll, pull,* a hole, pit, also mire, dirt, = Gael. *poll,* a hole, pit, bog, pond, pool, also mire, mud, = W. *pwll* = Corn. *pol* = Manx *poyll,* a pool, puddle, = Bret. *poull,* a pool; cf. L. *pālus* (*pālūd-*), a marsh, = Gr. *πηλός,* mud: see *palus.* Cf. *pill*[4], from the same source.] **1.** A small body of standing water; a small pond.

At last I left them
I' the filthy mantled *pool* beyond your cell.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 182.

2. A part of a small stream where the bed suddenly deepens and broadens, forming a relatively still, deep, and wide stretch of water.

Such *pools* as be large and have most gravel, and shallows where fish may sport themselves, do afford fish of the purest taste. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 199.

The sleepy *pool* above the dam,
The *pool* beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. (*a*) In Pennsylvania, on some of the rivers of the mining regions, a stretch of water lying between two river-dams. Hence—(*b*) The country adjacent to such pools.

During a strike last fall on one of the *pools* of the Monongahela river, a body of miners from one of the other *pools* came up in a steamboat with a brass band and paraded around the mines, while a committee urged the men who had remained at work despite the strike to come out and join them. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLIII. 275.

4. A measure of work in slating, or covering houses with slate, equal to 168 square feet in all, or to 84 square feet on each side of the roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *decorative art,* a rounded depression, small and short in comparison with its width. Compare *fluting.* —**Pool fishway.** See *fishway.*—**Salmon-pools,** eddies where the salmon collect. Formerly, in some parts of New England, these pools or eddies were numbered, and the fishermen living near the streams had certain rights in them. *Mass. Rep.,* 1866, p. 32.

pool[2] (pöl), *n.* [Formerly *poule;* < F. *poule,* pool, stakes (= Sp. *polla,* pool, stakes, = Pg. *polha,* a mark or counter in certain games), lit. 'the hen' (the stakes being regarded as eggs to be gained from the hen), a particular use of F. *poule* (= Sp. *polla* = Pg. *polha,* a hen), < ML. *pulla,* f., hen, < L. *pullus,* m., a chicken, a young animal: see *pullet.* The same element occurs prob. in *polecat.*] **1.** The stakes in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.—**2.** A game played on a billiard-table with six pockets by two or more persons. (*a*) In the United States, a game played with fifteen balls, each ball numbered and counting from one to fifteen. The object of each player is to pocket the balls, the number on each ball being placed to his credit. Also called *pyramid pool.* (*b*) In Great Britain, a game in which each player is provided with a differently colored or numbered ball, with which, playing on the others in a fixed order, he endeavors to pocket as many of them as possible.

3. In *horse-racing, ball-games,* etc., the combination of a number of persons, each staking a sum of money on the success of a horse in a race, a contestant in a game, etc., the money to be divided among the successful betters according to the amount put in by each; also, the money so staked.—**4.** In *rifle-shooting,* firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the proceeds after a certain deduction are divided among the successful competitors.—**5.** A set of players, as at the game of quadrille or comet; also, one of the counters used in such games.

What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house?
Southerne. (*Latham.*)

She had also asked him twice to dine at Rosings, and had sent for him only the Saturday before, to make up her *pool* of quadrille in the evening.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xiv.

Quadrille *pools* are the fishes or other counters used in playing the old-fashioned game of quadrille.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 477.

6. A combination intended by concert of action to make or control changes in market rates. More specifically — (*a*) A joint adventure by several owners of a specified stock or other security temporarily subjecting all their holdings to the same control for the purpose of a speculative operation, in which any sacrifice of the shares contributed by one, and any profit on the shares contributed by another, shall be shared by all alike. (*b*) A combination of the interests of several otherwise competing parties, such as rival transportation lines, in which all take common ground as regards the public, and distribute the profits of the business among themselves equally or according to special agreement. In this sense pooling is a system of reconciling conflicting interests, and of obviating ruinous competition, by which the several competing parties or companies throw their revenue into one common fund, which is then divided or redistributed among the members of the pool on a basis of percentages or proportions previously agreed upon or determined by arbitration. — **Blind pool**, a pool or combination the purpose of which is known only to the organizers, to whom the other members of the pool leave the entire management of the transaction. See def. 6 (*a*). — **Pin-pool**, a game played on a billiard-table with three balls, and five small pins, numbered from one to five. The object of each player is, with the pins he upsets and a number assigned specially to himself, to score 31 points.

pool[2] (pöl), *v.* [< *pool*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into one common fund or stock for the purpose of dividing or redistributing in certain proportions; make into a common fund: as, to *pool* interests.

The common method of accomplishing this [dividing the traffic between competing lines] is to *pool* the receipts and to redistribute them on percentages based upon experience and decided by an arbitrator. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 587.

To pool issues. See *issue*.

II. *intrans.* To form a pool; make common cause in some matter.

Most of the class who may be called railroad professors favor "*pooling* under regulation."
The Nation, XLVII. 414.

pool[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pole*[1].

pool-ball (pöl'bâl), *n.* One of the ivory balls used in the game of pool.

pooler (pö'lèr), *n.* An instrument for stirring a tan-vat.

pool-room (pöl'röm), *n.* A room in which pools on races, etc., are sold.

pool-rush, *n.* See *pole-rush*.

pool-seller (pöl'sel″èr), *n.* One who sells pools on any event, as a horse-race, boat-race, election, etc.

pool-snipe (pöl'snīp), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*: so called from its haunts. [Eng.]

pool-ticket (pöl'tik″ot), *n.* A ticket entitling the holder to a share in the proceeds of a pool. See *pool*[2], *n.*

poon (pön), *n.* See *poon-wood*.

poonahlite (pö'na-līt), *n.* [< *Poonah* (see def.) + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A variety of scolecite from Poonah in India.

poona-wood (pö'nä-wûd), *n.* Same as *poon-wood*.

poonay-oil, poon-oil (pö'nā-oil, pön'oil), *n.* A thick dark-green oil of strong scent and bitter taste, derived from the seeds of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* in India, used in lamps and medicinally. Also called *poonseed-oil* and *kcena-oil*.

poondet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pond*[1].

poondy-oil (pön'di-oil), *n.* A yellowish concrete oil derived from the seeds of *Myristica Malabarica* in India, used as an application to ulcers and otherwise.

poonga-oil (pöng'gä-oil), *n.* A fixed oil derived from the seeds of *Pongamia glabra* in India, there used as an inferior lamp-oil alone or in mixture, and as a medicinal stimulant.

poongi, *n.* Same as *pungi*.

poongy, poonghee (pöng'gi, -gē), *n.* [< Burm. *p'hun-gyi*, 'great glory.'] In Burma, a Buddhist priest or monk.

The yellow-draped and meditative *poonghee*, barefooted and with shaven crown, attended by a boy.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 190.

poon-oil, *n.* See *poonay-oil*.

poonseed-oil (pön'sēd-oil), *n.* Same as *poonay-oil*.

poon-spar (pön'spär), *n.* A spar made of poon-wood.

poon-wood (pön'wûd), *n.* [< E. Ind. (Malay) *poon* + E. *wood*.] The commercial name for several East Indian woods suitable for various uses, but particularly for making spars, for which they are specially fitted by a straight growth, light weight, and good degree of stiffness. They appear to be derived mainly from species of *Calophyllum* — *C. Burmanni*, *C. tomentosum*, *C. Inophyllum*, and for the region of Penang the doubtful *C. angustifolium* being assigned as sources. Also *poona-wood*.

poop[1] (pöp), *n.* [Formerly also *poup*, *poupe*, *puppe*, < OF. *poupe*, *pouppe*, F. *poupe* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *popa* = It. *poppa*, < L. *puppis*, the stern of a ship.] 1. The stern or aftermost part of a ship.

The waues did ryse so high and thicke, breaking sometime vpon the *puppes* of the shippes, and sometimes vp on the side, that the shypmen began to vale the sailes.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 263.

The barge she sat in like a burnish'd throne
Burn'd on the water; the *poop* was beaten gold.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 197.

2. A deck above the ordinary deck in the after-

Ship of War with High Poop, 17th century.

most part of a ship. — **Break of the poop.** See *break*. — **In poop**† [OF. *en pouppe*], astern.

The windes blow firmely for certaine times, with the which they goe to Pegu with the winde *in poope*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 237.

poop[1] (pöp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *poupe*; < *poop*[1], *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to break heavily over the stern or quarter of (a ship); drive in the stern of.

He was *pooped* with a sea that almost sent him to the bottom. *Smollett*, Sir L. Greaves, xvii.

2. To trick; cheat; cozen. [Prov. Eng.]

But there ich was *poupte* indeed.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 1.

poop[2] (pöp), *n.* [< F. *poupée*, in arch., poppy, poppy-head: see *poppy*[2].] In *arch.*, a poppy-head.

poop[3] (pöp), *v. i.* [< D. *poepen*, break wind; imitative; cf. *pop*[1], and ME. *poupen*, blow a horn.] To break wind. [Vulgar.]

poop[3] (pöp), *n.* [< D. *poep*, a breaking of wind, from the verb.] An act of breaking wind. [Vulgar.]

poop-cabin (pöp'kab″in), *n.* A cabin under the poop-deck. See *deck*, 2.

Every part of the ship was already occupied. Another order soon came for the construction of a *poop-cabin*.
W. Colton, Deck and Port, p. 14.

poop-lantern (pöp'lan″tèrn), *n.* A lantern carried at night on the taffrail to denote a flagship, or to serve as a signal.

poor (pör), *a.* [< ME. *pour*, *poure*, *pore*, *pover*, *povere*, *porre*, < OF. *porre*, *pourre*, *povere*, F. *pauvre* = Sp. Pg. *pobre* = It. *povero*, < L. *pauper*, poor: see *pauper*.] 1. Possessing little; destitute of wealth: opposed to *rich*: as, a *poor* man; a *poor* community.

Ther made the lond full *povere*, the folk ded thei slo.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 7.

Pore of possessioun in purse and in coffre.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 301.

He, being rich, shall be born of a *poor* Maid.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

You may think I do not deserve to be rich; but I hope you will likewise observe I can ill afford to be *poor*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 124.

2. Lacking means to procure the comforts of life; indigent; needy; necessitous; specifically, in *law*, so destitute or impoverished as to be dependent upon charity, or upon the poor-rates; pauper.

In good feith yet had I lever
Than to coveite in such a weye
To ben for ever till I deie
As *povere* as Job and loveless.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 211.

In prison thou shalt find me *poor* and broken.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 2.

What *poor* attend my charity to-day, wench?
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

He [Linnæus] was so *poor* as to be obliged to mend his shoes with folded paper, and often to beg his meals of his friends. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 41.

I have observed, the more public provisions are made for the *poor*, the less they provide for themselves.
Franklin.

3. Deficient in or destitute of desirable or essential qualities; lacking those qualities which render a thing valuable, desirable, suitable, or sufficient for its purpose; inferior; bad: as, *poor* bread; *poor* health; cattle in *poor* condition.

The Erian flora is comparatively *poor*, and its types are in the main similar to those of the Carboniferous.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 264.

In particular — (*a*) Of little consequence; trifling; insignificant; paltry: as, a *poor* excuse.

That I have wronged no man will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day. *Calamy*, Sermons.

Poor is the contentment that can be found in virtue and religion, if it stretch no farther than to the end of this life. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

(*b*) Mean; shabby: as, a *poor* outfit; *poor* surroundings.

On the North side, a large square Piazza, encompass'd with Pillars, and on the East some *poor* remains of a great Church. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 59.

As shines the moon through clouded skies
She in her *poor* attire was seen.
Tennyson, The Beggar Maid.

(*c*) Lean; meager; emaciated: as, *poor* cattle.

Thin and *poor* as a late chicken. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 4.

(*d*) Lacking in fertility; barren; exhausted: as, *poor* land.

Part of the distance lay over *poor* country, covered with ti-tree, box, and ironbark saplings.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 46.

(*e*) Lacking in spirit or vigor; feeble; impotent.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 35.

His spirit is but *poor* that can be kept
From death for want of weapons.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Art thou so *poor* to blench at what thou hast done?
Is conscience a comrade for an old soldier?
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

(*f*) Destitute of merit or worth; barren; jejune: as, a *poor* discourse; a *poor* essay.

4. Unfortunate; to be pitied or regretted: much used colloquially as a vague epithet indicative of sympathy or pity for one who is sick, feeble, or unhappy, or of regret for one who is dead.

And in gret reverence and charitee
Hire olde *poure* lader lostred she.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, i. 876.

Poor Jack, farewell!
I could have better spared a better man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 103.

Poor little pretty, fluttering Thing,
Must we no longer live together?
Prior, Imit. of Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

Poor things! as the case stands with them even now, you might take the heart out of their bodies, and they never find it out, they are sae begrutten. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

Get out, and don't come slandering, and backbiting, and bullying that *poor* devil of a boy any more.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

My *poor* dear! What has made thy heart so sore as to come and cry a-this ons? *Dickens*, Lizzie Leigh, iii.

5. Miserable; wretched: used in contempt.

The sufferings of those *poor* bigotted creatures, the martyrs, made mighty impressions upon men.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

As a murderer, he was a *poor* creature; as an artist in gold, he was inimitable. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, i.

6. Humble; slight; insignificant: used modestly in speaking of things pertaining to one's self.

And for mine own *poor* part,
Look you, I'll go pray. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 131.

The estate which I should leave behind me of any estimation is my *poor* fame in the memory of my friends.
Donne, Letters, xiv.

I had carried my *poor* pitcher to that well often enough, I thought, and was resolved never again to risk its fracture.
Lowell, Address in behalf of International Copyright, [Nov. 28, 1887.

Guardians of the poor. See *guardian*. — **Overseers of the poor.** See *overseer*. — **Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*. — **Poor debtor.** See *debtor*. — **Poor in spirit**, spiritually humble. Mat. v. 3. — **Poor Knight of Windsor.** Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*). — **Poor law.** See *law*[1]. — **Poor man's herb**, in England, the hedge-hyssop, *Gratiola officinalis*. — **Poor man's parmacety**, in England, the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. — **Poor man's pepper.** See *pepper*. — **Poor man a plaster.** See *plaster*. — **Poor man's treacle**, in England, the onion, *Allium Cepa*. — **Poor man's weather-glass.** Same as *pimpernel*, 4. — **Poor Priests.** See *priest*. — **Poor Robin**, an almanac: said to be so called from a series of almanacs brought out by Robert Herrick in the seventeenth century.

I was informed she discern'd by the beat of the pulse a Feast from a Feria, without the help of *poor Robin*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 120. (*Davies.*)

Poor's box, a box for receiving contributions for the poor; a poor-box.

She draws her mouth till it positively resembles the apertnre of a *poor's box*, and all her words appear to slide out edgewise. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

The policeman took me off to Clerkenwell, but the magistrates, instead of sending me to prison, gave me 2s. out of the *poor's-box*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

poorblind†, *a.* An obsolete form of *purblind*.

poor-box (pör'boks), *n.* A box for receiving contributions of money for the poor, usually set at the entrance of a church.

pooren (pör'n), *v. t.* [< *poor* + *-en*[1].] To make poor; impoverish. [Rare or provincial.]

A foolish wife and a back door *pooren* a man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 69, marginal [note.

poor-farm (pör'färm), *n.* A farm maintained at public expense for the housing and support of paupers.

poorfu' (pör'fû), *a.* A Scotch form of *powerful*.

poorful† (pör'fûl), *a.* [< ME. **poreful*, *porful*; < *poor* + *-ful*.] Poor; mean; shabby.

Iesu, swete sone dere!
On *porful* bed list thou here;
And that me greueth sore;
For thi cradel is ase a bere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.

poorhead, *n.* [ME. *pouerehede*; < *poor* + *-head*.] Poverty.

The zothe milde loueth pouerté . . . vor the guodes thet byeth in guode *pouerehede*.
Ayenbite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

poorhouse (pör'hous), *n.* An establishment in which persons receiving public charity are lodged and cared for; an almshouse.

poor-John† (pör'jon), *n.* The hake when salted and dried.

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor John*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 37.

And then, if you scape with life, and take a faggot-boat and a bottle of usquebaugh, come home, poor man, like a type of Thames-street, stinking of pitch and *poor-John*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

Poor John was haik when salted and dried. It was always beaten before it was cooked.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, iii. 2, note.

poor-lights (pör'lits), *n. pl.* *Eccles.*, lights or candles provided for the burial ceremonies of the poor. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 472, note.

poorliness (pör'li-nes), *n.* The state of being poorly; ill health. *Mrs. Gore.*

poorly (pör'li), *a.* [< *poor* + *-ly*1.] Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health; unwell. [Colloq.]

Sympathetic inquiries about the state of her health, which was always "only tol'able," or "rather *poorly*."
The Atlantic, XVIII. 84.

poorly (pör'li), *adv.* [< ME. *pourelichc*; < *poor* + *-ly*2.] In a poor manner or condition. (*a*) In indigence or want of the conveniences and comforts of life: as, to live *poorly*.

For *poureliche* yfostred up was she.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 157.

(*b*) With little or no success; inefficiently; defectively: as, *poorly* constructed; *poorly* adapted to the purpose.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfie our eies.
Sir H. Wotton, On his Mistress, the Queen of Bohemia.

(*c*) Humbly; without spirit; ignobly.

The duke of Juliers, his cosyn, of his owne free wyll was come to see hym, and to put himselfe *poorely* without any reseruacyon vnto his obeysaunce and commaundement.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xciii.

Dare you do ill, and *poorly* then shrink under it?
Were I the Duke Medina, I would fight now.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

poor-man-of-mutton (pör'man-ov-mut'n), *n.* Cold mutton broiled; especially, the remains of a shoulder of mutton broiled. [Scotch.]

poormaster (pör'más'tèr), *n.* A parish or county officer who superintends the relief and maintenance of paupers, or such other persons as are dependent on public aid or support.

The Agent of the United States to the Sioux Indians was to act as a sort of national *poor-master*, and deal out rations. *Amer. Miss.*, XXXIX. 8.

poorness (pör'nes), *n.* The state, condition, or quality of being poor, in any of the senses of the word: poverty; meanness.

When I mock *poorness*, then heaven make me poor.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

Landaff, . . . for the *poorness* thereof, lay Bishopless for three years after the death of Bishop Kitchin.
Fuller, Worthies, Wales, III. 495.

There is over and above a peculiar *poorness* and vileness in this action. *South*, Sermons, IX. v.

Ovid and Lucan have many *Poornesses* of Expression upon this account. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

poor-rate (pör'rāt), *n.* An assessment or tax imposed by law for the relief or support of the poor.

poor-spirited (pör'spir'i-ted), *a.* Of a poor or tame spirit; cowardly.

Mr. Tulliver would never have asked anything from so *poor-spirited* a fellow for himself.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 1.

poor-spiritedness (pör'spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Tameness or baseness of spirit; cowardice.

That meanness and *poor-spiritedness* that accompanies guilt. *South*, Sermons.

poortith (pör'tith), *n.* [A var. of *poverty*.] Poverty. [Scotch.]

poor-will (pör'wil), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *whip-poorwill*.] A bird of the genus *Phalænoptilus*, as *P. nuttalli*: so called from its characteristic dissyllabic note. Nuttall's poor-will is a common bird in most parts of the western United States, where it mainly replaces the whippoorwill. See *Phalænoptilus*.

At nightfall the *poor-wills* begin to utter their boding call from the wooded ravines back in the hills; not "whip-poorwill," as in the East, but with two syllables only.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 664.

Poöspiza (pō-ō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. *πόα*, grass, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] A genus of South American fringilline birds. The United States black-chinned and Bell's buntings, long called respectively *P. bilineata* and *P. belli*, are now placed in the genus *Amphispiza*. See cut under *sage-sparrow*.

poostet, *n.* A variant of *poust*.

pop1 (pop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *popped*, ppr. *popping*. [Imitative; cf. Gr. *ποππίζειν*, pop, smack, whistle or chirp with the lips compressed; cf. also *poop*2.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a quick sudden explosive report.

Neesing and *popping* or smacking with the mouthe.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 124. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

They convinced him that any of his men could . . . *pop* away at him with a gun. *The Century*, XL. 219.

2. To appear or issue forth with a quick sudden motion; come suddenly into view; also, to disappear suddenly.

He that hath . . .
Popp'd in between the election and my hopes.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 65.

I startled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly.
Addison.

So, diving in a bottomless sea, they [the Roman Church] *pop* sometimes above water to take breath.
Donne, Sermons, iv.

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment from their paper to the audience, like an idle schoolboy. *Swift.*

When company comes, you are not to *pop* out and stare, and then run in again, like frightened rabbits in a warren.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

3. To propose marriage.—**Popping widgeon**, one of various ducks which dive with celerity; a diving duck, or ducker; a merganser. [Local, Eng.]—**To pop off**, to disappear or depart suddenly; die.

The General he was thick-set and short-necked, and drank pretty free, and was one o' the sort that might *pop off* any time. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 37.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a sudden explosive report.

And all round the glad church lie old bottles
With gunpowder stopped,
Which will be, when the Image re-enters,
Religiously *popped*.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

2. To thrust forward, or offer suddenly or abruptly; put or thrust suddenly: with *in*, *into*, *out*, or *upon*.

My daughter Nell shall *pop* a posset *vpon* thee, when thou goest to bed.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 47).

These our Prelates, who are the true Successors of those that *popt* them *into* the other world.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Eat your porridge now, little ones. Charlotte, *pop* a bit of butter *in* Cerrick's porridge. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

While some of the small fry *popped out* their heads to have a look. *W. Black*, House-boat, viii.

3. To thrust aside or put off abruptly or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea and none of mine;
The which if he can prove, a' *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a year.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 68.

And do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

4. To put suddenly: as, to *pop* the question. See phrase below.

Plagued with his doubts and your own diffidences; afraid he would now, and now, and now, *pop* out the question which he had not the courage to put.
Richardson, Grandison, vi. 103.

5. To pawn, or pledge with a pawnbroker. [Slang.]—**To pop corn**, to parch or roast a particular variety of maize until it pops or bursts open. [U. S.]—**To pop the question**, to propose unexpectedly the important question (or its equivalent) "will you marry me?" hence, without implication of unexpectedness, to make an offer of marriage. [Colloq.]

Growing faint at this sudden proposal to wed.
As though his abruptness, in *popping the question*
So soon after dinner, disturb'd her digestion.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

pop1 (pop), *n.* [< *pop*1, *v.*] 1. A smart explosive sound or small report like that made in drawing a cork from a bottle.

I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a *pop*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxix.

2. An effervescent beverage: so called from the sound made by the expulsion of the cork: as, ginger-*pop*.

With lobsters and whitebait, and other sweetmeats,
And wine, and nagus, and imperial *pop*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 277.

Home-made *pop* that will not foam,
And home-made dishes that drive one from home.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery.

3. A pistol. [Slang or thieves' cant.]

A pair of *pops*, silver-mounted. . . . I took them loaded from the captain. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, viii.

pop1 (pop), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *pop*1, *v.* and *n.*] Suddenly; abruptly; with unexpected entrance or exit.

Into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 2.

There were three or four bidders, I cannot tell whether,
But they never could come two upon me together;
For as soon as one spoke, then immediately *pop*
I advanc'd something more, fear the hammer should drop.
Byrom, To Henry Wright, Esq.

pop2† (pop), *v. t.* [< ME. *poppen*, strike; origin obscure.] 1. To strike. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 286. —2. To smear (the face) with white lead or other cosmetics; powder (the face).

Fetys she was and smale to se,
No wyntred browes hedde she,
Ne *popped* hir, for it nedede nonghte
To wyndre hir, or to peynte hir ought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1019.

The anngelle answered, for whanne she was on luye she plucked, *popped* and peinted her visage forto plese the sighte of the worlde. . . . Alas whi take women none hede of the gret lone that God hathe yeue hem to make hem after hys figure? and whi *popithe* they, and paintithe and pluckethe her visage otherwise than God hathe ordeined?
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 68.

pop2† (pop), *n.* [ME. *poppe*; < *pop*2, *v.*] A stroke. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 286.

pop3 (pop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

pop4 (pop), *n.* A contraction of *papular*: as, the Monday *pops* (popular concerts). [Low.]

pop-corn (pop'kôrn'), *n.* 1. One of several varieties of Indian corn suitable for "popping." They have small ears and kernels, the latter white, yellow, or red, sharp-pointed or not. Pop-corn abounds in oil, the expansion of which under heat causes an explosion, in which the contents of the kernel become puffed out, nearly hiding the seed-coat, and assuming a pure-white color.

2. Corn thus prepared; popped corn.

pop-dock (pop'dok), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*: so called from its large coarse leaves, and the use made of the corolla by children after inflating it. Also *pop-glove*, *pops*, *poppy*. [Prov. Eng.]

pope1 (pōp), *n.* [< ME. *pope*, *pape*, < AS. *pāpa*, pope, = D. *paap*, priest, pope, *pope*, pope (of the Greek Church), = Icel. *papi*, a pope, priest, = Sw. *påfve* = Dan. *pave*, pope, also with terminal *-s* (perhaps due to the OF. nom. *papes*), OFries. *pāves*, *pāvis*, *pāus* = D. *paus* = OLG. *pāros*, MLG. *paves*, *paves*, later *pawest*, *pawest*, pope, = OHG. *bābes*, MHG. *bābes*, *bābest*, *bābst*, G. *papst*, priest, pope, = OF. *pape*, also in nom. *papes*, F. *pape* = Sp. Pg. It. *papa*, pope, < LL. *papa*, a bishop, ML. pope: see *papa*2.] 1. The Bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church and hierarchy. The title *pope* (Latin *papa* or *papas*, Greek *πάπας*, *παππας*), literally 'papa' or 'father,' was given in the early church, both in the East and West, to bishops in general, and has from the middle of the third century to the present day been an especial title of the patriarch of Alexandria. In the Western Church it began to be restricted to the Bishop of Rome in the sixth century, and in 1073 the assumption of the title by any other bishop was formally forbidden. In the Eastern Church the same word (with a different accentuation, *πάπας*) became a familiar title of ordinary priests, and is commonly so used at the present day. According to Roman Catholic teaching, the Pope is not only bishop, metropolitan, and patriarch, but, as incumbent of the Roman see, is successor of St. Peter, and as such vicar of Christ and visible head of the whole church, and supreme pastor and teacher of all Christians. From his decision there is no appeal; and when he speaks ex cathedra—that is, in discharge of his office and by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority—his teaching regarding faith and morals is to be accepted as infallible. (See *infallibility*, 1.) Even in very early times the Bishop of Rome addressed other churches in a tone of authority. The first great asserter of the privileges of the Roman see was Leo I. (440–461); and the medieval papacy reached its climax of spiritual and temporal power under Gregory VII. (1073–85).

2. The patriarch of Alexandria.—3. A priest in the Greek or Russian Church.—4. The head of any church or ecclesiastical system.

And in that Yle dwellethe the *Pope* of hire Lawe, that they clepen Lobasy. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 308.

Adoration of the Pope. See *adoration*.—**Pope's crown**, in *her.*, same as *tiara*.—**Pope's size**, a size so named as a trade-term. See the quotation.

A year or two ago I bought a merino vest. On the bill I noticed P. S. after it, and by enquiry I elicited that P. S. stood for *pope's size*, and that *pope's size* meant short and stout. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 225.

pope2 (pōp), *n.* [Of various uncertain origin; cf. *pape*2, E. dial. *mwope* for *mawp*, etc.] 1. The blacktail, a fish; same as *ruff*1. [Local, Eng.] —2. The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. [Dorsetshire, Eng.]—3. The red-backed shrike, *Lanius collurio*. [Hants, Eng.]—4. The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]—5. The painted finch, or nonpareil. See cut under *Passerina*. [Louisiana.]

popedom (pōp'dum), *n.* [< ME. *popedam*, < AS. *pāpdōm* (= D. *pausdom* = MLG. *pavesdōm* = MHG. *bābestuom*, G. *papstthum* = Sw. *påfvedöme* = Dan. *pavedömme*), < *pāpa*, pope, + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *-dom*.] The office or dignity of

pope; also, the temporal or spiritual jurisdiction of a pope.

All that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*,
And fee my friends in Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 212.

The next default was in the Bishops, who, though they had renounc't the Pope, they still hugg'd the *Popedome*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

The Crusades, too, had now made the Western world tributary to the *Popedom*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, I. 9.

pope-holy†, *a.* [ME. *popeholy, poope-holy;* appar. an accom., as if < *pope*[1] + *holy*, of OF. *papelard*, hypocritical.] Hypocritical. [In the first quotation it is used as a noun, as a quasi-proper name.]

Another thing was don there write
That semede lyk an ipocrite,
And it was clepid *Poope-holy* [OF. *papelardie*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 415.

Was none suche as hym-self ne none so *pope-holy*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 284.

There be *pope-holy*, which, following a righteousness of their own feigning, realat the righteousnea of God in Christ.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 36.

popehood (pōp'hůd), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-hood*.] The condition of being pope; papal character or dignity.

To all Popes and Pope's Advocates . . . the answer of the world is: Once for all your *Popehood* has become untrue. *Carlyle.*

pope-Joan (pōp'jōn'), *n.* [From *Pope Joan*, a female pope who, according to tradition, reigned in the middle of the 9th century, now generally regarded as a fictitious personage.] A game of cards played by any number of persons with a pack from which the eight of diamonds has been removed, on a board divided into eight compartments for holding the bets, which are won by the player who turns up or plays certain cards.

popekin (pōp'kin), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-kin*.] A little pope; a term of contempt.

popeleret, *n.* See *popler*[2].

popeling (pōp'ling), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little or insignificant pope; one who apes the Pope.

After these losses came other troubles vpon him, with other as great or more great enemies (that is, with the Pope and his *popelings*). *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 282.

popelot†, *n.* [ME.; perhaps < OF. *papillot*, a butterfly; dim. of *popet:* see *puppet*.] A butterfly (?).

In al this world, to seken up and doun,
Ther nas no man so wys that koude thenche
So gay a *popelote*, or swich a wenche.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 68.

popery (pō'pę-ri), *n.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ery*.] The doctrines, customs, ceremonies, and polity associated with the office and person of the Pope, or with the Roman Catholic Church, of which he is the supreme head; papacy: used in opprobrium.

The name of *popery* is more odious than very paganism amongst divers of the more simple sort.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Iv. 4.

That prime and leading article of all *popery*, the Pope's supremacy. *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

pope's-eye (pōps'ī), *n.* A large lymphatic gland, or cluster of such glands, in the leg of an ox or a sheep, surrounded with fat. It is regarded as a delicacy.

You should have the hot new milk, and the *pope's-eye* from the mutton. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, I.

pope's-head (pōps'hed), *n.* 1. A large round brush with a long handle, for dusting ceilings, cornices, etc. [Local.]

Bloom. You're no witch indeed if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, run, child, for the *pope's head*.
House. *Pope's head*, ma'am?
Bloom. Ay, the *pope's head*, which you'll find under the stairs. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

2. See *Melocactus*.

popeship (pōp'ship), *n.* [= D. *pausschap;* as *pope*[1] + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of pope; popehood.

Popeship, spiritual Fatherhood of God's Church, is that a vain semblance, of cloth and parchment? It is an awful fact. *Carlyle.*

pope's-nose (pōps'nōz), *n.* The fleshy part of the tail of a bird; the part on which the tail-feathers are borne; the coccyx and its coverings. Also called *parson's-nose*. See cut under *elæodochon*. [Colloq.]

popett, *n.* A Middle English form of *puppet*. *Chaucer.*

popetry†, *n.* See *puppetry*.

pop-eyed (pop'īd), *a.* Having pop-eyes. [U. S.]

pop-eyes (pop'īz), *n. pl.* Full, bulging, or prominent eyes. [U. S.]

His hair stood up in front, he had wide *pop eyes*, and long ears, and a rabbit-like aspect.
M. N. Murfree, Great Smoky Mountains.

pop-gun (pop'gun), *n.* A small gun or tube with a piston or rammer for shooting pellets, which makes a pop by the expansion of compressed air when the pellet is expelled.

You liked *pop-guns* when you were schoolboys, and rifles and Armstrongs are only the same things better made.
Ruskin, Crown of Wild Olive, p. 71.

popifyt (pō'pi-fī), *v. t.* [< *pope*[1] + *-i-fy*.] To make a papist of.

As if all were well so they be not *Popified*, though they have departed from the Church in which they were baptized. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 121. (*Davies.*)

popiliont (pō-pil'yon), *n.* [Also *pompillion;* ME. *popilion*, < OF. *populeon*, < *populier, poplier*, F. *peuplier*, poplar: see *poplar*.] A pomatum or ointment prepared from black-poplar buds.

To cure the frenesye and woodnes, or ellis at the leeste to swage it, take a greet quantite of *popilion*, and the beste vynegre that ȝe may haue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

popint, *n.* A Middle English form of *poppin*.

popingay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *popinjay*.

popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* [Formerly also *popingay;* < ME. *popinjay, popynjay, popingay, popyngay, papinjay, papingay, papyngay, popejay, papejay* = D. *papegaai* = MLG. *papagoie, papegoie*, LG. *papegoje* = MHG. *papegān, papegī*, G. *papagei* = Sw. *papegoja* = Dan. *papegøje*, < OF. *papejaye, papegai* (F. *papegai, papegaut*), also *papegau, papegaut* = Pr. *papagai* = Sp. *papagayo* = Pg. *papagaio* = It. *papagallo*, < ML. *papagallus*, < NGr. *παπαγάλλος*, a parrot; altered by popular etym. (simulating OF. *gai, geai*, E. *jay*, a bright garrulous bird, comparable in these respects to the parrot, or L. *gallus*, a cock; the first part being perhaps taken as also imitative: cf. Bav. *pappel*, a parrot, < *pappeln*, chatter) < MGr. *παπαγᾶς*, a parrot; perhaps of Eastern origin; but the Ar. *babaghā*, Pers. *bagga*, a parrot, are appar. borrowed from the Sp. word. Cf. Malay *bayan*, a parrot.] 1. A parrot.

Bryddes on semez,
As *papiaye* paynted pernyng bitwene.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 611.

Certeyn men . . . that kepen Bryddes, as Ostrycches, Gerfacouns, Sparehaukes, . . . *Papyngayes* wel spekynge, and Briddes syngynge. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 228

The *popyngay* ful of delicasye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 359.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak. *Ascham.*

Likewise there be *popiniayes* very great and gentle, and some of them haue their foreheads yellow, and this sort do quickly learne to speak, and speak much.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 700.

2. A woodpecker; especially, the green woodpecker of Europe, *Gecinus viridis*.

The daughtera of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers.
Peacham, On Drawing. (*Latham.*)

Popinjay, or Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*).

3. The figure of a parrot or other bird used as a mark for archery or firearms. For this purpose, it was usually hung to the top of a pole so as to swing in the wind.

When the masters had been made and duly reported, the young men, as was usual, were to mix in various sports, of which the chief was to shoot at the *popinjay*, an ancient game formerly practised with archery, but at this period with firearms. This was the figure of a bird, decked with party-colored feathers, so as to resemble a popinjay or parrot. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark at which the competitors discharged their fusees and carabines in rotation, at the distance of sixty or seventy paces. He whose ball brought down the mark held the proud title of Captain of the *Popinjay* for the remainder of the day.
Scott, Old Mortality, I.

4. In *her.*, a parrot used as a bearing: always, unless otherwise mentioned in the blazon, represented green, with red legs and beak.—5. A coxcomb; a fop.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., I. 3. 50.

A number of these *popinjays* there are.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

popish (pō'pish), *a.* [< *pope*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church: used in opprobrium: as, *popish* doctrines or practices; *popish* forms and ceremonies.

Yet, for I know thou art religious,
And hast a thing within thee called conscience,
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies,
Which I have seen thee careful to observe,
Therefore I urge thy oath. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1. 76.

Popish Methodists. Same as *Dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*).—**Popish plot.** See *plot*[1].—**Syn.** See *papal*.

popishly (pō'pish-li), *adv.* To or toward popery; as regards popery: used in opprobrium: as, to be *popishly* inclined.

Owen's uncle, who was a papist, or at least *popishly* affected (from whom he expected legacies), dash'd his name out from his last will and testament.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I.

popit, *n.* In *mach.*, same as *poppet*.

popjoying (pop'joi-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **popjoy*, appar. an accom. dial. form of **popinjay*, *v.*, < *popinjay*, *n.*, 3.] Idle pastime; sport.

Benly had carried off our hero to the canal in defiance of Charity, and between them, after a whole afternoon's *popjoying*, they had caught three or four small coarse fish and a perch.
Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days, I. ii. (*Davies.*)

poplar (pop'lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *popler;* < ME. *popler, poplere, populere* = D. *populier, popelier*, < OF. *poplier, peuplier*, F. *peuplier*, a poplar-tree, poplar, < *peuple*, poplar, < L. *populus*, poplar: see *popple*[2], *Populus*.] 1. A tree of the genus *Populus;* also, the wood of the tree. The poplars are trees of rapid growth, mostly of moderate size, producing varieties of light soft wood, useful for many purposes requiring lightness and moderate strength; in America the wood is largely converted into pulp for paper-making. Various species are planted for shade and ornament. The aspens and cottonwoods are true poplars, though less called by that name. See *asp*[1], *aspen*, and *cottonwood*.

2. A tree of some other genus in some way resembling a poplar.—**Balsam-poplar,** *Populus balsamifera*, the tacamahack. Also called (especially the variety *candicans*) *balm of Gilead*.—**Black Italian poplar,** a name in England of the balm-of-Gilead tree, which abounds in Italy, but its origin is not well known.—**Black poplar,** *Populus nigra*, a native of central and southern Europe and temperate Asia, planted as a forest-tree elsewhere in Europe. Its wood is used for flooring, joiners' and coopers' work, and in the making of gunpowder, charcoal, etc., and its buds in the preparation of an ointment. See *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*.—**Carolina poplar.** Same as *necklace-poplar*. **Downy poplar,** *Populus heterophylla*, the river- or swamp-cottonwood, a moderate-sized tree of no great value, found in bottom-land swamps from Connecticut to Louisiana and Arkansas. **Gray poplar,** a variety or hybrid of the white poplar, its wood esteemed best of European poplars.—**Lombardy poplar,** a species, *Populus pyramidalis* (*P. dilatata*, Ait.), or probably a remarkable variety of the black poplar, of Oriental origin. Its fastigiate habit gives it a striking columnar or spire-shaped outline, on account of which it is planted to some extent. It is said that in America only male-flowered individuals are known.—**Necklace-poplar,** the common cottonwood, *Populus monilifera*, translating the specific name: so called on account of its raceme of pasls, which resembles a string of beads. It is a large tree, sometimes 150 feet high, found from Vermont to Texas and the base of the Rocky Mountains, bordering all streams of the great plains. Its light soft wood is used for packing cases, fence-boards, and fuel, and largely for paper-pulp. Also *Carolina poplar*.—**Ointment of poplar-buds.** See *ointment*.—**Ontario poplar.** Same as *balsam-poplar*.—**Poplars of Yarrum**†, buttermilk. [Cant.] (*Davies.*)

Here 's pannum and lap, and good *poplars of Yarrum*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

Queensland poplar, *Homalanthus populifolius*, one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, a large shrub with poplar-like leaves, found in Australia and the Pacific islands.—**Silver** or **silver-leaf poplar.** Same as *white poplar*.—**Trembling poplar,** the European aspen. See *asp*[1] and *populin*.—**Tulip-poplar.** Same as *yellow poplar*.—**Weeping poplar,** the variety *pendula* of *Populus grandidentata*, the large-toothed aspen. Both species and variety are used ornamentally.—**White poplar,** *Populus alba*, native in Europe and middle Asia, notable for the silvery-white under surface of its wavy-toothed leaves, and often planted, but highly objectionable on lawns, on account of suckers from the roots. Also called *silver poplar, silver-leaf poplar, white asp*, and *abele*.—**Yellow poplar,** the tulip-tree or white-wood. See *Liriodendron*.

poplar-birch (pop'lär-bėrch), *n.* A European tree, *Betula alba*. See *birch*, 1.

poplar-borer (pop'lär-bōr[ʳ]ėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Saperda calcarata*, the larva of which bores the trunks of various poplars.

poplar-dagger (pop'lär-dag[ʳ]ėr), *n.* A bombycid moth, *Acronycta populi*, whose larva feeds on poplar-leaves. See cut under *dagger*[1], 4.

poplared (pop'lärd), *a.* [< *poplar* + *-ed*[1].] Covered with or containing poplars.

poplar-girdler (pop'lär-gėr[ʳ]dlėr), *n.* A longicorn beetle, *Saperda concolor*, whose larva girdles the trunks of poplar-saplings.

poplar-gray (pop'lär-grā), *n.* A British moth, *Acronycta megacephala*.

poplar-kitten (pop'lär-kit[ʳ]n), *n.* A British puss-moth, *Cerura bifida*.

poplar-lutestring (pop'lär-lūt'string), *n.* A British moth, *Cymatophora or.*

poplar-spinner (pop'lär-spin'ėr), *n.* A geometrid moth, *Biston ursaria*, whose larva defoliates poplars in the United States.

poplar-tree (pop'lär-trē), *n.* Same as *poplar.*

poplet†, *n.* Squirrel-fur. *Fairholt.*

popler[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poplar.*

popler[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *popelere*, a bird; glossed by ML. *populus.*] A sea-gull. *Halliwell.* [In the quotation, the name in parentheses is that of the shoveler duck.]

Popelere, byrd (or schovelerd, infra), *Populus.*
Prompt. Parv., p. 408.

poples (pop'lēz), *n.*; pl. *poplites* (-li-tēz). [L.] The ham, or back of the knee; the popliteal space.

poplexy†, *n.* An aphetic form of *apoplexy.*

Poplexie shente not hire heed.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 21.

poplin (pop'lin), *n.* [= Sp. *populina, popelens*, < F. *popeline*, formerly *papeline*, poplin; origin obscure.] A fabric having a silk warp and a weft of wool heavier than the silk, which gives it a corded surface somewhat resembling that of rep. It may be watered, brocaded, or plain.—**Double poplin**, poplin in which both the silk warp and wool weft are very heavy, the heavy wool weft making the corded appearance very prominent and the woven stuff much stiffer and heavier than single poplin.—**Irish poplin**, a light variety of poplin, sometimes also called *single poplin*, made in Dublin, and celebrated for its uniformly fine quality.—**Terry poplin**, a very durable fabric in which, by throwing up to the surface alternate threads of the silk warp, an appearance somewhat resembling Terry velvet is obtained.

poplitæus, popliteus (pop-li-tē'us), *n.*; pl. *poplitæi, poplitei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *poples* (*poplit-*), the ham of the knee, the hock.] A flat triangular muscle at the back of the knee-joint, covered by the gastrocnemius. It arises from the outer side of the external femoral condyle, and is inserted into the upper back part of the tibia.

popliteal (pop-li-tē'al), *a.* [< *poplitæus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ham, or back of the knee.—**External popliteal nerve.** Same as *peroneal nerve* (which see, under *peroneal*).—**Popliteal aneurism**, aneurism of the popliteal artery.—**Popliteal artery**, the continuation of the femoral artery in the popliteal space, after passing through the foramen in the adductor magnus. It divides, below the popliteal muscle, into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries.—**Popliteal aspect**, the posterior aspect of the leg.—**Popliteal bursæ**, bursæ beneath the heads of the gastrocnemius muscles, and sometimes others, in the popliteal space, often communicating with the knee-joint.—**Popliteal glands**, four or five lymphatic glands surrounding the popliteal artery.—**Popliteal ligament**, the posterior ligament of the knee-joint.—**Popliteal line.** See *line*[2].—**Popliteal nerve**, the larger division of the great sciatic, passing down the middle of the popliteal space to the lower border of the popliteus muscle, where it becomes the posterior tibial. It gives off muscular and articular branches and the external saphenous nerve. Also called *internal popliteal nerve*.—**Popliteal notch, plane**, etc. See the nouns.—**Popliteal region.** Same as *popliteal space.*—**Popliteal space** a lozenge-shaped space at the back of the knee, bounded above by the hamstring-muscles, below by the inner and outer heads of the gastrocnemius; the ham. Also called *popliteal interval.*—**Popliteal surface**, the surface of the femur between the supracondylar lines.—**Popliteal tendons**, the tendons of the muscles forming the boundaries of the popliteal space; the hamstrings.—**Popliteal vein**, the vein accompanying the popliteal artery, formed from the venæ comites of the tibial arteries, and continued as the femoral vein.

poplites, *n.* Plural of *poples.*

popliteus, *n.* See *poplitæus.*

poplitic (pop-lit'ik), *a.* [= OF. *poplitique*, n., < L. *poples* (*poplit-*), the ham of the knee.] Of or pertaining to the poples; popliteal.

popper[1] (pop'ėr), *n.* [< *pop*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A utensil for popping corn; a corn-popper. It is made of wire gauze with a cover and a long wooden handle. [U. S.]—2. Anything that pops or makes a popping sound, as a firecracker or pistol.

And all round the glad church lie old bottles
With gunpowder stopped,
Which will be, when the Image re-enters,
Religiously popped.
And at night from the crest of Calvano
Great bonfires will hang,
On the plain will the trumpets join chorus,
And more *poppers* bang.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

popper[2]† (pop'ėr), *n.* [ME., < (?) *pop*[2], strike, + *-er*[1].] A dagger.

A joly *poppere* baar he in his pouche.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 11.

poppet (pop'et), *n.* [A var. of *puppet.*] 1†. A puppet. *London Gazette*, Feb. 15, 1705.—2. A term of endearment. See *puppet.*—3. A shore or piece of timber placed between a vessel's bottom and the bilgeways, at the foremost and aftermost parts, to support her in launching. See cut under *launching-ways.*—4. One of the heads of a lathe. Also *popit.* See cut under *lathe-head.*—5. A puppet-valve.—6. Small bits of wood upon a boat's gunwale, to support the rowlocks and washstrake.

poppet-head (pop'et-hed), *n.* 1. The adjustable head of a lathe which supports the back or dead-center.—2. In *mining*, the pulley-frame or head-gear over a shaft, supporting the pulleys over which the ropes used in winding or hoisting pass. Also called *pulley-frame, shaft-tackle, head-gear, head-stocks*, and *pit-head frame.*

poppet-valve (pop'et-valv), *n.* Same as *puppet-valve.*

poppied (pop'id), *a.* [< *poppy* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Producing or covered or grown over with poppies; mingled with poppies: as, *poppied* fields; "*poppied* corn," *Keats*, Endymion, i.—2. Resulting from or produced by the use of poppy-juice or opium; listless.

The end of all—the *poppied* sleep. *Swinburne*, Ilicet.

poppingt, *n.* [ME. *poppinge, poppynge;* verbal n. of *pop*[2], *v.*: see *pop*[2].] The act of smearing the face with white lead (ceruse).

The aungelle saide it was but litelle meruaile though this lady, for her *poppinge* and peintynge, suffre this payne.
Knight of La Tour Landry (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

popping-crease (pop'ing-krēs), *n.* In *cricket.* See *crease*[1], 2.

popple[1] (pop'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *poppled*, ppr. *poppling.* [Dim. and freq. of *pop*[1].] 1†. To flow; rush; foam; bubble.

And on the stany's owt thar harnys [he] dang,
Quhil brayn and eyn and blude al *poplit* owt.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, I. 167.

His braina came *poppling* out like water.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 226. (*Davies.*)

2. To bob or move up and down: said of a floating object.

popple[1] (pop'l), *n.* [< *popple*[1], *v.*] A ripple.

popple[2] (pop'l), *n.* [< ME. *popul-(tre)* = MLG. *poppele, poppeleone, popplione*, LG. *poppele, poppelo* = MHG. *popel, papel*, G. *poppel, pappel* = Sw. Dan. *poppel* = OF. **pople, peuple, pouple, pouble, pible* = Sp. *pobo, chopo* = Pg. *choupo, chopo* = It. *pioppo, pioppa*, < L. *populus*, a poplar; perhaps for **palpulus*, < √ *palp* in *palpitare*, tremble.] Same as *poplar.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

popple[3] (pop'l), *n.* The corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.* [Prov. Eng.]

poppy (pop'i), *n.*; pl. *poppies* (-iz). [< ME. *popy*, < AS. *popig, papig* = F. *pavot*, Norm. *papi* = Pr. *paver, paparer* = Sp. *ababol*, corn-poppy, *amapola*, poppy, corn-poppy, = Pg. *papoula* = It. *papavero*, < L. *papaver*, poppy. The Gr. word was *μήκων*; cf. *meconium.* The L. *papaver* suffered considerable change in passing into vernacular use in later languages. With *poppy* in the architectural sense, cf. F. *poupée* in same sense (whence E. *poop*[2]), appar. an extended use of *poupée*, the bunch of flax on a distaff, hence a distaff, also a crown-graft, particular uses of *poupée*, a doll, rag-baby: see *puppet.*] 1. A plant of the genus *Papaver.* The poppies are showy herbs, in the New World cultivated chiefly in gardens, and wild or cultivated in the Old. The opium-poppy, *P. somniferum*, is of importance as the source of opium and as yielding, in its seeds, a valuable oil. (See *poppy-oil* and *maw-seed.*) Its capsules afford also a syrup or extract used as a sedative, and in hot decoction serve as an anodyne application. The opium-poppy is a glaucous plant, with wavy clasping leaves. The petals and seeds vary in color. The variety chiefly cultivated in India and Persia has white petals and white seeds, that in Asia Minor purple petals and dark seeds; they are called respectively *white* and *black poppy.* The common red poppy, corn-poppy, or corn-rose is *P. Rhœas*, abounding in central and southern Europe and western Asia. The petals are deep-red or scarlet with a dark eye, or when doubled varying in color. The long-headed poppy, *P. dubium*, has smaller flowers of a lighter red, the capsule elongated. The Oriental poppy, *P. orientale*, has a very large deep-red flower on a tall peduncle, and is the most showy species.

Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*).
a, the upper part of the stem with the flower; *b*, the lower part of the plant; *c*, the fruit.

Nowe *popy* seede in grounde is goode to throwe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

2. One of several plants belonging to other genera of the *Papaveraceæ.*—3. The foxglove.—4. In *arch.*, same as *poppy-head.*—**Black poppy.** See def. 1.—**California poppy.** See *Eschscholtzia.*—**Corn-poppy.** See def. 1.—**Field-poppy.** Same as *corn-poppy.*—**Garden poppy**, specifically, the opium-poppy.—**Horn-poppy**, or **horned poppy**, a small seaside plant of the poppy family, *Glaucium luteum*, with clasping leaves and solitary yellow flowers: so named from the long curved horn-like seed-pods. Also *sea-poppy.*—**Long-headed poppy.** See def. 1.—**Mexican poppy.** See *prickly poppy.*—**Oriental poppy.** See def. 1.—**Poppy trash.** See *trash.*—**Prickly poppy**, *Argemone Mexicana*, the Mexican poppy, now widely diffused, often a weed. The pods and leaves are prickly, the latter blotched with white; the flowers are yellow, a variety being white. Its seeds are regarded as cathartic and yield a useful oil. See *poppy-oil.*—**Red poppy.** See def. 1.—**Sea-poppy**, or **seaside poppy.** Same as *horn-poppy.*—**Spatling** or **frothy poppy**, an old name of *Silene inflata*: so called on account of the spittle-like froth produced upon it by the puncture of an insect.—**Tree-poppy**, *Dendromecon rigidum*, of California, remarkable as a shrub in the almost wholly herbaceous order *Papaveraceæ*, 6 or 8 feet high, with bright-yellow flowers from 1 to 3 inches broad.—**Welsh poppy.** See *Meconopsis.*—**White poppy.** See def. 1.

poppy-bee (pop'i-bē), *n.* An upholsterer-bee, *Anthocopa papaveris*, which furnishes its nest with the petals of poppies. See cut under *upholsterer-bee.*

poppycock (pop'i-kok), *n.* [Appar. < *pop*[1] in dim. form, + *cock*[1], in vague addition of contempt.] Trivial talk; nonsense; stuff and rubbish. [U. S. vulgarism.]

poppy-head (pop'i-hed), *n.* A carved finial in decorative woodwork and other ornamental

Poppy-head.—Choir-stalls of Lincoln Cathedral, England.

work, on a smaller scale than architectural ornament in stone; especially, such a finial at the top of the end of a bench or a pew.

poppy-mallow (pop'i-mal'ō), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Callirrhoë*, of the mallow family: so named from the poppy-like flowers. Various species are beautiful in cultivation, among them *C. involucrata*, the purple poppy-mallow, with stems spreading on the ground.

poppy-oil (pop'i-oil), *n.* 1. A fixed oil expressed from the seeds of the opium-poppy. The pure oil is of a golden-yellow color and an agreeable flavor. It serves as a food and an illuminating oil, and is used in soap-making. The finer qualities of that produced in France are used to adulterate olive-oil, very extensively in grinding artists' colors, and as a medium in painting. 2. A limpid light-yellow oil obtained, chiefly in India, from the seeds of the Mexican or prickly poppy. It saponifies readily, burns well, is recommended for lubricating, and credited with medicinal properties.—3. An oil, little utilized, obtained from the seeds of the horned poppy.

poppy-seed (pop'i-sēd), *n.* The seed of the poppy, chiefly of the opium-poppy.—**Poppy-seed oil.** Same as *poppy-oil.*

pops (pops), *n.* Same as *pop-dock.* [Prov. Eng.]

pop-shop (pop'shop), *n.* A pawnbroker's shop. [Slang.]

populace (pop'ū-lās), *n.* [< F. *populace*, OF. *populas* = Sp. *populacho, populazo* = Pg. *populaça, populacho*, < It. *popolaccio, popolazzo*, the common people, the populace, with a depreciative suffix *-accio* (see *-ace*), < *popolo*, people, < L. *populus*, people: see *people.*] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.

The *populace* hooted and shouted all day before the gates of the royal residence.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

= **Syn.** *Populace*, *Mob*, *Rabble*, crowd, masses. *Populace* is used to represent the lower classes, the body of those without wealth, education, or recognized position; it is, however, much less opprobrious than *mob* or *rabble*. *Mob* is a very strong word for a tumultuous or even riotous assembly, moved to or toward lawlessness by discontent or some similar exciting cause. *Rabble* is a contemptuous word for the very lowest classes, considered as confused or without sufficient strength or unity of feeling to make them especially dangerous.

That vast portion, lastly, of the working class which, raw and half-developed, has long lain half-hidden amidst its poverty and squalor, and is now issuing from its hiding-place to assert an Englishman's heaven-born privilege of doing as he likes, and is beginning to perplex us by marching when it likes, meeting where it likes, bawling what it likes, breaking what it likes — to this vast residuum we may with great propriety give the name of *Populace*.
M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iii.

A *mob* is at first an irregular, then a regular army; but in every stage of its progress the mere blind instrument of its leaders. *Ames*, Works, II. 228.

Follow'd with a *rabble* that rejoice
To see my tears and hear my deep-fet groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 32.

populacy† (pop'ū-lā-si), *n.* [< *populace*, irreg. conformed to nouns in *-acy*.] The populace or common people; the rabble. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

popular (pop'ū-lär), *a.* [= D. *populair* = G. *populär*, *populär* = Sw. *populär* = Dan. *populær*, < F. *populaire* = Sp. Pg. *popular* = It. *popolare*, *popolare*, < L. *popularis*, of the people, belonging to the people, of the same people or country (as a noun, a fellow-countryman), agreeable to the people, popular, attached or devoted to the people, democratic, etc., < *populus*, the people: see *people*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the people; constituted by or depending on the people, especially the common people: as, the *popular* voice; *popular* elections; *popular* government.

Antinous, by my shame observe
What a close witchcraft *popular* applause is.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. Suitable to or intended for common people; easy to be comprehended; not technical or abstruse; plain; familiar: as, a *popular* treatise on astronomy.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

"Piers Ploughman" is the best example I know of what is called *popular* poetry — of compositions, that is, which contain all the simpler elements of poetry, but still in solution, not crystallized around any thread of artistic purpose.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 263.

3. Enjoying the favor of the people; pleasing to people in general: as, a *popular* preacher; a *popular* war or peace.

In their sermons they were apt to enlarge on the state of the present time, and to preach against the sins of princes and courts, a topic that naturally makes men *popular*.
Bp. Burnet.

An author may make himself very *popular*, however, and even justly so, by appealing to the passion of the moment, without having anything in him that shall outlast the public whim which he satisfies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 117.

4†. Desirous of obtaining the favor of the people; courting the vulgar; of demagogic proclivities.

Divers were of opinion that he [Caius Gracchus] was more *popular* and desirous of the common people's good will and favour then his brother had been before him. But indeed he was clean contrary.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 690. (*Trench.*)

5. Prevailing among the people; epidemic. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

The world 's a *popular* disease, that reigns
Within the froward heart and frantic brains
Of poor distemper'd mortals.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

6†. Plebeian; vulgar.

Discuss unto me; art thou officer?
Or art thou base, common, and *popular*?
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 38.

7. Conceited. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Popular: conceited. . . . "*Pop'lar* as a hen with one chicken." *Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

Popular action, in *law*, an action for a penalty given by statute to the person who sues for the same. — **Popular sovereignty**, in *U. S. hist.*, the theory that the right to decide whether slavery should exist in a territory rested with the people of that territory, and not with Congress. It was advocated especially by Democrats during the period 1847–61, and its leading champion was Douglas. It was often termed "squatter sovereignty," with which it was nearly identical. = **Syn. 3.** Favorite, current, prevailing.

popularisation, popularise, etc. See *popularization*, etc.

popularity (pop-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *popularité* = Sp. *popularidad* = Pg. *popularidade* = It. *popolarità* = D. *populariteit* = Sw. Dan. *popularitet*, < L. *popularita(t-)s*, a being of the same country, also a courting of popular favor, popular bearing, < *popularis*, of the people: see *popular*.] 1. Popular character or quality; favor in the eyes of the people; acceptance or acceptability among the people; the fact of being favored by or of having the approbation of the people: as, the *popularity* of a measure; the *popularity* of a public officer; the *popularity* of a book or of a preacher.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

2†. That which catches public favor; anything suited to the vulgar fancy; a piece of claptrap.

Popularities . . . which sway the ordinary judgement. *Bacon.*

3†. A desire to obtain favor with the people; a currying of favor with the people.

Harold, lifted up in mind, and forgetting now his former shows of *popularity*, defrauded his soldiers their due and well-deserved share of the spoils. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4†. Vulgarity; commonness.

This gallant, labouring to avoid *popularity*, falls into a habit of affectation ten thousand times hatefuler than the former. *B. Jonson.*

popularization (pop'ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *popularisation*; < *popularize* + *-ation*.] The act of making popular; adaptation to popular needs or capacities: as, the *popularization* of science. Also spelled *popularisation*.

popularize (pop'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *popularized*, ppr. *popularizing*. [= F. *populariser* = Sp. *popularizar* = Pg. *popularisar*; as *popular* + *-ize*.] To make popular; treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible to common people; spread among the people. Also spelled *popularise*.

The *popularizing* of religious teaching. *Milman.*

popularizer (pop'ū-lär-ī-zėr), *n.* One who popularizes, or treats scientific or abstruse subjects in a popular manner. Also spelled *populariser*. *Athenæum.*

popularly (pop'ū-lär-li), *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the populace.

Why then should I, encouraging the bad,
Turn rebel and run *popularly* mad?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 336.

2. Among the people at large; currently; commonly; prevalently.

popularness (pop'ū-lär-nes), *n.* The state of being popular; popularity.

Meretricious *popularness* in literature. *Coleridge.*

populate (pop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *populated*, ppr. *populating*. [< ML. *populatus*, pp. of *populare* (> It. *popolare*), people, populate, < L. *populus*, people: see *people*, *n.*, and cf. *people*, *v.* Cf. L. *populari*, *populare*, devastate, lay waste: see *depopulate*.] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with inhabitants, either by natural increase or by immigration or colonization; people.

II. *intrans.* To breed; propagate; increase in number.

Great shoals of people which go on to *populate*.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things.

populate (pop'ū-lāt), *a.* [= It. *popolato*, *populato*; < ML. *populatus*, pp. of *populare*, populate: see *populate*, *v.*] Populated; populous.

The countrie of Caldea, the situation whereof is vnder the fourth Climate, the Region after the floud first inhabited and *populate*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 376.

A prince . . . in the prime of his years, owner of the entire isle of Britain, enjoying Ireland *populate* and quiet.
Bacon, Notes of a Speech on Spain.

population (pop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *population* = Sp. *poblacion*, *poblacion* = Pg. *população* = It. *popolazione*, < ML. *populatio(n-)*, population (LL. a people, multitude), < *populare*, pp. *populatus*, people: see *populate*.] 1. The act or process of populating or peopling: as, the rapid *population* of the country still continues.

The first radical impact of the principle of *population*, working in harmony with the repellent forces of savagery, tends to the speediest possible diffusion of population throughout the most accessible parts of the habitable world. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 17.

2. The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, county, city, or other locality: as, the *population* has increased 20,000 in four years; also, a part of the inhabitants in any way distinguished from the rest: as, the German *population* of New York.

A country may have a great *population* and yet not be populous. *Tooke.*

In countries of the highest civilization which has yet been reached, armed with the resources of the best government, purest justice, truest morality, soundest economy, and most fruitful science attained by men, we find the greatest density of *population*, because the limits of *population* revolve more and more within the sphere of man's material, mental, and moral freedom.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 11.

3. The state of a locality with regard to the number of its inhabitants; populousness.

Neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number, for a smaller number, that spend more and earn less, do wear out an estate sooner than a greater number that live low and gather more. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

populator (pop'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= It. *popolatore*, < ML. *populator*, one who peoples, < *populare*, pp. *populatus*: see *people* and *populate*.] One who or that which populates or peoples.

populicide (pop'ū-li-sīd), *n.* [= F. *populicide*; < L. *populus*, people, + *cædere*, kill.] Slaughter of the people. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

populin (pop'ū-lin), *n.* [= F. *populine*; < L. *populus*, poplar, + *-in*².] A crystallizable substance ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) found in the bark, root, and leaves of the aspen, *Populus Tremula*, along with salicin. It forms delicate white needles, which have a sweet taste like that of licorice.

populinate (pop'ū-lin-āt), *v. t.* [< *populin* + *-ate*².] To impregnate with populin, as lard, to prevent a tendency to rancidity. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1489.

populosity† (pop-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *populosité*, < LL. *populosita(t-)s*, < L. *populosus*, populous: see *populous*.] Populousness.

The length of men's lives conduced unto the *populosity* of their kind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

populous (pop'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *populeux* = Sp. Pg. *populoso* = It. *populoso*, *popoloso*, < L. *populosus*, full of people, populous, < *populus*, people: see *people*.] 1. Full of people; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

You will finde it a *populous* towne, and well inhabited.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

They passed not farre frome an other Hande which the captyues sayde to bee verye *peopulous*, and replenyshed with all thynges necessarie for the life of man.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 69).

I was in the midst of a *populous* but unknown city.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 194.

2†. Numerous; multitudinous.

Yt was shewed hym that Kynge Rycharde was at hande wyth a stronge powre and a *populous* armye.
Hall, Rich. III., fol. 29, u., quoted in Wright's Bible [Wordbook.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your *populous* troops.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

3†. Pleasing or acceptable to the people; popular.

He I plead for
Has power to make your beauty *populous*.
Webster, Appius and Virginia, ii. 1.

4†. Suited to the populace; coarse; vulgar.

It should have been some fine confection,
That might have given the broth some dainty taste;
This powder was too gross and *populous*.
Arden of Feversham, i. 3.

populously (pop'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a populous manner; with many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

populousness (pop'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being populous, or of having many inhabitants in proportion to extent of territory.

To prove, therefore, or account for that superior *populousness* of antiquity which is commonly supposed by the imaginary youth or vigour of the world will scarcely be admitted by any just reasoner. *Hume*, Essays, ii. 11.

Populus (pop'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *populus*, poplar: see *popple*², *poplar*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the order *Salicineæ*, including the poplar and aspen, having diœcious flowers in catkins without floral envelops, and distinguished from *Salix*, the willow, by the numerous ovules, obliquely lengthened and cup-shaped disks, broad and toothed bracts, loosely flowered and generally pendulous catkins, and broad leaves. The 18 species are all natives of the northern hemisphere. They are trees with angled or sometimes cylindrical branches, scaly resinous buds coated externally with varnish before opening, and catkins appearing before the leaves, which are alternate and slender-petioled, feather-veined and three-nerved, sometimes entire and triangular, often toothed or lobed. Most species present a very characteristic appearance when in flower, from the long drooping catkins and their red anthers and white-fringed scales. The fertile catkins discharge innumerable seeds, each enveloped in white cottony down, which fill the air about the trees in May, and collect in small drifts like snow; hence the name *cottonwood*, which is in use for several American species. *P. Tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* of America, the aspens, are remarkable for the tremulous motion of their leaves, due to the vertical flattening of their leafstalks (see cut under

petiole). See *quaking asp* (under *asp*[1]), *aspen*, *auld wives' tongues* (under *auld*), and *corticine*. For other species, see *poplar*, the general name of the genus.

popweed (pop′wēd), *n.* The common bladderwort. See *Utricularia*.

> I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the *pop-weed*, and the world was green and gliddery, and I durst not look behind me.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

poquauhock, *n.* [Said to be Algonkin, a fuller form of *quahaug*.] The round hard clam, or quahaug, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *poquanhock*. See *sequannock*.

por-. [L. *por-*: see *pro-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, ultimately a form of *pro-*. It occurs in *portend*, *portent*, etc.

poraillet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *povraille*, poor people, < *povre*, poor: see *poor*.] The poor; poor people.

> For the parisch preest and the pardoneere parten the siluer, That the *poraille* of the parisch shold hane yif thei nere.
> *Piers Plewman* (B), Prol., l. 82.
>
> It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
> For to delen with no swich *poraille*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 247.
>
> Al be it the *porayll* and needy people drewe vnto hym, & were parteners of yᵗ iiie. *Fabyan*, Chron., I., an. 1550.

poral (pō′ral), *a.* [< *pore*[2] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pores of the body.

> Giving only of our waste; . . . by form of perspiration, radiation, if you like; unconscious *poral* bountifulness.
> *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xlv.

porbeagle (pôr′bē′gl), *n.* [Said to be for **porebeagle*, < F. *pore*, hog, + E. *beagle* (applied to several sharks). Cf. *porpoise*.] Any shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, and especially of the genus *Lamna;* a kind of tope or mackerel-shark. The name originally applied to *L. cornubica*, a British species occurring also in the North Atlantic at large, and also known as the *Beaumaris shark*. It is a large fierce shark, of a gray color. Species of *Isurus* are mackerel-sharks to which the name also applies, as *I. glaucus* or *I. oxyrhynchus* of the Atlantic. See cut under *mackerel-shark*.

porcate (pôr′kāt), *a.* [< L. as if **porcatus*, < *porca*, a ridge between two furrows: see *furrow*.] Ridged; formed in ridges; specifically, in *entom.*, marked by longitudinal deep furrows separated from one another by narrow ridges.

porcated (pôr′kā-ted), *a.* [< *porcate* + *-ed*[1].] Same as *porcate*.

porcelain[1] (pôrs′lān or pōrs′lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *porcellan*, *porcelane*, also irreg. *purslaine*, *purslane*, *pursley* (by confusion with *purslane*[1], which was also written *porcelain*); = D. *porselein* = G. *porzellan*, *porcellan* = Dan. *porcellæn* = Sw. *porslin*, < OF. *porcellaine*, *pourcelaine*, *porchelaine*, *porcelaine*, porcelain, china, chinaware, also the purple-fish, the Venus-shell, F. *porcelaine*, porcelain, china, cowry, sea-snail, = Sp. *porcelana* = Pg. *porcellana*, *porcelana*, porcelain, < It. *porcellana*, porcelain (so called because its finely polished surface was compared with that of the Venus-shell), also the purple-fish, the Venus-shell, so called because the curved shape of the upper surface resembles the curve of a pig's back, < *porcella*, a little pig, a pig, dim. of *porco*, m., *porca*, f., a hog, pig: see *pork*.] **I.** *n.* A ceramic ware having a translucent body, and when glazed (see *biscuit*, 3) a translucent glaze also. It is of various kinds: (*a*) Hard-paste (or natural) porcelain, of which the principal material is a peculiar clay commonly known as *kaolin*, with which is combined some siliceous material (in China, petuntse; at Sèvres and elsewhere in Europe, white sand, and sometimes chalk, or roasted and ground flints). The glaze is of similar composition, the siliceous ingredient being sometimes rock-crystal ground to powder. (*b*) Soft-paste (or artificial) porcelain, of which the composition varies; it was originally an attempted imitation of the hard porcelain brought from China and Japan. Sand, niter, soda (or other alkaline substance), gypsum, salt, and other ingredients enter into it, and, in order to make it plastic, glue or some similar material is added. The glaze is hard, and the ware is not exposed to the great heat of the hard-porcelain furnace. (*c*) Hybrid or mixed porcelain, which is also a compound produced in attempted imitation of Oriental porcelain, but contains a certain amount of a kaolinic clay. Of these three varieties, Chinese and Japanese porcelain, the porcelain of Dresden, Vienna, and Sèvres (since about 1770), and in England that of Bristol, Plymouth, and Lowestoft are of the first; St. Cloud, Sèvres (before 1770), and most English wares are of the second; and the medieval Italian wares, with some English ones and perhaps some modern ones of the European continent, belong to the third; but the distinction between the second and third is often hard to fix or ascertain.—**Alcora porcelain,** a rich porcelain having a metallic luster not unlike that of majolica, made at Alcora in Spain, toward the end of the eighteenth century. The mark is an A in gold-colored luster.—**Amstel porcelain,** porcelain made near Amsterdam in the Netherlands, first at a factory called Old Amstel from 1782 to 1807, and then at the factory of New Amstel for two or three years only. The ware of both is marked Amstel in full, or with an A, and is of great excellence of manufacture, rarely in decorative pieces, but in table-services of great variety, and decorated in a simple way, especially with small paintings of birds.—**Arita porcelain,** the more exact name of the fine Japanese porcelain commonly known as Old Japan, Hizen porcelain, and Imari porcelain, the greater part of which was made at the town of Arita. See *Hizen porcelain*.—**Berlin porcelain,** porcelain made at Berlin, Prussia, especially a hard-paste porcelain made at the royal factory (founded by a private person in 1750, and bought by Frederick the Great thirteen years later). This ware has been made down to the present day. The mark has usually been a scepter in blue under the glaze, to which has been added K. P. M., for Königl. Porzellan Manufaktur; but the recent productions are marked with a circular seal having the above German words in full around the rim and the royal eagle in the middle. The uses to which this ware is put are extremely varied, and decoration of every sort has been tried in it, and generally with success. Lithophane belongs to it, as well as a curious manufacture called *porcelain-lace*, which is added to decorative figures, and is produced by soaking lace or a similar fabric in the porcelain-slip, and then firing, by which the threads are destroyed and the pattern left in thin filaments of porcelain.—**Bone porcelain.** See *bone*[1].—**Bow porcelain,** a soft-paste porcelain made at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, generally decorated by figures in relief and in painting of the simplest character. It is the earliest English porcelain. A frequent decoration is what is called the hawthorn pattern (thorny branches covered with blossoms, frequently in slight relief). A frequent mark of Bow china is a bent bow with an arrow on the string.—**Brandenburg porcelain,** porcelain made at a factory near Brandenburg between 1713 and 1719. The founder of the factory appears to have been a workman from Meissen.—**Bristol porcelain,** porcelain made at Bristol in England, especially a ware made in the eighteenth century from the Cornwall china-stone, and directed by a potter named Champion, who bought out Cookworthy's interest. See *Cookworthy porcelain*.—**Budweis porcelain,** a hard-paste porcelain made at Budweis in Bohemia in modern times.—**Burslem porcelain,** a name given to some of the finer wares made at the first Wedgwood factory in Burslem. They are not strictly porcelain in any sense, but are described by Wedgwood, in catalogues, etc., as "fine porcelain bisque" and the like, whence probably the term came to be used.—**Caen porcelain,** porcelain made at Caen in Normandy, especially a hard-paste ware made during the early years of the French revolution, and commonly marked with the word Caen in full. It is extremely rare, the manufacture having lasted but a few years.—**Capodimonte porcelain,** porcelain made at Capodimonte, a suburb of Naples, especially that of the royal factory, which was continued through the greater part of the eighteenth century. The most celebrated variety is that which is decorated with figures in high relief, not very finely modeled, but decorative in their disposition, and then touched with red applied in the pointillé manner to the less prominent parts of the relief, as if with the intention of giving a flesh-like warmth to the shadows.—**Cast porcelain,** a semi-transparent or milky-white glass made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc. Also called *milk-glass*, *fusible porcelain*, *cryolite glass*, and *hot-cast porcelain*.—**Chantilly porcelain,** porcelain made at Chantilly, near Paris. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made under the patronage of the Prince de Condé from 1725, the mark of which was a hunting-horn in blue under the glaze. The glaze of this porcelain was made opaque by tin, so as to be practically a thin coat of enamel. A design consisting of small detached flowers painted in blue became very popular, and was known as the *Chantilly sprig pattern*. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made in the early part of the nineteenth century. (*c*) See *Petit porcelain*.—**Chelsea porcelain,** a porcelain made at Chelsea in England, especially a soft-paste porcelain made from 1725, the most admired of the old English porcelains.—**Chemical porcelain** a fine porcelain nearly completely vitrified, so as to be almost an opaque glass, made at the works of Granger & Co. at Worcester, England, about 1860.—**Cookworthy porcelain,** porcelain made at Plymouth, England, from about 1755, by W. Cookworthy, who discovered the Cornish clay (see *china-stone* (*b*)) independently of Chaffers. This was the most important of the Plymouth porcelain manufactures.—**Copenhagen porcelain,** porcelain made at Copenhagen. Especially—(*a*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1760 for a few years, and from 1772, soon after which time it was taken up by the government. The well-known mark is three waving or rippling lines supposed to represent the waves of the sea. (*b*) A modern porcelain, of which the variety best known is unglazed works of art, such as statuettes and groups. Thorwaldsen's works, especially, have been copied in this ware.—**Crown Derby porcelain,** a variety of Derby porcelain, bearing a royal crown as a distinguishing mark. In some cases a D only is crowned, sometimes the monogram D. K., or D with a St. Andrew's cross, this mark being sometimes in red, sometimes in violet, and sometimes impressed.—**Derby crown porcelain,** a modern porcelain made at Derby in imitation of the old Crown Derby ware and also from new designs. The mark adopted by the company is a cipher of D. D. surmounted by a crown.—**Derby porcelain,** porcelain made at Derby in England, especially a soft-paste porcelain made from 1751. The ware is very translucent, and some of the colors are of unusual brilliancy, especially the blue. One of the specialties of the Derby fabric is the unglazed biscuit-ware, of which figures and groups were made for the decoration of the table; this is unmatched by any recent wares, the Parian being generally inferior to it. An old mark of Derby ware is a D and the name of the potter Bloor, with the word Derby, and a crown has been used since 1830.—**Dresden porcelain,** a hard-paste porcelain made at the royal factory of Meissen, near Dresden in Saxony, beginning with the year 1707. This was the first hard-paste porcelain made in Europe, and the manufacture has continued to the present day, including pieces for decoration, for uses of every kind and decoration of every variety, both in relief and in color and gold. The small figures and groups, brilliantly painted, and especially those in which shepherds and shepherdesses are represented, have been especially popular for many years. A common name for the old Dresden porcelain is *vieux Saxe*. The best-known mark of this factory is two swords crossed, but a number of Oriental marks are roughly imitated on certain pieces. Pieces that are sent out from the royal factory white can be known by a cut or scratch through the two swords which form the mark; such pieces, if decorated, have been decorated outside. Compare *Sèvres porcelain*.—**Egg-shell porcelain.** See *egg-shell*.—**Egyptian porcelain.** See *Egyptian*.—**Embossed porcelain,** porcelain the decoration of which is in slight relief. Especially—(*a*) When the relief is obtained by the decoration itself, as in *pâte sur pâte*. (*b*) Less properly, when the decoration is produced by casting or pressing the whole surface before the color is applied.—**False porcelain,** a name given by the first makers of hard-paste porcelain in England to the artificial or soft-paste porcelain.—**Frit porcelain.** See *frit*.—**Fusible porcelain.** Same as *cast porcelain*.—**Hizen porcelain,** porcelain made in Japan, in the province of Hizen, and often known as *Imari porcelain*, from the name of the seaport whence it is exported. The ware specially known as *Hizen* or *Imari* is decorated with blue under the glaze, and with red and sometimes green and gold upon the glaze, the green forming translucent enamels in slight relief. This ware was brought to Europe by the Dutch during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was known as Old Japan, until the recent investigation into the history of Japanese ceramics. Compare *Arita porcelain*.—**Hot-cast porcelain.** See *cast porcelain*.—**Hybrid porcelain.** See *hybrid*.—**Imari porcelain,** Japanese porcelain exported from the seaport of Imari, in the province of Hizen. See *Hizen porcelain*.—**Imperial yellow porcelain.** See *imperial*.—**Iran porcelain,** a name given to a hard white ware, with blue decoration in the Chinese style, which has many of the characteristics of porcelain. See *Kashee ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Kiyomidzu porcelain,** a variety of Japanese porcelain the body of which is said to be artificial, composed of clay mixed with powdered siliceous stone and having peculiarities also in the composition of the glaze.—**Kouan-Ki porcelain,** a name given to certain vases of Chinese porcelain of blue decoration, and marked with one or other of certain well-known emblems of the Chinese magistracy, such as the pearl (considered the emblem of talent or ability), the sacred ax, the sonorous stone, and a group of writing-materials.—**Limoges porcelain,** porcelain made at Limoges, in the department of Haute-Vienne, France. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made from 1773. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1779 to the present day. The kaolin was obtained from St. Yrieix in the neighborhood, and the ware was especially brilliant and translucent as long as this alone was used. The modern porcelain includes much of the most important ceramic production of modern France.—**Lowestoft porcelain,** a porcelain made at Lowestoft in Suffolk, from 1757 to 1804, especially a hard-paste porcelain made after 1775: one of the most admired wares of English manufacture. The pieces were usually for table-services, and are remarkable for rich borders in which festoons are a common detail.—**Lunéville porcelain,** a soft-paste porcelain made at Lunéville in France, especially famous for the statuettes and groups in biscuit, of which the chief maker was Paul Louis Cyffle. The paste of these seems to have been gradually improved by Cyffle or others from the original *terre-de-Lorraine*, and the improved paste was called *pâte-de-marbre*. The name Cyffle is commonly marked on these pieces.—**Mandarin porcelain.** See *mandarin*.—**May-flower porcelain.** See *May-flower*.—**Medici porcelain,** a translucent ceramic ware produced in or near Florence, under the Medicean grand dukes, in the sixteenth century. Pieces of this ware are of great rarity. The mark is sometimes the balls (palloni) of the Medici, and sometimes a rude picture of the dome of the Cathedral of Florence.—**Meissen-Saxony porcelain,** the name more properly given to the Dresden porcelain.—**Nankin porcelain.** Same as *blue china* (which see, under *china*).—**Natural soft-paste porcelain,** a name given by M. Brogniart, chief of the Sèvres works for many years, to those soft-paste porcelains which have clay for their basis, and therefore are properly ceramic wares.—**Parian porcelain.** See *Parian*.—**Petit porcelain,** porcelain made from 1834 at Paris by a potter named Jacob Petit, and of late years at Chantilly. This ware is of remarkable excellence, and the pieces of original design are important in the development of ceramic decoration; but the greater number of the present products are imitations of Dresden and other celebrated wares.—**Porcelain jasper.** See *jasper*, 2.—**Réaumur's porcelain,** an artificial or hybrid production of the eminent scientist Réaumur, differing from all porcelains properly so called, and not strictly a soft-paste porcelain, but rather a glass that has been exposed to a long-continued heat, which makes it opaque and of a milky white. This substance is called by the Germans *milch-glass*. The discovery had no important results.—**Rose porcelain,** Chinese porcelain in the decoration of which large surfaces of brilliant red enamel are used. Plates and dishes of which the outside is covered with this enamel are called *rose-back plates*, etc. The rose porcelain is to be distinguished from the porcelain of the so-called rose family, or *famille rose*.—**Royal Worcester porcelain.** See *Worcester porcelain*.—**Sèvres porcelain,** porcelain made at Sèvres, near Paris. Especially—(*a*) A soft-paste porcelain made from 1740, in which year the manufacture was removed from Vincennes. The celebrated colors *bleu du roi*, *bleu turquoise*, *rose Pompadour* (more commonly called *rose du Barry*), and others, were introduced for the soft-paste ware; and the decoration in gold raised in slight relief above the glaze, the addition of jewels, and the style of the paintings in medallions, all have their origin in this soft-paste ware, which was the only ware made at Sèvres before 1769, although the true hard porcelain had already been made at Meissen sixty years before. (See *Dresden porcelain*.) The soft-paste porcelain, now greatly in demand as a rarity, has one advantage over the hard-paste—in the slight absorption of the color by the paste, giving a pleasant softness of effect. (*b*) A hard-paste porcelain made from 1769, in consequence of the discovery of deposits of kaolin in France. This manufacture has reached greater merit of late years than before the revolution; in size and perfection the pieces surpass anything produced elsewhere, and the painting shows unparalleled skill and mastery of the material, whatever may be thought of its appropriateness and good taste as decoration. The mark under the kings of the old régime was always the royal cipher L L, front to front, crossing above and below, and within the space so inclosed a letter denoting the year of manufacture, a double alphabet beginning in 1778, AA, etc. Under the republic, the word Sèvres, and R. F. for République Française, were used; under the empire, M. Imple. de Sèvres, sometimes with the imperial eagle, was used. The restored kings used a cipher of LL and one

of CC; Louis Philippe, a cipher L. P., and often the name of the palace for which the ware was made. The 1848 republic restored the R. F.; and the second emptre, a crowned N, with S for Sèvres, and the date, as 56, 57. But since about 1830 all pieces are marked before decorating with the letter S, and a date in green included in a cartouche, and, when the piece is sold undecorated, this mark is cut through by a touch to a grinding-wheel.—**Solon porcelain,** porcelain made either at Paris or at the national factory at Sèvres, and decorated by a potter named Solon; especially, those pieces decorated in low relief by layers or coats of kaolinic slip applied one upon another, producing a bas-relief more or less translucent, according as the application is less or more thick.—**Swansea porcelain,** porcelain made at Swansea from about 1814 till 1820, when the factory was removed to Coalport. But little porcelain was made, as the factory was devoted chiefly to delf and what was called *opaque china;* but the quality of it was excellent, and it is ranked by some as the most perfect porcelain ever produced in England. The word Swansea, sometimes combined with a trident or with two tridents crossed, and sometimes with the name of the director for the time being, is used as a mark.—**Tender porcelain,** a ceramic ware in which the composition of hard-paste or natural porcelain is imitated. The clay of which it is made is an imperfect kaolin—that is to say, it contains too much of other substances in combination with the feldspar to furnish a natural porcelain.—**Worcester porcelain,** a soft-paste porcelain made at Worcester in England, from 1751, by an association called the Worcester Porcelain Company. Transfer printing was used in this ware at a very early time, and the association also produced a blue and white ware imitated from the Chinese, and made up in decorative pieces. A peculiar mottled quality of the blue, produced by the running of the color in firing, was especially admired. The manufacture is still continued by a joint-stock company. The epithet "Royal," often prefixed to the name "Worcester Porcelain," dates from 1788, when George III., on the occasion of a visit to the factory, conferred this appellation upon it. The paste was a very artificial composition, having little or no clay in it. The old Worcester porcelain seems to have had no mark peculiarly its own, but used a crescent, or some one of several "seal-marks" copied from Chinese porcelain, or a group of characters imitating Chinese but without signification. But from about 1828 the mark of Chamberlain & Co., and later a combination of W. W. W. W. with a date in the middle, have been used by the chief factory.

II. *a.* Of the nature of or consisting of porcelain: as, *porcelain* adornments. **Porcelain mosaic,** a name given to tile-work in which the separate tiles are of uniform or nearly uniform color and composed of porcelain or fine pottery such as white stoneware.

porcelain[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purslane*.

porcelain-cement (pôrs′lăn-sē-ment′), *n.* A cement, variously constituted, for mending chinaware or glassware.

porcelain-clay (pôrs′lăn-klā), *n.* Kaolin.

porcelain-color (pôrs′lăn-kul″or), *n.* A pigment used for painting on porcelain. Such pigments are either colored glasses reduced to powder, which, when fired or subjected to the action of heat, fuse upon the surface of the biscuit, or fluxes combined with metallic colors, usually oxids.

porcelain-crab (pôrs′lăn-krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Porcellana:* so called from its shell, which is smooth and polished, as if made of porcelain. Several species are found on British coasts, the most interesting being the broad-clawed porcelain-crab, *P. platycheles*, taking its name from its singular flat broad claws, each of which is almost as large as the whole body. See *Porcellana*, 1.

porcelain-gilding (pôrs′lăn-gil″ding), *n.* A gold pigment used in decorating porcelain. It is a magma of gold, quicksilver, and flux, thinned with oil and turpentine. When fired, the volatile ingredients are sublimed, and the black magma assumes a dead gold surface, which must be burnished to acquire the bright metallic appearance. Other compounds give a bright metallic surface from simple firing, but this is less durable than the burnished gold.

porcelainised, *a.* See *porcelainized*.

porcelainist (pôrs′lăn-ist), *n.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ist*.] 1. A student or collector of porcelain: also, an authority on porcelains.—2. A decorator of porcelain.

porcelainite (pôrs′lăn-īt), *n.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name of certain kinds of fine white stoneware, jasper-ware, etc.

porcelainized (pôrs′lăn-īzd), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Baked like potters' clay; specifically, in *geol.*, hardened and altered, by contact or other metamorphism, so as to resemble in texture porcelain or earthenware: said of clays, shales, and other stratified rock. Also spelled *porcelainised*.

porcelain-jasper (pôrs′lăn-jas″pėr), *n.* See *jasper*, 2.

porcelain-lace (pôrs′lăn-lās), *n.* See *Berlin porcelain*, under *porcelain*[1].

porcelain-oven (pôrs′lăn-uv″n), *n.* The firing-kiln used in baking porcelain. Each oven is heated by a number of fireplaces arranged radially around its base, with flues converging to a central opening in the floor, through which the heated gases enter the oven. Other flues pass from the fireplaces (or *mouths*, as they are technically called) up in the sides of the ovens, and open into the interior about four feet above the floor. The oven is conoidal in form, and has an opening at its apex for the escape of gases and vapor. A number of these ovens or kilns are clustered about a central furnace called a *hovel*.

porcelain-paper (pôrs′lăn-pā″pėr), *n.* A glazed French paper, plain, gilt, painted, or figured.

porcelanaceous (pôr″se-lā-nā′shius), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-aceous*.] Same as *porcelanous*.

porcelane (pôr′se-lān), *n.* [< Sp. *porcelana* = Pg. *porcellana, porcelana*, < It. *porcellana*, Venus-shell, porcelain: see *porcelain*[1].] The money-cowry, *Cypræa moneta*.

The cowry shells, which, under one name or another—chamgos, zimbis, bouges, *porcelanes*, etc.—have long been used in the East Indies as small money.

Jevons, Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, p. 24.

porcelane, porcellane (pôr′se-lān), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*).] Same as *porcelanous*.

porcelaneous (pôr-se-lā′nē-us), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-eous*.] Same as *porcelanous*.

porcelanian, porcellanian (pôr-se-lā′ni-an), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ian*.] Porcelanous; specifically, noting the porcelain-crabs.

porcelanite, porcellanite (pôr′se-lā-nīt), *n.* [= F. *porcellanite* = Pg. *porcelanite* = It. *porcellanite;* as *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ite*[2].] Clay metamorphosed into a rock resembling porcelain or earthenware in texture and appearance.

porcelanous, porcellanous (pôr′se-lā-nus), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-ous*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of porcelain.—2. Resembling porcelain in structure or appearance; hard, smooth, and opaque-white, as the shell of a mollusk or the carapace of a crustacean. Among foraminifers, a type of test is distinguished as *porcelanous* from *hyaline* or *vitreous;* and the three-layered type of mollusk-shell, each layer composed of plates set on edge, is called *porcelanous*.

porcellant†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *porcelain*[1].

Porcellana (pôr-se-lā′nä), *n.* [NL., < It. *porcellana*, porcelain: see *porcelain*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Porcellanidæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1801. *P. platycheles* and *P. longicornis* are two European species of porcelain-crabs.—2. A genus of porcelanous foraminifers.

porcellanaceous (pôr″se-lā-nā′shius), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-aceous*.] Same as *porcelanous*.

porcellane, *a.* See *porcelane*.

porcellaneous (pôr-se-lā′nē-us), *a.* [< *porcelain*[1] (*porcellan*) + *-eous*.] Same as *porcelanous*.

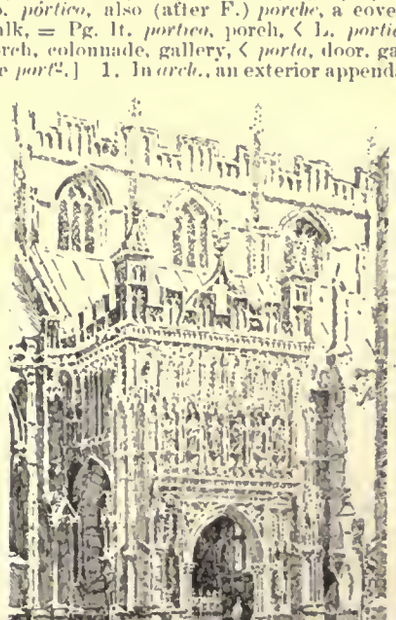
porcellanian, *a.* See *porcelanian*.

Porcellanidæ (pôr-se-lan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porcellana* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Porcellana*, so called from the smoothness and hardness of the shell; the porcelain-crabs. The antennæ are very long, and the chelæ of great size.—2. In *conch.*, a family of gastropods: commonly called *Marginellidæ*.

porcellanite, *n.* See *porcelanite*.

porcellanous, *a.* See *porcelanous*.

porch (pôrch), *n.* [< ME. *porche*, < OF. *porche*, F. *porche* (also *portique*) = Pr. *porge, porgue* = Sp. *pórtico*, also (after F.) *porche*, a covered walk, = Pg. It. *portico*, porch, < L. *porticus*, porch, colonnade, gallery, < *porta*, door, gate: see *port*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, an exterior appendage to a building, forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered way or entrance, whether inclosed or uninclosed. Many church and cathedral porches are magnificent in proportions and decoration. See also cut under *caryatid*.



Porch.—South door of Gloucester Cathedral, England.

Into a church-*porch* then they went,
To stand out of the raine and wet.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 303).

To the *porch*, bedike with jasmine bound
Or woodbine wreaths.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

2. A covered walk, or portico; a stoa.

And in a *porche*, bilt of square stonea
Full mightily enarched enuiron,
Where the domes and ples [pleas] of the town
Were executed, and iawes of the king.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you shall find us.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 147.

3. A veranda. [Local, U. S.]—4. Figuratively, the beginning or entrance.

Cet. No age was spared, no sex.
Cat. Nay, no degree.
Cel. Not infants in the *porch* of life were free.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Solomon's Porch, a porch connected with and forming a part of Herod's Temple at Jerusalem, minutely described by Josephus.—**The Porch,** the Stoa Poecile, one of the public porticos on the agora of ancient Athens, whither the Stoic philosopher Zeno resorted with his disciples. It was called the *Painted Porch*, from the pictures of Polygnotus and other eminent painters with which it was adorned. Hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*.

porcine (pôr′sin), *a.* [= F. *porcine* = Sp. Pg. It. *porcino*, < L. *porcinus*, of a hog, < *porcus*, hog: see *pork*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, resembling or related to swine; suilline: as, *porcine* characters or affinities.—2. Swinish; hoggish; piggish: applied to persons in derision or contempt.

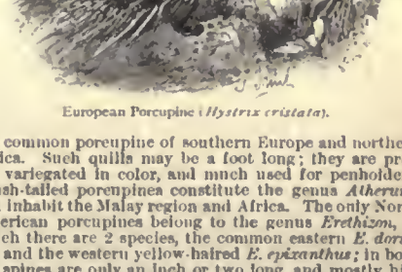
His large *porcine* cheeks, round, twinkling eyes, and thumbs habitually twirling, expressed a concentrated effort not to get into trouble. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

porcupigt (pôr′kū-pig), *n.* Same as *porcupine*.

You would have thought him for to be
Some Egyptian *porcupig*.
Dragon of Wantley, i. 84. (*Percy's Reliques.*)

porcupike†, *n.* Same as *porcupine*. *Holyoke*.

porcupine (pôr′kū-pīn), *n.* [< ME. *porkepyn*, also, then or later, reduced to *porkpen, porpyn, porpin, porpint, porkpoint, porpaint, perpoint, porpoynte* (simulating *point*), whence *porpentine, purpentine;* < OF. *porc espin, porch espin*, also *porc d'espine*, F. *porte-epine* (simulating *porter*, carry, as if 'carry-spine') (OF. also *porc-espic, porc-espi*, F. *porc-épic* (whence obs. E. *porkespick*, also *porcupike*, simulating *pike*[1], and *porcupig*, simulating *pig*[1]) = Pr. *porc-espi:* simulating OF. *espic*, spike) = Sp. *puerco espin* = Pg. *porco espinho* = It. *porco spino* (also *porco spinoso*, < ML. *porcus spinosus*), a porcupine, lit. 'spine-hog,' < L. *porcus*, a hog, + *spina*, ML. also *spinus*, a spine, thorn: see *pork* and *spine*. Cf. equiv. D. *stekel-varken, stekelzwijn*, G. *stachelschwein*, 'thorn-hog'; Sw. *pinsvin* = Dan. *pindsvin*, 'pin-hog.'] 1. A hystricomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Hystricidæ*, of which there are several genera and many species, representing two subfamilies, the *Hystricinæ* or Old World porcupines, which are all terrestrial and fossorial animals, and the *Sphingurinæ* or New World porcupines, more or less arboreal, and in some cases having a prehensile tail. The spines or quills with which these animals are beset reach their highest development in species of *Hystrix* proper, as *H. cristata*,



European Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

the common porcupine of southern Europe and northern Africa. Such quills may be a foot long; they are prettily variegated in color, and much used for penholders. Brush-tailed porcupines constitute the genus *Atherura*, and inhabit the Malay region and Africa. The only North American porcupines belong to the genus *Erethizon*, of which there are 2 species, the common eastern *E. dorsatus*, and the western yellow-haired *E. epixanthus;* in both the spines are only an inch or two long, and mostly hidden in long hair. They are of large size, reaching 2½ feet in length, and of ungainly form and ugly visage, with an extremely stout and clumsy body and broad, flat, blunt tail. One or the other species is found from the northern limit of trees through the greater part of the United States.

The spines grow mostly on the rump and back of the broad flat tail: they are quite loosely attached, and when the animal slaps with its tail (its usual mode of defense) some quills may be flirted to a distance. Something like this, no doubt, gives rise to the popular notion that the porcupine "shoots" its quills at an enemy. These small quills are strikingly like the spines of the prickly-pear (*Opuntia*) in size and shape, and like them are minutely barbed at the end, so that they stick in the flesh of one who receives a blow from the tail. They are much used by the Indians for trimming buckskin garments and ornamenting moccasins. Other American tree-porcupines constitute the genera *Sphingurus* and *Chætomys;* they are of smaller size and arboreal habits, and range from southern Mexico through a great part of South America. See *Hystricidæ, Hystrix;* also cut under *prehensile-tailed.*

Urson, or Canada Porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*).

2. (*a*) An apparatus for heckling flax. (*b*) A cylindrical heckle for worsted yarn. *E. H. Knight.* —**Porcupine ant-eater,** a monotreme of the family *Echidnidæ* or *Tachyglossidæ*, having spines or quills in the pelage resembling those of the porcupine. *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus hystrix* is the best-known species, inhabiting Australia. There are several others. See cut under *Echidnidæ.*

porcupine† (pôr'kū-pīn), *v. t.* [< *porcupine, n.*] To cause to stand up like a porcupine's quills. [Rare.]

> Thus did the cooks on Billy Ramus stare,
> Whose frightful presence *porcupined* each hair.
> *Wolcot* (Peter Pindar), The Louslad, lv.

porcupine-crab (pôr'kū-pīn-krab), *n.* A kind of crab, *Lithodes hystrix*, inhabiting Japan, having the carapace and limbs spiny.

porcupine-disease (pôr'kū-pīn-di-zēz′), *n.* Same as *hystricismus.*

porcupine-fish (pôr'kū-pīn-fish), *n.* A diodontoid fish, as *Diodon hystrix*, whose skin is studded with prickles; a sea-porcupine. The various species inhabit tropical seas. See *Diodontidæ*, and cuts under *Diodon* and *swell-fish.*

porcupine-grass (pôr'kū-pīn-gràs), *n.* A grass, *Stipa spartea*, found from Illinois and Michigan northwestward: so named from the long, strong awns of its flowering glume.

porcupine-wood (pôr'kū-pīn-wûd), *n.* The outer wood of the cocoanut-palm, which is very hard and durable, and when cut horizontally displays beautiful markings resembling those of porcupine-spines.

pore[1] (pōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pored*, ppr. *poring.* [Early mod. E. also *poar;* < ME. *poren, pouren*, prob. < Sw. dial. *pora, pura, påra*, work slowly and gradually, do anything slowly, Sw. *purra*, turn out; cf. D. *porren*, poke, stir, move, endeavor, attempt, = MLG. LG. *purren* = Dan. *purre*, poke, stir; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. Ir. *purr*, push, thrust, drive, urge. Prob. in part confused with *peer*, ME. *piren, puren*, look: see *peer*[1].] To gaze earnestly or steadily; look with close and steady attention or application; read or examine anything with steady perseverance: generally followed by *on, upon*, or *over.*

> What [why] sholde he studie and make hymselven wood *Upon* a book in cloystre alwey to *poure?*
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 185.

> Painfully to *pore upon* a book
> To seek the light of truth. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 74.

> Many of the Pilgrims, by *poaring on* hot bricks, do voluntarily perish their sights. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 97.

pore[2] (pōr), *n.* [< F. *pore* = Pr. *pors* = Sp. Pg. It. *poro* = D. *poric* = G. *pore* = Sw. *por* = Dan. *pore*, < L. *porus*, a pore, < Gr. πόρος, a pore, ford, passage, way, means, pore, fiber of the nerves, etc., < √ *περ* in περᾶν, pass: see *farc*[1], *ford.*] 1. A small opening or orifice; a hole, aperture, or perforation; a foramen; an opening in general: as, the *pores* of a sponge. The term is especially used for a minute perforation, invisible to the naked eye, in a membrane, through which fluids may pass. Such are the pores of the skin, formed by the ducts of the sweat-glands.

> The sweate came gushing out of euery *pore.*
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xi.

> And gathering virtue in at every *pore.*
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. One of the small interstices between the particles or molecules of the matter of which a body is composed. The compressibility of matter, its expansion and contraction with changes of temperature, and other considerations lead to the conclusion that even the densest bodies are porous — that is, that the molecules forming them are not in actual contact, but separated by spaces which, though extremely minute, may have a magnitude considerable as compared with their own size.

> Which Atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some *Pores* proportionable and cognate to their Figures, where they acquiesce.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 50.

3. In *bot.*, a small aperture or hole, as that at the apex of the anthers in certain *Ericaceæ;* in *Pyrenomycetes*, same as *ostiole;* in *Hymenomycetes*, same as *tubulus.* See cut under *anther.* —**Abdominal, branchial, calycine pore.** See the adjectives. —**Cortical pore,** in *bot.*, same as *lenticel.* —**Crural** or **femoral pores.** See *crural.* —**Metasternal pores.** See *metasternal.*

pore[3]†, *r.* An obsolete form of *pour*[1].

pore[4], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *poor.*

poreblind†, *a.* An obsolete form of *purblind.*

porencephalia (pō-ren-se-fā'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόρος, pore, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] The presence of a defect in the cerebral hemisphere such that a depression or hollow, which may lead into the ventricle, is formed. It is congenital, or from early life, and may be caused by inflammation, embolus, or hemorrhage.

porencephalic (pō-ren-se-fal'ik or po-ren-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *porencephal-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of porencephaly; porencephalous.

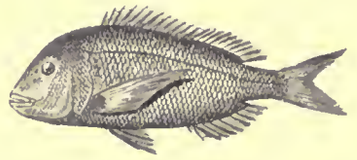
porencephalous (pō-ren-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< *porencephal-y* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by porencephalia.

porencephaly (pō-ren-sef'a-li), *n.* [< NL. *porencephalia.*] Same as *porencephalia.*

poret†, *n.* See *porret.*

porfil†, *r.* and *n.* See *purfle.*

porgy (pôr'gi), *n.*; pl. *porgies* (-giz). [Also *porgie, poggy, poggie, paughie;* said to be corrupted from NL. *pagrus:* see *Pagrus.*] One of several different fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Sparus* in a restricted sense, or of the genus *Pagrus;* specifically, *Sparus pagrus* or *Pagrus vulgaris*, supposed to be the *pagrus* of the ancients, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic waters, of a silvery color, with the back rosy. (*b*) A fish of the related genus *Stenotomus. S. argyrops* is the well-known porgy, scup, or scuppaug, found from Cape Cod to Florida. See *scup.* (*c*) An ephippioid fish, *Chætodipterus faber*, the angel-fish. See cut under *Chætodipterus.* (*d*) One of several viviparous perches, or embiotocoids, as *Ditrema jacksoni* or *Damalichthys argyrosomus* (or *vacca*). [California.] (*e*) A clupeoid fish, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus:* by confusion with a different word, *pogy.* [Local, U. S.] (*f*) The toadfish, *Chilomycterus geometricus.* [Florida.] (*g*) With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See phrases below. —**Flannel-mouthed porgy,** *Orthopristis chrysopterus.* —**Goat-head porgy,** *Calamus megacephalus.* [Bermudas.] —**Rhomboidal porgy,** *Lagodon rhomboides.* —**Sheep's-head porgy,** *Calamus orbitarius.* [Bermudas.] —**Spanish porgy.** (*a*) The rhomboidal porgy. [Bermudas.] (*b*) A scaroid fish, *Scarus radians.* —**Three-tailed porgy,** the moonfish, *Chætodipterus* or *Parephippus faber.*

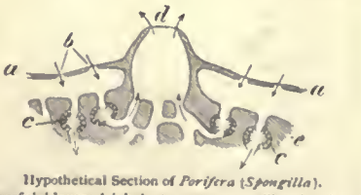


Porgy (*Sparus pagrus*).

pori, *n.* Plural of *porus.*

porifer (pō'ri-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *porifer*, having pores: see *poriferous.*] That which has pores, as a sponge; a member of the *Porifera.*

Porifera (pō-rif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *porifer*, q. v.] 1. The sponges as a prime division of cœlenterates, or superclass of *Cœlentera*, having a system of pores or incurrent and excurrent openings, but no stinging-organs: contrasted with *Nematophora*, and more fully called *Cœlentera porifera.* It is a name of sponges when these are regarded as cœlenterates, to distinguish them from the true cœlenterates, then called *Nematophora.* A usual division of *Porifera* is into *Calcispongiæ* or *Megamastictora*, the chalk-sponges; and *Silicospongiæ* or *Micromastictora*, all other sponges; but nearly every writer on sponges has his own classification. See *Spongiæ*, and cuts under *sponge* and *Spongilla.* Also called *Poriferata.*



Hypothetical Section of *Porifera* (*Spongilla*).

a, superficial layer; *b*, inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated or flagellated chambers, lined with a layer of sponge-cells, which are the individual animalcules (closely resembling choanoflagellate infusorians), all the rest of the structure being the fibrous skeleton which they produce in common; *d*, an osculum, or exhalent aperture; *e*, deeper substance of the sponge.

2. Same as *Foraminifera.*

poriferal (pō-rif'e-ral), *a.* [< *porifer-ous* + *-al.*] Poriferous, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Porifera* or *Spongiæ.*

poriferan (pō-rif'e-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< *porifer-ous* + *-an.*] I. *n.* A porifer; a sponge.

II. *a.* Same as *poriferous.* —**Poriferan theory,** that theory which considers the tracheæ or tubes of some animals as having a common origin with the incurrent tubes of the *Porifera* or sponges.

poriferous (pō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *porifer*, having pores, < L. *porus*, pore, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Provided with pores; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Porifera;* poriferal: distinguished from *osculiferous.*

poriform (pō'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *porus*, a pore, + *forma*, form.] Having the character or form of a pore.

porime (pō'rīm), *n.* Same as *porism.*

porism (pō'rizm), *n.* [ME. *porysme*, < OF. (and F.) *porisme* = Sp. *porisma* = It. *porisma, porismate, porismato;* < Gr. πόρισμα(τ-), a corollary, < πορίζειν, bring about, procure, deduce. < πόρος, a way, passage: see *pore*[2], *n.*] A form of mathematical proposition among the Greeks, concerning the nature of which there continues to be much dispute. The corollaries to Euclid's elements — that is, extra propositions, inserted by commentators and readily deducible from his theorems — are called by this name. But the word had a more general meaning, which Chasles defines as follows: A porism is an incomplete theorem expressing a relation between things variable according to a common law, the statement being left incomplete in regard to some magnitude which would be stated in the theorem properly so called. For example, to say that there is within every triangle a point every line through which has for the sum of its distances from the two vertices which lie on one side of it its distance from the third vertex, is a porism in substance. But the porism was further distinguished by a peculiar mode of enunciation, namely, that which in modern language is made to be constant, is called in the porism "given." The definition of Playfair, which has had great currency, is as follows: A porism is a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. This is the sense in which the word would ordinarily be understood to-day. Other widely different definitions have been given.

> Ryht as thyse geometryens, whan they have shewyd hyr propositiouns, ben wont to bryngen in thinges that they clepen *porysmes*, or declaraciouns of forseyde thinges.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 10.

=Syn. See *inference.*

porismatic (pō-ris-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πόρισμα(τ-), a porism, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a porism. [As used by modern mathematicians, it usually refers to Playfair's sense of *porism.* See *porism.*]

porismatical (pō-ris-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *porismatic* + *-al.*] Same as *porismatic.*

poristic (pō-ris'tik), *a.* [= F. *poristique* = Pg. *poristica* = It. *poristico;* < Gr. πορισ τικός, able to bring about or procure, < πορίζειν, bring about, procure: see *porism.*] Reducing a determinate problem to an indeterminate one. —**Poristic points,** a set of points of the number which usually suffice to determine a curve of a given order, but so situated that an indefinite number of such curves can be drawn through them.

poristical (pō-ris'ti-kal), *a.* [< *poristic* + *-al.*] Same as *poristic.*

porite (pō'rīt), *n.* [< NL. *Porites.*] A coral of the family *Poritidæ.*

Porites (pō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *porus*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] 1. The typical genus of the family *Poritidæ*, established by Lamarck. —2. A genus of millepores. Also *Heliolites. Lonsdale*, 1849.

Porites clavaria.

Poritidæ (pō-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porites* + *-idæ.*] A family of perforate sclerodermatous corals, typified by the genus *Porites.* The corallum is composed of reticulated sclerenchyme, with well-developed septa in the form of stylate processes which unite in a kind of latticework. The walls are reticulate, not distinct from the sclerenchyme, and there are few dissepiments and no tabulæ.

pork (pôrk), *n.* [< ME. *pork, poork, porc*, < OF. (and F.) *porc* = Sp. *puerco* = Pg. It. *porco*, a hog, pork, < L. *porcus* (= Gr. (Italic ?) πόρκος),

a swine, hog, pig (*porca*, f., or *porcus femina*, a sow), = Lith. *parszas* = W. *porch* = Ir. *orc* (with reg. loss of initial *p*) = AS. *fearh*, E. *farrow*, a pig: see *farrow*[1].] 1. A swine; hog; pig; porker.

> Poveralle and pasterelles passede one aftyre,
> With *porkes* to pasture at the price gates.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3122.

2. The flesh of swine, used as meat.

> Then for ten days did I diet him
> Only with burnt *pork*, sir, and gammons of bacon.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Lovo's Cure, iii. 2.

3†. A stupid, obstinate, or ignorant person; a pig-headed fellow.

> I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork*, who never read any. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Mess pork, the best quality or grade of pork: so called originally because in the navy the best pork was supplied to the officers' mess.

pork-butcher (pôrk'bu̇ch″ėr), *n.* One who kills pigs.

pork-chop (pôrk'chop'), *n.* A slice from the ribs of a pig.

pork-eater (pôrk'ē″tėr), *n.* One who feeds on swine's flesh.

> If we grow all to be *pork-eaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 27.

porker (pôr'kėr), *n.* [< *pork* + *-er*[1]; perhaps orig. for *porket*.] A hog; a pig; especially, one fatted for killing.

> Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run,
> Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xiv. 86.

porkespick†, *n.* Same as *porcupine*.

> He gaue for his deuice the *porkespick* with this posie, pres et loign, both farre and neare.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 118.

porket (pôr'ket), *n.* [< OF. *porquet*, *porchet*, *pourchet* (= It. *porchetto*), dim. of *pore*, a hog: see *pork*.] A young hog.

> We now are Gergesites, that would rather lose Christ than our *porkets*.
> *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 64.

porkling (pôrk'ling), *n.* [< *pork* + *-ling*[1].] A young pig.

> Through plenty of acorns the *porklings* to fat.
> *Tusser*, October's Husbandry, st. 34.

porknellt, *n.* [ME., < *pork* + double dim. *-n-el*.] A little pig; also, a gross, fat person.

> Polidárius, the *porknell*, and his pere Machaon,
> Suet with the xvij, sad men & noble.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6368.

pork-pie (pôrk'pī'), *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.—**Pork-pie hat**, the popular name of a hat resembling a deep meat-pie, worn by both men and women about 1800, distinguished by a brim which turned up around the crown, leaving but a narrow space between the crown and itself, the crown being low and the brim sloping slightly outward.

pork-pit (pôrk'pit), *n.* That part of the floor of a produce-exchange in which dealers in pork congregate and transact their business.

pork-porkt (pôrk'pôrk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *more-pork*.] To utter the cry of the raven; sound like the cry of a raven.

> From the mountains nigh,
> The rav'ns begin with their *pork-porking* cry.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

pork-sausage (pôrk'sâ″sāj), *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various seasoning or flavoring ingredients.

porkwood (pôrk'wu̇d), *n.* The pigeonwood, beefwood, or corkwood, *Pisonia obtusata*.

porky (pôr'ki), *a.* [< *pork* + *-y*[1].] 1. Pork-like: as, a *porky* odor permeated the whole place.—2. Fat; plump.

pornial (pôr'ni-al), *a.* [< Gr. *πορνεία*, prostitution, a prostitute, + *-al*.] Lawlessly passionate; meretricious.

> To the "*pornial* fire" of the Elizabethan period had succeeded an age of patient research and cool criticism.
> *The American*, VI. 41.

pornocracy (pôr-nok'rā-si), *n.* [< Gr. *πόρνη*, a prostitute (prob. orig. 'a bought female captive,' < *περνάναι* (*πέρνημι*), send or export for sale, sell, esp. of captives who were transported and sold: akin to L. *pretium*, price: see *price*), + *-κρατία*, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The rule of prostitutes; dominating influence of courtezans.—**The Pornocracy**, a party which controlled the government of Rome and the elections to the papacy throughout the first half of the tenth century; the rule or government of this party: so called from the paramount influence of three women of noble family but profligate lives, Theodora and her daughters Theodora and Marozia (Mary).

pornograph (pôr'nō-gràf), *n.* [< LGr. *πορνογράφος*, writing of prostitutes: see *pornography*.] An obscene picture or writing.

pornographer (pôr-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *pornograph-y* + *-er*.] One who writes of prostitutes or obscene subjects.

> The literary offences of French *pornographers* and coprologists. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 745.

pornographic (pôr-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pornograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of pornography; describing or descriptive of prostitutes; having to do with pornographs.

pornography (pôr-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *pornographie*; LGr. as if **πορνο)ραφία*, < *πορνο)ράφος*, writing of prostitutes, painting prostitutes, < Gr. *πόρνη*, a prostitute, + *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or treatise on prostitutes or prostitution; hence, obscene writing.

porodinic (pō-rō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, a pore, + *δῖνος*, rotation, a round area.] Reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body, through which the genital products are extruded: distinguished from *schizodinic*. Two porodinic methods are distinguished as *nephrodinic* and *idrodinic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

porophyllous (pō-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, pore, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Porosa (pō-rō'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *porosus*: see *porose*.] Perforate or porose corals: distinguished from *Aporosa* or *Eporosa*. *Perforata* is a synonym.

porose (pō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *porosus*, full of pores: see *porous*.] 1. Containing pores; porous; perforate. Specifically—(*a*) Of corals, perforate: distinguished from *aporose* or *eporose*. (*b*) Of the sculpture of insects, dotted or pitted as if full of little holes. The elytra of species of *Apion*, for example, are porose.

2. In *bot.*, pierced with small holes or pores.

porosis (pō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πώρωσις*, the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited, < *πωροῦν*, cause a callus to form, unite (fractured bones) by a callus, < *πῶρος*, a node on the bones.] Formation of callus, as in the knitting together of broken bones.

porosity (pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *porosité* = Sp. *porosidad* = Pg. *porosidade* = It. *porosità*, < NL. **porosita(t-)s*, < *porosus*, porous: see *porous*.] 1. The state or quality of being porose, porous, or pervious; perforation.

> The fifteenth [cause] is the *porosity* or imporosity betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 846.
>
> All matter is porous or possesses *porosity*. Hydrogen gas leaks through white-hot iron under pressure; cold water can be pressed through iron . . . or through lead.
> *Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

2. A pore or perforation.

> The nerves with their invisible *porosities*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 8.

porotype (pō'rō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *πόρος*, a pore, + *τύπος*, impression.] A print produced by exposing another print or a writing, placed on the surface of chemically prepared paper, to a gas which permeates those parts of the thing to be copied which are not rendered impervious by the ink, and thus acts upon the chemical surface in the same way that light acts upon the sensitized film of paper exposed under a photographic negative.

porous (pō'rus), *a.* [= D. *poreus* = G. Sw. Dan. *porös* = OF. *poreux*, F. *poreux* = Pr. *poros* = Sp. Pg. It. *poroso*, < NL. *porosus*, porous, < L. *porus*, pore: see *pore*[2].] Having pores; porose; pervious by means of minute interstices.

> Through veins
> Of *porous* earth, with kindly thirst up drawn,
> Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 228.
>
> According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least *porous* will be most coherent and least discernible. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.
>
> A sponge is *porous*, having small spaces between the solid parts. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, Justice and her Conscience.

Porous cup, a vessel of unglazed earthenware used in a voltaic cell to separate the two liquids employed. See *cell*, 8.—**Porous plaster**. See *plaster*.

porously (pō'rus-li), *adv.* By means of pores; in a porous manner; perviously; interstitially.

porousness (pō'rus-nes), *n.* 1. Porosity.

> Some fish have no mouths, but are nourished and take breath by the *porousness* of their gills.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 73.

2. The pores or porous parts of anything. [Rare.]

> They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies.

porpaiset, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpentinet, *n.* Same as *porcupine*.

porpesset, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpezite (pôr'pez-īt), *n.* [< *Porpez* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of native gold containing a small percentage of palladium. That first described was from Porpez in Brazil.

porphiret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *porphyry*.

porphuriet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *porphyry*.

Porphyra (pôr'fi-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), < Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple: see *porphyry*.] A small genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the suborder *Porphyreæ*. The fronds are gelatinous, membranaceous, and composed of a single layer of brownish-red cells bearing the spores on the margin of the frond, eight in number, arising from a single mother-cell. *P. laciniata*, the laver, is the best-known and most widely distributed species. It has fronds from 3 to 18 inches in length, of a livid-purple color. See *laver*[2], 1, and *marine sauce* (under *marine*).

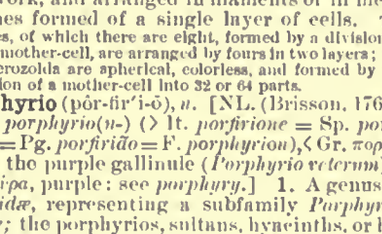
porphyraceous (pôr-fi-rā'shius), *a.* [< *porphyr-y* + *-aceous*.] Same as *porphyritic*.

porphyret (pôr'fir), *n.* An obsolete form of *porphyry*.

> Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light it produces these appearances again. *Locke*.

Porphyreæ (pôr-fir'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porphyra* + *-eæ*.] A small suborder of florideous algæ, typified by the genus *Porphyra*, and characterized by having brownish-purple fronds, which are composed of cells embedded in a gelatinous network, and arranged in filaments or in membranes formed of a single layer of cells. The spores, of which there are eight, formed by a division of each mother-cell, are arranged by fours in two layers; the antherozoids are spherical, colorless, and formed by the division of a mother-cell into 32 or 64 parts.

Porphyrio (pôr-fir'i-ō), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *porphyrio(n-)* (> It. *porfirione* = Sp. *porfirion* = Pg. *porfirião* = F. *porphyrion*), < Gr. *πορφυρίων*, the purple gallinule (*Porphyrio veterum*), < *πορφύρα*, purple: see *porphyry*.] 1. A genus of *Rallidæ*, representing a subfamily *Porphyrioninæ*; the porphyrios, sultans, hyacinths, or hyacinthine gallinules. These birds are closely related to the common gallinules or water-hens, but are generally of larger size, with stouter bill and longer legs, and more stately carriage; the plumage is very rich and elegant, with intense blue, purple, and other striking tints. There are about 12 species, inhabiting warm temperate and tropical countries of both hemispheres. They live in marshes, like other ralliform or paludicole birds of the same family, and their habits are similar. *P. veterum* is the form of



Black-backed Sultan (*Porphyrio melanotus*).

southern Europe and northern Africa; *P. smaragnotus* is African, *P. melanotus* Australian. The purple gallinule of America is *P. martinicus*, often placed in a separate genus *Ionornis*. See *gallinule*.

2. [*l. c.*] A bird of this genus; a sultan; a purple gallinule.

Porphyrioninæ (pôr-fir″i-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Porphyrio(n-)* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of paludicole or ralliform wading birds of the family *Rallidæ*, represented by the genus *Porphyrio*, having the bill stout, with the base of the culmen mounting on the forehead as a frontal shield, the legs long and strong, and the toes margined; the purple gallinules, usually retained in *Gallinulinæ*.

porphyrionine (pôr-fir'i-ō-nin), *a.* [< NL. *Porphyrioninæ*, q. v.] Belonging to the *Porphyrioninæ*.

porphyrisation, porphyrise. See *porphyrization, porphyrize*.

porphyrite (pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* [< L. *porphyrites*: see *porphyry*.] The name given to those porphyries in which the ground-mass consists chiefly of a triclinic feldspar, together with either augite or hornblende, or, in some cases, of biotite: in this ground-mass larger crystals of the same species are porphyritically developed. The porphyrites are classed by some authors as diorite- or diabase-porphyrites: in the former the ground-mass contains hornblende; in the latter, augite in connection with the plagioclase. With these occur certain accessory minerals, such as magnetite, titaniferous iron, etc. Various names are given to these rocks, in accordance with the nature of the minerals porphyritically developed in the ground-mass, as hornblende *porphyrite*, mica *porphyrite*, augite *porphyrite*, etc.

porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [= F. *porphyritique* = It. *porfiritico*, < L. *porphyrites*: see *por-*

phyry.] Containing or resembling porphyry; composed of a compact homogeneous rock in which distinct crystals or grains of feldspar or some other minerals are embedded: as, *porphyritic* granite. Also *porphyraceous*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *porphyroid*.

Porphyritic Structure.

porphyritical (pôr-fi-rit'i-kal), *a.* [< *porphyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *porphyritic*.

porphyritically (pôr-fi-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a porphyritic manner; as in porphyry.

They [crystals of black hornblende] are *porphyritically* scattered through the gray ground-mass.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI. 40.

porphyrization (pôr″fi-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *porphyrisation* = Pg. *porphyrisação*; as *porphyrize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of porphyrizing, or the state of being porphyrized.—2. The process of grinding a substance with a muller on a slab of porphyry or other hard stone. It is much used in the preparation of colors, and takes its name from the especial suitability of porphyry, from its hardness, as a bed for grinding upon.

Also spelled *porphyrisation*.

porphyrize (pôr'fi-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *porphyrized*, ppr. *porphyrizing*. [= F. *porphyriser* = Pg. *porphyrisar*; < *porphyr-y* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. *πορφυρίζειν*, be purplish.] 1. To cause to resemble porphyry.—2. To grind with a muller upon a slab of porphyry, as painters' colors.

Also spelled *porphyrise*.

porphyrogeniti, *n.* Plural of *porphyrogenitus*.

porphyrogenetic (pôr″fi-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *porphyr-y* + Gr. *γεννητικός*, productive: see *genetic.*] Producing or generating porphyry.

porphyrogenitism (pôr″fi-rō-jen'i-tizm), *n.* [< *porphyrogenitus* + *-ism.*] That principle of succession in royal families, especially in the families of the Byzantine emperors, in accordance with which a younger son, if born in the purple—that is, after the succession of his parents to the throne—was preferred to an older son who was not.

Henry the porphyrogenitus, though a younger son relatively to Otho, who was the eldest son of royal blood, first-born after the accession of Duke Henry to the throne of Charlemagne, the first-born of Henry, King of Germany. . . . The doctrine of *porphyrogenitism*, congenial to popular sentiment, and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries and through many ages.
Sir F. Palgrave, Hist. Eng. and Normandy, II. 210.

porphyrogenitus (pôr″fi-rō-jen'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *porphyrogeniti* (-tī). [ML. (> It. *porfirogenito* = Pg. *porphyrogenito* = F. *porphyrogénète*, a.); adapted (with L. *genitus*) < LGr. *πορφυρογέννητος*, born in the purple, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple (see *purple*), + *γεννητός*, begotten, < *γεννᾶν*, beget: see *genetic.*] A title given, especially in the Byzantine empire, to those sons of a sovereign who are born after his accession to the throne. See *porphyrogenitism*.

porphyroid (pôr'fi-roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple, + *εἶδος*, form.] A sedimentary rock, originally (in some cases at least) a clay slate, or quartzite, which has been altered by dynamic metamorphism or by some other metamorphic agency so as to take on a slaty and more or less perfectly developed porphyritic structure. The occurrence of this slaty structure is accompanied by the development of some micaceous mineral, usually sericite or paragonite. Rocks to which the name *porphyroid* has been applied, and in regard to the exact nature and origin of which lithologists are not entirely in agreement, have been described from Saxony, the Ardennes, Westphalia, Nevada, etc.

Porphyrophora (pôr-fi-rof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πορφύρα*, purple, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of *Coccidæ* or scale-insects. *P. polonica*, formerly *Coccus polonicus*, the Polish berry, is a scale long known as yielding a kind of red dye. Compare *Margarodes*.

porphyry (pôr'fi-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *porphiric* (and *porphire*, *porphyre*); < ME. *porphurie*, *porfurie* = D. *porfier*, *porphier* = G. *porphyr* = Sw. Dan. *porfyr*, < OF. *porphyre*, F. *porphyre* = Pr. *porfire* = Sp. *pórfiro*, *pórfido* = Pg. *porphyro*, *porfido* = It. *porfiro*, *porfido*, porphyry; in form as if < Gr. *πόρφυρος*, purple, but in sense depending on L. *porphyrites*, < Gr. *πορφυρίτης* (sc. *λίθος*), porphyry, prop. adj., like purple, < *πορφύρα*, purple: see *purple.*] 1. The English form of the Latin word *porphyrites*, used by the Romans to designate a certain rock having a dark-crimson ground through which are scattered small crystals of feldspar. In Pliny's time this rock, which was quarried in Egypt, was used extensively for architectural and ornamental purposes, and especially for the base or lower part of busts of which the upper part was made of bronze or marble. Later on, a similar stone appears to have been procured from nearer localities, as from the island of Sardinia. To the Italians it became known as *porfido rosso antico*. Other rocks having a similar structure, commonly called *porphyritic*, were used in Italy, and designated, in accordance with the predominating color, as *porfido nero*, *porfido verde*, etc. In modern times the term *porphyry* has come to be used as the name of any rock consisting of a very fine-grained or microcrystalline ground-mass through which are disseminated distinctly recognizable crystals of some mineral; but the popular use of the word is frequently extended so as to include rocks which are dark-colored, fine-grained, and very hard, and which do not appear to belong either to the marbles or granites, and this is done even when the porphyritic structure is not at all or only very indistinctly marked. The varieties of porphyry are numerous, and their nomenclature by no means definitely established. The most generally accepted are the following: *quartz-porphyry*, of which the ground-mass consists of an intimate or cryptocrystalline admixture of orthoclase and quartz, in which distinct crystals or large grains of quartz are developed; *feldspar*, *felsitic* or *felstone porphyry*, having a similar base with porphyritically inclosed crystals of feldspar, which is commonly orthoclase; but similar crystals of this mineral are not infrequently found occurring with the quartz in quartz porphyry, so that no very distinct line can be drawn separating the two varieties mentioned. These porphyries are of most frequent occurrence in the Paleozoic rocks, but they are also found in abundance in other Pre-tertiary formations, presenting the characters of a truly eruptive material. See *porphyrite*, and cut under *porphyritic*.

Now, far from noise, he creepeth covertly
Into a Caue of kindly *Porphyry*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Within the which [labyrinth] a number of columns and statues there be, all of *porphyrit* or red marble.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 13.

And pedestals with antique imagery
Emboss'd, and pillars huge of *porphyry*.
West, Abuse of Travelling.

2†. A slab of porphyry, used in alchemy.

Our grounden litarge eek on the *porphurie*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 222.

3. In *zoöl.*, a porphyry-moth.—**Augitic porphyry.** See *augitic.*—**Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware*.

porphyry-moth (pôr'fi-ri-môth), *n.* A pyralid moth, *Botys porphyralis*, found throughout Europe: an English collectors' name.

porphyry-shell (pôr'fi-ri-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Murex*. From members of this genus was formerly obtained a liquor that produced the Tyrian purple.

porpicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *porpoise*.

porpin (pôr'pin), *n.* [See *porcupine.*] 1†. An obsolete form of *porcupine.*—2. A hedgehog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

porpint†, porpoint†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *porcupine*.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* [Formerly also *porpess*, *porpus*, *porposs*, *porpass*, *porpas*, *porpesse*, *porpese*, *porpaise*, *porpice*, *purpose*, *purpesse*, *porpisce*; < ME. *porpeys*, *purpeys*, < AF. *porpeis*, *purpeis*, OF. *porpeis*, *porpeys*, *porpais*, *porpaiz*, *porpaix*, *porpois*, *pourpais*, *pourpois*, F. dial. *pourpeis* (ML. *porpecia*) (= Pg. *peixe porco* = Olt. *pesce poreo*, in transposed order), lit. 'hog-fish,' < L. *porcus*, a hog, + *piscis* = E. *fish*: see *pork* and *fish*1. Cf. It. Sp. *puerco marino* = It. *porco marino*, porpoise, lit. 'sea-hog': see *pork* and *marine.*] A small toothed cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ* and subfamily *Delphininæ*, and especially of the genus *Phocæna*, of which there are several species, the best-known being *P. communis*, which attains a length of about 5 feet and has a blunt head not produced into a long beak, and a thick body tapering toward the tail. It is common in the North Atlantic, and usually goes in herds or shoals. It feeds almost entirely on fish. A fine oil is prepared from its blubber, and the skin is made into leather; the flesh is eatable. Several genera and numerous species of small cetaceans share the name *porpoise*, among them the dolphin. See *Delphinus*, *Lagenorhynchus*, and *Tursiops*.

Common Porpoise (*Phocæna communis*).

Wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood.
Drayton.

Then I drag a bloated corpus,
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*.
Swift, From a Physician to his Mistress.

With such accoutrements, with such a form,
Much like a *porpoise* just before a storm.
Churchill, Independence.

Porpoise sperm-whale. See *sperm-whale.*—**Right-whale porpoise**, *Leucorhamphus borealis* of the Pacific coast of North America. A similar species, not determined, occurs on the New England coast.—**Skunk-porpoise**, a porpoise streaked with white, as *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* of the Pacific coast of North America, *L. leucopleurus* (or *acutus*), or *L. perspicillatus* of the eastern coast. See cut under *Lagenorhynchus.*—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a species of *Hyperoödon*. [Cape Cod.]

porpoise-oil (pôr'pus-oil), *n.* A fine oil obtained from the porpoise and other small cetaceans, especially from the head, used as a lubricant for watches, sewing-machines, etc. Also called *clock-oil*.

porporino (pôr-pō-rē'nō), *n.* [It., purple color, < *porpora*, purple: see *purple.*] An alloy of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, constituting a yellow powder, used by artists in the middle ages in place of gold.

porpus (pôr'pus), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal spelling of *porpoise*.

porraceous (po-rā'shius), *a.* [= F. *porracé*, *porracé* = Sp. Pg. *poraceo* = It. *porraceo*, < L. *porraceus*, like leeks, leek-green, < *porrum*, a leek: see *porret.*] Resembling the leek in color; greenish.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *poracious* vomitings. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vi. 7.

porraget, *n.* An obsolete form of *porridge*.

porrayt, *n.* See *porrey*.

porrect (po-rekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *porrectus*, pp. of *porrigere*, stretch out before oneself, reach out, extend, < *por-*, forth, + *regere*, streth, direct: see *regent*, *rector.*] To thrust out horizontally.

An elongated proboscis capable of being *porrected* in front of the head. *Westwood.*

porrect (po-rekt'), *a.* [< L. *porrectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Extended forward; stretched forth horizontally; antrorse; prorsal.

porrectate (po-rek'tāt), *a.* Same as *porrect*.

porrection (po-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *porrection*; < L. *porrectio*(*n*-), a stretching, < *porrigere*, pp. *porrectus*, stretch out: see *porrect.*] The act of holding in outstretched hands to deliver; delivery.

Varied groups of bowing and saluting figures, appearing and retiring, falling and rising, before the altars, . . . carried gradually forward the expression of forms and the *porrection* of symbols, in devices so intricate as to require the frequent consultation of the directing volumes of the Pontificals, lest anything should be omitted or performed amiss. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

porrett (por'et), *n.* [< ME. *poret*, *porette*, < OF. *poret*, *porret*, *purret*, m., F. dial. *pourret*, m., a leek, OF. also *porette*, *porete*, F. *porrette*, *pourete*, *purete*, f. (= Sp. *porreta* = It. *porretta*), a leek; cf. OF. *porreau*, F. *porreau*, *poireau*, a leek; dim. of OF. **porre* (?) = Sp. *puerro* = Pg. It. *porro*, a leek, < L. *porrum*, also *porrus*, a leek, orig. **porsum* = Gr. *πράσον*, a leek. From the same source are *porridge*, *porringer*, *puree*, etc.] A leek or small onion; a scallion.

Ac I haue percil and *porettes* and many koleplantes,
And eke a cow and a kalf. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 288.

porreyt, *n.* [ME., also *porray*, *porree*, *porre*, *purre*, *poree*, also *perrey*, *perraye*, < OF. *poré*, *porray*, *porrey*, m., leek, a pottage of leeks, also OF. *poree*, *porree*, *puree*, leek, also pot-herbs, pulse, etc., pottage, pottage made of beets or of other herbs, F. *purée*, soup of peas, beans, etc., = It. *porrata*, leek-pottage (Florio), < ML. *porrata*, also corruptly *porreta*, *porrecta*, broth made with leeks, < L. *porrum*, *porrus*, a leak: see *porret.* Hence *porridge*, *porringer.*] Porridge; pottage.

porridge (por'ij), *n.* [Formerly also *porredge*, *porrage*; Sc. *parritch*, etc.; with accom. suffix *-idge*, *-age* (due to confusion with *pottage*), < ME. *porrey*, *porray*, etc., porridge, pottage: see *porrey.*] 1. A food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat; broth; soup; pottage.

King. You shall fast a week with bran and water.
Cost. I had rather pray a month with mutton and *porridge*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., I. I. 305.

A very extraordinary miscellaneous sermon, in which there are some good moral and religious sentiments, and not ill mixed up with a sort of *porridge* of various political opinions and reflections. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. A food made by slowly stirring a meal or flour of oats, dried pease, or wheat-flour, or other grain, into water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed. The singular form *porridge* (like *broth*, *kale*, *soup*, etc.) is often used, especially in Scotland, as a plural.

The halesome *parritch*, chief o' Scotia's food.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

"They're gude *parritch* enough," said Mrs. Wilson, "if ye wad but tak time to sup them. I made them myself."
Scott, Old Mortality, vi.

Nettle porridge. See *nettle*1.

porridge (por'ij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *porridged*, ppr. *porridging*. [< *porridge*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To take the form of porridge.

Let my son Henry provide such peas as will *porridge* well, or else none. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 435.

II. *trans.* To provide with porridge.

porriginous (po-rij'i-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of porrigo; affected with porrigo.

porrigo (po-ri'gō), *n.* [L. (> It. *porrigine* = F. *porrigo*), scurf, dandruff.] A vague name for a number of diseases of the scalp, especially tinea favosa, tinea tonsurans, and eczema.

porringer (por'in-jėr), *n.* [Formerly *porrenger*, with inserted *n* (as in *messenger*, *passenger*, etc.), < *porridge* + *-er*[1]. Partly confused with or suggested by *pottenger*, < *pottage*. Cf. *porridge* as confused with *pottage*.] 1. Originally, a porridge-dish; hence, a small vessel deeper than a plate or saucer, usually having upright sides, a nearly flat bottom, and one or two ears.

The Charity Meat, which charitable disposed Persons send in every Thursday, whereon Earthen Dishes, *Porringers*, Pans, Wooden Spoons, and Cabbage Nets are Stirring about against Dinner Time.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 244.

And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little *porringer*,
And eat my supper there.
Wordsworth, We are Seven.

2†. A head-dress shaped like a porringer: so called in jest.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit . . . rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 50.

Porro's operation. See *operation*.

porrum (por'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *porrum*, a leek, scallion: see *porret*.] The bulb of *Allium Porrum*, the leek, sometimes used in medicine.

porry (por'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *weaving*, the length of the warp-threads stretched out between the heddles or harness and the warp-beam.

porset†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *purse*.

porselyn†, *n.* An obsolete form of *porcelain*[1].

port[1] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *poort*, < AS. *port*, a port, harbor, also a town, city, = MHG. G. *port* = OF. and F. *port* = Pr. *port* = Sp. *puerto* = Pg. It. *porto*, a port, harbor, = W. *porth* = Gael. Ir. *port*, a port, ferry, < L. *portus* (*portu-*), a harbor, haven, fig. a place of refuge, LL. also a warehouse, OL. also a house; orig. 'entrance'; akin to *porta*, a city gate, a gate, door (see *port*[2]); with formative *-tu*, < √ *por*, go (cf. Gr. πόρος, a way), = E. *fare*: see *fare*[1]. Cf. *port*[3]. Hence ult. *port*[5].] 1. A bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake or the mouth of a river, where vessels can be protected from storms; a harbor or haven, whether natural or artificial.

And for the more surer defence yt they shuld not efte lande in Kent, prouysyon was made to defende the hauens and *portys* vpon the sees syde. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1460.

And beyonde Grece, ouer a branche of the see, is Asya, wherin almoste at thentre standynge Troia, with the chyef *porte* the yle of Tenedos.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

From isles of Greece
The princes orgulous, their high blood chafed,
Have to the *port* of Athens sent their ships.
Shak., T. and C., Prol.

Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own court our most happy and shining *port*, a *port* of refuge for the world. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 37.

2. A place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading; specifically, in *law*, a place where persons and merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of the realm and at which customs officers are stationed for the purpose of inspecting or appraising imported goods. In this sense a port may exist on the frontier, where the foreign communication is by land.

The King has the prerogative of appointing *ports* and havens, or such places only for persons and merchandize to pass into and out of the realm as he in his wisdom sees proper. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

Under the fierce competition of rival companies, the vast shipping business of the *Port* of London stimulated the accumulation along the river side of a mass of labour underpaid, irregularly employed, [and] immensely overstocked. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 729.

Barons of the Cinque Ports. See *baron*.—**Boston Port Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Cinque Ports.** See *cinque*.—**Close port.** See *close*[2].—**Establishment of the port.** See *establishment*.—**Free port**, a port where importations are not subject to any tariff or customs duty on landing. Hence the term has been sometimes used of the like privilege enjoyed by a class of merchants, or in respect to particular classes of goods. *Free port* is specifically applied to a port (such as the Hanse towns, Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, until 1888), or part of a harbor (such as the island made for the purpose on the Elbe when those cities surrendered their privileges as free ports), where goods are allowed to be landed free of all duty, on condition that they be not carried thence into the country without payment of duty, the object being to facilitate traffic by reshipment to other countries.—**Port admiral**, the admiral commanding at a naval port.—**Port charges**, in *com.*, charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable in a harbor, as wharfage, etc. Also called *port dues*.—**Port of call**, a port at which vessels are in the habit of touching for repairs, stores, coal, etc.—**Port of entry**, a port where a custom-house is maintained for the entry of goods.—**Port of recruit** (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.—**Port warden.** See *warden*.

port[1]† (pōrt), *v. t.* [< *port*[1], *n.*] To carry or bring into port.

So hoist we
The sails, that must these vessels *port* even where
The heavenly limiter pleases.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

port[2] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *porte*, < AS. *port* = OS. *porta* = OFries. *porte* = D. *poort* = MLG. *porte* = OHG. *porta*, *phorta*, MHG. *porte*, *borte*, *phorte*, G. *pforte* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *port* = OF. *porte*, F. *porte* = Sp. *puerta*, OSp. *porta* = Pg. It. *porta*, a gate, entrance, = W. *porth*, a gate, gateway, = Ir. *port*, a door, < L. *porta*, a city gate, a gate, door, entrance; akin to *portus*, a harbor, orig. 'entrance'; with formative *-ta*, < √ *por*, go, = E. *fare*[1]: see *port*[1]. Cf. *port*[3]. Hence ult. *porter*[1], and in comp. *portcullis*, etc.] 1. A gate; an entrance; a portal; specifically, the gate of a town or fortress.

So, let the *ports* be guarded; keep your duties,
As I have set them down. *Shak.*, Cor., I. 7. 1.

The mind of man hath two *ports*, the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities, the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 199).

Each order, age, and sex amazed at other,
And at the *ports* all thronging out.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4.

Towards the streete, at a back gate, the *port* is so handsomely cloath'd with ivy as much pleas'd me.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 28, 1644.

2. An opening in the side of a ship; specifically, an embrasure in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are pointed; a port-hole; also, the covering or shutter of such an opening. Ports in merchant ships are square openings in the sides, bow, or stern of the vessel for loading and discharging cargo or ballast. See cut under *lumber-port*.

3. In *her.*, the door or gate of a castle, used as a bearing.—4. An aperture for the passage of steam, air, water, etc. In steam-engines the ports are two passages leading from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, by means of which the steam enters and returns above and below the piston: the former is called the *steam-* or *induction-port*, the latter the *exhaust-* or *eduction-port*. See cut under *piston*.

5. In harness, a curved piece of metal used as a mouthpiece in some forms of bit. Such a bit is called a *port-bit*.—6. In *armor*, the socket or bucket in which the butt of the lance was set when held upright: it was secured to the saddle or stirrup.—**Half-port.** Same as *port-lid* (which see, under *lid*).—**Port-pendant**, a rope spliced through a ringbolt on the outside of the lid of a lower-deck port, and used to trice up the lid by means of the tackle inboard.—**Port-sash**, a half-port fitted with glass for lighting a cabin.—**Port-sill**, in a ship, a timber forming the frame for a port, and called, according to its position, *upper*, *side*, or *lower port-sill*.—**Port-tackleman**, one of the members of a gun's crew whose duty it is to trice up or swing aside the covering of the port to admit of the free training of the gun.—**Rudder-port**, the aperture in a ship's counter through which the rudder-head passes.—**To plate a port.** See *plate*.

port[2] (pōrt), *v. t.* [< *port*[2], *n.*] To furnish with doors or gates.

We took the seven-fold *ported* Thebes when yet we had not there
So great helps as our fathers had. *Chapman*, Iliad, iv.

port[3] (pōrt), *v. t.* [< F. *porter* = Sp. *portar* = It. *portare*, < L. *portare*, carry, bear, bring, convey, fig. convey, import, betoken; akin to *porta*, gate, *portus*, harbor, < √ *por*, go, = E. *fare*[1]: see *port*[1], *port*[2], *fare*[1]. Hence ult. (< L. *portare*) in comp. *comport*, *deport*, *disport* (and *sport*), *export*, *import*, *purport*, *report*, *support*, *transport*, etc., *important*, etc., *portass*, *porter*[2], etc.] 1†. To bear; carry; convey.

Lady L. Her love and zeal transport her.
Com. I am glad
That anything could *port* her hence.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

They [fresh-water coalfish] are easily *ported* by boat into other shires. *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire, III. 53.

2. To carry in military fashion; carry (a weapon, as a rifle) with both hands in a slanting direction upward and toward the left, crossing the body in front, in execution of the military command "*Port* arms," or, as now given, "Arms *port*."

The angelic squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 980.

port[3] (pōrt), *n.* [< ME. *port*, *poort*, < OF. *port*, F. *port* = Sp. Pg. *porte* = It. *porto*, carriage, demeanor; from the verb: see *port*[3], *v.*] 1. Bearing; carriage; demeanor; air; mien: as, the *port* of a gentleman.

Of his *port* as meke as is a mayde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 69.

Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the *port* of Mars. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

Mark well his *port!* his figure and his face
Nor speak him vulgar, nor of vulgar race.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 553.

The consciousness of a train of great days and victories behind. . . . That is it which throws thunder into Chatham's voice, and dignity into Washington's *port*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 52.

King Arthur, like a modern gentleman
Of stateliest *port*. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2†. State; style; establishment; retinue.

What time as, most Gracious Prince, your Highness, this last year past, took that your most honourable and victorious journey into France, accompanied with such a *port* of the Nobility and Yeomanry of England as neither hath been like known by experience, nor yet read of in history. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 1.

Sir, when we lie in garrison, 'tis necessary
We keep a handsome *port*, for the king's honour.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Many millions of revenue doe besides accrew vnto his [the king's] coffers; yet his *Port* and Magnificence is not so great as of many other Princes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 477.

=**Syn. 1.** Deportment, address.

port[4] (pōrt), *v.* [Origin uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*, to turn or shift to the left or larboard side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm (that is, to shift the tiller over to the port or left side).

The William had her sterne post broken, that the rudder did hang clean besides the sterne, so that she could in no wise *port* her helm. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 448.

II. *intrans.* *Naut.*, to turn or shift to the left or larboard, as a ship.

port[4] (pōrt), *n.* [See *port*[4], *v.*] *Naut.*, the larboard or left side of a ship (when one is looking forward): as, "the ship heels to *port*"; "hard a *port*." The left side of the ship is now called *port* in preference to the old *larboard*, to prevent confusion with *starboard* in orders, from resemblance of sound.

U. S. Navy Department, Washington, Feb. 18, 1846.
It having been repeatedly represented to the Department that confusion arises from the use of the words "larboard" and "starboard" in consequence of their similarity of sound, the word "*port*" is hereafter to be substituted for "larboard." *George Bancroft*, Sec. of the Navy.

The whalemen are the only class of seamen who have not adopted the term *port* instead of larboard, except in working ship. The larboard boat was this boat to their great-grandfathers, and it is so with the present generation. More especially is this the case in the Atlantic and South Pacific fleets; but recently the term *port*-boat has come into use in the Arctic fleet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 243.

port[5] (pōrt), *n.* [= F. *porto;* abbr. of *port wine*, prop. *Port wine*, *Port* being an English form of Pg. *Oporto* or *Porto* (orig. *o porto*, 'the port' or 'harbor'), a city in Portugal, whence the wine was orig. shipped: *o*, the, < L. *ille*, that; *porto*, < L. *portus*, harbor: see *port*[1].] A wine of Portugal, named from Oporto (see above). The name is usually given to a very dark-red or purplish wine, but it is sometimes pale. The wine usually sold under the name of *port* is partly artificial, prepared or "doctored" by blending, etc. Wine of absolutely pure growth is seldom to be got under the name. This wine is a favorite for imitation by blending and sweetening, etc., in American wines, both east and west, which are sold as American port.

In England *port* is adulterated with the red Spanish wine of Tarragona, which is a true wine, but procurable at half the cost of the cheapest port.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 795.

In fact, when people spoke of wine in these days, they generally meant *port*. They bought *port* by the hogshead, had it bottled, and laid down. They talked about their cellars solemnly; they brought forth bottles which had been laid down in the days when George the Third was king; they were great on body, bouquet, and beeswing; they told stories about wonderful *port* which they had been privileged to drink; they looked forward to a dinner chiefly on account of the *port* which followed it; real enjoyment only began when the cloth was removed, the ladies were gone, and the solemn passage of the decanter had commenced. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 166.

port[6] (pōrt), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *port*, a tune.] Martial music adapted to the bagpipes.

The pipe's shrill *port* aroused each clan.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 14.

Port. An abbreviation of *Portugal* and *Portuguese*.

porta (pōr'tą), *n.*; pl. *portæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *porta*, a gate, door: see *port*[2].] In *anat.*: (*a*) The entrance or great transverse fissure of the liver: especially in the term *vena portæ*, the

portal vein (which see, under *portal*[1]). See cut under *liver*. (*b*) The foramen of Monro; especially, the lateral orifice of the Y-shaped foramen which opens communication between each of the lateral ventricles of the brain and the third ventricle.—**Porta hepatis**, the transverse fissure of the liver.—**Porta lienis**, the hilum of the spleen.—**Porta pulmonis**, the hilum of the lung, an elongate elliptical recess where the bronchus, vessels, etc., enter or emerge from the lung.—**Porta renis**, the notch or hilum of the kidney.

portability (pōr-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *portabilité*; < *portable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being portable; fitness to be carried; portableness.

By unscrewing the pillar, the whole is made to pack into a small flat case, the extreme *portability* of which is a great recommendation. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 43.

portable (pōr′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *portable* = It. *portabile*, < LL. *portabilis*, that may be carried, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. Capable of being carried in the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried or conveyed.

In Wales where there are *portable* boats . . . made of leather. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.

They [poems] are caskets which inclose within a small compass the wealth of the language—its family jewels, which are thus transmitted in a *portable* form to posterity. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 170.

2†. Supportable; tolerable.

How light and *portable* my pain seems now! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 115.

3†. Capable of carrying or transporting.

If you find great plentie of tymber on the shore side, or vpon any *portable* riuer, you were best to cut downe of the same the first winter to be seasoned for ships, barkes, boates, and houses. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 46.

4†. Accessible (?).

Had his designes beene to have perswaded men to a mine of gold; . . . or some new Invention to passe to the South Sea; or some strange plot to invade some straoge Monastery or some *portable* Countrie, . . . what multitudes of both people and mony would contend to be first imploied! Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 264.

Casella's portable anemometer. See *anemometer*.—**Portable boiler and furnace**, a furnace mounted on wheels, used to heat tar or other material, as for paving or roofing.—**Portable dial.** See *dial*.—**Portable gas**, gas furnished to consumers in portable reservoirs which serve to supply small holders or tanks at the place of consumption.

portableness (pōr′ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being portable; portability.

portacet, *n.* Same as *portass*.

portæ, *n.* Plural of *porta*.

portage[1] (pōr′tāj), *n.* [< F. *portage* = Sp. *portaje*, *portazgo* = Pg. *portagem* = It. *portaggio*, < ML. *portaticum*, also, after Rom., *portagium*, carriage, portage, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. The act of carrying; carriage; transportation.

Five hundred pounds here haue they sent by me,
For the easier *portage*, all in angel gold.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 89).

If the hundred-weight were of gold or jewels, a weaker person would think it no trouble to bear that burden, if it were the reward of his *portage*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 248.

2. That which is carried or transported; cargo; freight; baggage.

The Muses baccly begge or bibbe,
Or both, and must, for why?
They finde as bad bestoe as is
Their *portage* beggerly.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

These two gallions are laden for the king, neither doe they carie any particular mans goods, sauing the *portage* of the Mariners and souldiers. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 228.

3†. Tonnage; burden of a vessel.

Their shippe, ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other vessels, of whatsoeuer *portage*, bulke, quantitie, or qualitie they may be. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 271.

4. The price paid for carriage; freight-charges.—5. A break in a chain of water-communication over which goods, boats, etc., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, or the like; a carry.

A rumor was spread through the intrenched camp . . . that a chosen detachment of fifteen hundred men was to depart, with the dawn, for William Henry, the post at the northern extremity of the *portage*. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

Expeditions of the gravest magnitude have not infrequently depended for their success upon the passage of brief *portages* from stream to stream, or from sea to sea. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 374.

portage[2]† (pōr′tāj), *n.* [< *port*[2], *n.*, + *-age*. Cf. OF. *portage*, a fee for admission paid at a gate.] An opening; a port or port-hole.

Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Shak.*, Hen. V., III. 1. 10.

Portage group. See *group*[1].

portal[1] (pōr′tal), *n.* [< OF. *portal*, F. *portail* = Sp. Pg. *portal* = D. *portaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *portal*, < ML. *portale*, entrance, vestibule, portal, neut. of *portalis*, pertaining to a gate (see *portal*[2]), < L. *porta*, a gate, door: see *port*[2].] 1. A door or gate; an entrance or opening for passage;

Portal.—West front of Peterborough Cathedral, England.

specifically, the entire architectural treatment of the entrance and its surroundings of a great or splendid building, as a cathedral.

The *portall* postes and threshold vp are throwen and doores of halles. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

King Richard doth himself appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun
From out the fiery *portal* of the east.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 3. 64.

The lips that open to this fruit 's a *portal*
To let in death, and make immortal mortal.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 1.

She . . . gazed through the dusty side-lights of the *portal* at the young, blooming, and very cheerful face which presented itself for admittance into the gloomy old mansion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

On the ground-story of the central compartment [of a transept] there is a great *portal*, while the aisle ends usually have windows instead of doors. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 102.

2†. A square corner of a room separated from the rest by a wainscot, and forming a short passage or vestibule.

portal[1] (pōr′tal), *a.* [< ML. *portalis*, pertaining to a gate (as a noun, a porter), < L. *porta*, a gate. Cf. *portal*[4], *n.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic porta, or great transverse fissure of the liver. (*b*) Pertaining to the vena portæ, or portal vein.—**Accessory portal veins**, a number of small veins which collect blood from the areolar tissue and peritoneal folds around the liver, and discharge into branches of the portal vein.—**Portal canals**, tubular passages in the substance of the liver, invested by the capsule of Glisson, and containing each a branch of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct.—**Portal circulation**, the passage of venous blood from the capillaries of one organ to those of another before reaching the heart. There are two such circulations, through the liver and through the kidneys, distinguished as *hepatoportal* and *reniportal*. Only the former occurs in man, whence the specific use of the phrase in reference to this only. In this form of portal circulation, the venous blood from the capillaries of the stomach, spleen, and intestine or chylopoietic viscera collectively is gathered by the gastric, splenic, and mesenteric veins into a common venous channel, the vena portæ or portal vein, which conducts it into the liver. See *reniportal*, and cuts under *embryo* and *liver*.—**Portal fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Portal system**, the portal vein with its tributaries and its distributing branches.

With a dose of cleansing calomel
Unload the *portal system* (that sounds well!).
O. W. Holmes, Rip Van Winkle, M. D.

Portal vein, a large, short trunk receiving the blood from the chylopoietic viscera, formed from the union of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins. It enters the transverse fissure of the liver, where it divides into a right and a left branch, which again subdivide to be distributed to the substance of the liver. Also called *vena portæ* or *portarum*.

portal[2]†, *n.* Same as *portass*.

portamento (pōr-tä-men′tō), *n.* [It. (> Pg. *portamento*), carriage, < ML. *portamentum*, carrying, carriage, action, < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] In music for the voice or an instrument of the viol family, a gradual change or gliding from one pitch or tone to another without break or perceptible step. It is similar to a legato in the first particular, but different from it in the second. As an effect, it is valuable when judiciously introduced, but readily passes into a vulgar mannerism. The term is sometimes loosely applied to legato effects on keyed instruments.

Trills, graces, and a good *portamento* or direction of voice. *Della Valle*, tr. in Burney's Hist. Music, IV. 40.

portancet (pōr′tans), *n.* [< *port*[3] + *-ance*.] Carriage; port; demeanor; air; mien.

A woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* borne of heavenly birth.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 21.

Through what a grace
And goodly countenance the rascal speaks!
What a grave *portance*! *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, iv. 2.

portant (pōr′tant), *a.* [< F. *portant*, ppr. of *porter*, carry: see *port*[3].] In *her.*, same as *portale*.—**Cross double portant.** Same as *cross double* (which see, under *cross*[1]).

Port Arthur plum. See *plum*[1].

portasst (pōr′tas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *portasse*, *portase*, *portace*, *portus*, *portesse*, *portise*, *portat*, *portuas*, *portuous*, *portuis*, *pertuse*, *porteus*, *portos*, *porthose*, < ME. *portas*, *portos*, *porthos*, *portus*, *portous*, *poortos*, *porthous*, prop. *porthors*, < OF. *porte-hors* (ML. *portiforium*), a breviary, < *porter*, carry (see *port*[3]), + *hors*, *fors*, outside, out, < L. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, < *fores*, doors: see *door*.] A breviary; a prayer-book. Also called *portuary*.

On my *porthors* I make an oath. *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 130.

An old priest always read in his *portoss* mumpsimus domine for sumpsimus. *Camden*.

Almost nothing remaineth in them simple and vncorrupt, as in the vsuall *portus* woont to be read for dailie seruice is manifest and euident to be seene. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 85.

The friar ready with his *portace* there,
To wed them both. *Greene*, Friar Bacon.

Not only clerks, but some lay folks, and those of high degree, used to carry about with them a *portous*, out of which their daily wont was to read matins and even-song. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 143.

portate (pōr′tāt), *a.* [< L. *portatus*, pp. of *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] In *her.*, in a position as if being carried. See *cross portate*, under *cross*[1]. Also *portant*.

Cross Portate.

portatile (pōr′ta-til), *a.* [= Sp. *portátil* = Pg. *portatil*, < ML. *portatilis*, portable, movable (said of bishops without a charge), < L. *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] Portable.—**Portatile altar**, a portable altar.

portative (pōr′ta-tiv), *a.* [< ME. *portatif*, < OF. (and F.) *portatif* = It. *portativo*, < L. **portativus*, < *portare*, pp. *portatus*, carry: see *port*[3].] 1. Portable; easily carried.

As whanne hit hadde of the folde flesch and blod ytake,
Tho was it *portatyf* and pershaunt as the poynt of a nelde.
Piers Plowman (C), ii. 154.

As fer forth . . . as may be shewyd in so smal an instrument *portatif* aboute. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, Prol.

Its weight and size seem to have originated a distinction between portable and stationary organs, which began early, and was perpetuated in the terms frequently used of "*Portative*" and "Positive." *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 575.

2. Of or pertaining to carrying or the power of carrying: as, a "*portative* memory," *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 780.—**Portative force of a magnet.** See *magnet*.—**Portative organ.** See *organ*[1], and compare *regal*.

Portax (pōr′taks), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. πόρταξ, equiv. to πόρτις, a calf.] A genus of *Boridæ*, containing only the nilgau, *Portax pictus*. This is an Indian antelope, another of whose names is *Boselaphus tragocamelus*, and which is also known as *blue cow* (a translation of its native name) and *blue antelope* (a name properly belonging to the African blauwbok). See cut under *nilgau*.

port-bar (pōrt′bär), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A strong bar of oak used to secure the ports in a gale, by bracing the closed port on the inside. (*b*) A boom formed of spars or trees lashed together, and moored across the entrance of a port to prevent entrance or egress. (*c*) Same as *bar*[1], 4 (*a*).

port-bit (pōrt′bit), *n.* In harness, any bit having a port, or curved mouthpiece. *E. H. Knight*.

port-cannonst (pōrt′kan′onz), *n. pl.* In *costume*, ornamental appendages worn at the knees. See *cannon*, 7.

He walke in his *port-cannons* like one that stalks in long grass. *S. Butler*, Genuine Remains, II. 83. (*Nares.*)

port-caustic (pōrt′kâs′tik), *n.* A small case, usually cylindrical, used for carrying a caustic substance in the pocket, or for applying the caustic.

portcluset, *n.* An obsolete form of *porteullis*.

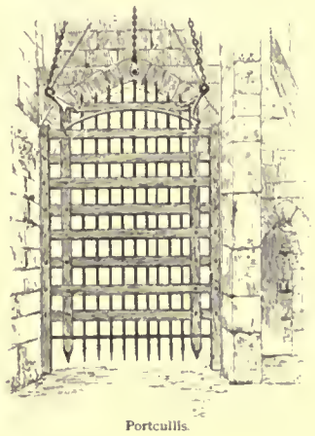
port-crayon, porte-crayon (pōrt′krā′on), *n.* [< F. *porte-crayon*, < *porter*, carry, + *crayon*, pencil: see *port*[3] and *crayon*.] A holder for

chalk, charcoal, crayon, or the like, used in drawing. It is usually a kind of tube of metal, split at

Port-crayon.

one or both ends, and tending to spring open there, but held fast by rings which slide upon it, so that the drawing-material is nipped and held firmly.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *portcullize, porcullis, purculleise, percullis, percollis, percollice, percollois,* etc.; < ME. *portcullise, portcolise, poort colyce, porte colyse,* < OF. *porte coleïce, porte coulisse, porte colice,* a sliding gate, portcullis, < *porte* (< L. *porta,* door) + *coleïce, coulisse,* adj. (also as a noun, *coulisse,* a sliding gate, portcullis, F. *coulisse,* a groove), fem. of *coleis, coulis,* F. *coulis,* sliding, < ML. **colaticius,* < *colatus,* pp. of *colare,* flow, < L. *colare,* strain: see *colander, cullis*[1], *cullis*[2], etc.] 1. In *fort.*, a strong grating of timber or iron, somewhat resembling a harrow, made to



Portcullis.

slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault. The vertical bars were made either of iron or of wood pointed with iron at the bottom, in order to demolish whatever the portcullis might fall upon. There was usually a series of portcullises in the same gateway. They were probably of Italian origin, and not older than the twelfth century.

In to the town were but two entrees, and at eche entre two *portecolyses* and stronge yates covered with Iren nailed, that shet with two leves well and strongly barred.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 254.

Everich hadde, withoute fable,
A *porte-colys* defensable. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 4168.

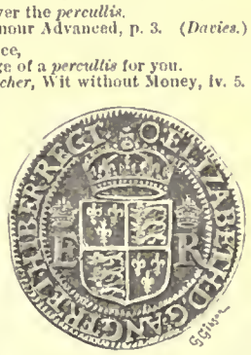
Pull up *portcullize!* down draw-brigg!
My nephews are at hand.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 226).

Where be those rosy cheeks that lately scorn'd
The malice of injurious fates?
Ah! where 's that pearl *portcullis* that adorn'd
These dainty two-leav'd gates?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

Battering all the wall over the *percullis.*
J. Randolph, Honour Advanced, p. 3. (*Davies.*)

If I had you out once,
I would be at charge of a *percullis* for you.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, iv. 5.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *lattice,* 3. (*b*) The representation of a portcullis: a rare bearing, but familiar in English art of the fifteenth century from its adoption as a badge by the Tudors and in the city arms of Westminster.—3. One of the pursuivants of the English College of Heralds: so called from his distinctive badge.—4†. A coin struck in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with a portcullis stamped on the reverse. Portcullis money consisted of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences (regulated according to the weight of the Spanish piaster or dollar and its divisions), and was struck for the use of the East India Company (whence it was also called *India money*).



Obverse.

Reverse.

Portcullis Shilling.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I had not so much as the least *portcullis* of coin before.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *v. t.* [< *portcullis, n.*] To arm or furnish with a portcullis; hence, to bar; obstruct.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 167.

And all those towns great Longshanks left his son,
Now lost, which once he fortunately won,
Within their strong *port-cullis'd* ports shall lie,
And from their walls his sieges shall defy.
Drayton, Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

port de voix (pōr dē vwo). [F., compass of the voice: *port,* bearing, carriage; *de,* of; *voix,* voice: see *port*[3], *n.*, *de*[2], *voice.*] In *harpsichord music,* an embellishment consisting of an appoggiatura and a single or double pincé.

Porte (pōrt). *n.* [< F. *Porte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *Porta*), short for *Sublime Porte* (> E. *Sublime Porte*), lit. lofty gate (see *sublime* and *port*[2]), tr. Turk. *bābi 'alīy* (*Babi Ali*), the chief office of the Ottoman government, so called from the gate of the palace at which justice was administered, lit. 'high gate': *bāb,* gate; *'alīy,* high.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire.

porte-acid (pōrt'as'id), *n.* An instrument for holding a drop or more of acid for local application.

porteaiguille (pōrt'ā-gwēl'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *aiguille,* needle: see *aiguille.*] In *surg.*, same as *needle-holder.*

porte-bonheur (pōrt'bo-nėr'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *bonheur,* good luck.] A charm, an amulet, or a trinket carried after the fashion of an amulet, suspended to a bracelet or other article of personal adornment.

porte-cochère (pōrt'kō-shār'), *n.* [< F. *porte cochère: porte,* gate; *cochère,* < *coche,* coach: see *coach.*] A carriage-entrance in a building; a gate and passage for carriages leading through a building, as a town-house or hotel, from the street to an interior court.

Philip was at the Hôtel des Bains at a very early hour next morning, and there he saw the general, with a woe-worn face, leaning on his stick, and looking at his luggage, as it lay piled in the *porte-cochère* of the hotel.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

The great, wide *porte-cochère* in front, and the little back gate on the street in the rear.
New Princeton Rev., IV. 363.

porte-crayon, *n.* See *port-crayon.*

ported† (pōr'ted), *a.* [< *port*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having gates.

These bright keys
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

porte-drapeau (pōrt'dra-pō'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *drapeau,* standard, banner, flag.] An appliance for raising and displaying a flag.

Port Egmont hen. See *hen*[1].

porteguet, *n.* See *portague.*

port-electric (pōrt'ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< F. *porter,* carry, + E. *electric.*] Carrying by electricity: noting a proposed system for the rapid transmission of mail-packages, etc., the principal feature of which consists in drawing a car through a series of coils that are momentarily energized as the car approaches.

porte-lumière (pōrt'lü-miār'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *lumière,* a light.] An apparatus consisting of a plane mirror so mounted and fitted with adjusting screws that the user can easily control the direction of the reflected rays. It is much employed in physical experimentation as a substitute for the more elaborate and expensive heliostat.

porte-monnaie (pōrt'mo-nā'), *n.* [F., < *porter,* carry, + *monnaie,* money: see *money.*] A pocket-book; especially, a small book or leather pouch with clasps, for holding money.

portenaunce†, *n.* Same as *purtenance.*

portend (pōr-tend'), *v. t.* [= It. *portendere;* < L. *portendere,* point out, indicate, foretell, an archaic collateral form, belonging to religious language, of *protendere,* stretch forth, < *pro,* forth, + *tendere,* stretch.] 1†. To stretch forth; protend.

Thy fate was next, O Phæstus! doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *portended* steel.
Pope, Iliad, v. 58. (*Richardson.*)

2. To betoken; presage; signify in advance; foreshow.

Their [the Longobardes'] comming into Italy . . . was *portended* by divers fearfull prodigies.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 109.

Their mouths
With hideous orifice gaped on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton,* P. L., vi. 578.

=Syn. 2. To forebode, augur, presage, threaten, foreshadow. See *omen.*

portent (pōr-tent' or pōr'tent), *n.* [< OF. *portente* = Sp. Pg. It. *portento,* < L. *portentum,* a sign, token, omen, portent, prop. neut. of *portentus,* pp. of *portendere,* portend: see *portend.*] That which portends or foretokens; a sign or token; an omen, generally of ill, or of something to be feared.

My loss by dire *portents* the god foretold. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Sign, Presage,* etc. See *omen,* and *foretell, v. t.*

portention† (pōr-ten'shon), *n.* [< L. *portendere,* pp. *portentus,* point out, portend: see *portend.*] The act of portending or foreshowing; a portent.

Why, although the red comets do carry the *portentions* of Mars, the brightly white should not be of the influence of Jupiter or Venus, . . . is not absurd to doubt.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 14.

portentive† (pōr-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *portent* + *-ive.*] Portentous. *Brome.*

portentous (pōr-ten'tus), *a.* [< OF. *portenteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *portentoso,* < L. *portentosus,* monstrous, portentous, < *portentum,* a portent: see *portent.*] 1. Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill.

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch, so like the king
That was. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 109.

All is deep silence, like the fearful calm
That slumbers in the storm's *portentous* pause.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

On the banke of this ryuer there is a towne of such *portentous* byggenes as I dare not speake.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 194).

Let us see whether we can discover in any part of their schemes the *portentous* ability which may justify these bold undertakers in the superiority which they assume over mankind. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

The neck was thrice encircled by a white muslin cravat tied in a *portentous* bow with drooping ends.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 200.

portentously (pōr-ten'tus-li), *adv.* In a portentous manner; ominously; monstrously; wonderfully.

porter[1] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *porter, portere, portour,* < OF. (and F.) *portier* = Sp. *portero* = Pg. *porteiro* = It. *portiere,* < LL. *portarius,* a doorkeeper, < L. *porta,* a door, gate: see *port*[2].] One who has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper or gate-keeper.

Com forth, I wol unto the gate go,
Thilse *portours* ben unkonnynge evermo.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1139.

Bar but your Gate, and let your *Porter* cry
Here 's no Admittance.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Porter's lodge, a room or cottage near an entrance door or gate for the use of the keeper.

porter[2] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *portour, portowre,* < OF. (and F.) *porteur* = Sp. Pg. *portador* = It. *portatore,* < ML. *portator* (cf. LL. fem. *portatrix*), a carrier, < L. *portare,* pp. *portatus,* carry: see *port*[3].] 1. One who bears or carries; a bearer; a carrier; specifically, a person who carries burdens, etc., or runs errands for hire: as, a railway or dock *porter.*

Simon of Cyrene is forced to be the *porter* of Thy cross.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, V. 343.

On the Fourth of July, at five o'clock in the morning, the *porters* called the sleepers out of their berths at Wickford Junction. *C. D. Warner,* Their Pilgrimage, p. 84.

2. A law officer who carries a white or silver rod before the justices in eyre. [Eng.]—3. *Eccles.*, same as *ostiary.*—4. That which is used in bearing, supporting, or carrying. (*a*†) A lever. *Withals.* (*b*) A bar of iron attached to a heavy forging, by which it is guided beneath the hammer or into the furnace, being suspended by chains from a crane above; also, a bar from whose end an article is forged. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) In *agri.*, a light two- or three-wheeled carriage used in steam-plowing to hold up from the ground the wire rope by which the plows are drawn. (*d*) In *weaving,* a term used in Scotland to denote twenty splits or dents in the reed, in plain work. In England called a *beer.*—**Porter's knot.** See *knot*[1].

porter[3] (pōr'tėr), *n.* [Short for *porter-beer* (> F. *porter-bière*) or **porters' beer:* said to have been a favorite beverage of the London porters (see *porter*[2]), but perhaps so called in allusion to its strength and substance. There is no evidence that London porters, as distinguished from London cabmen or London artisans, favored this sort of beer.] A dark-brown malt liquor, of English origin. It is made either wholly or partially of high-dried malt, which gives color and imparts a special flavor to the liquor. Top-fermentation in large tuns, lasting from 48 to 60 hours, is followed by after-fermentation in smaller casks or transport-barrels, lasting several days. The after-fermentation clarifies the liquor, from which the air is then excluded by bunging the casks.—**Fettled porter.** See *fettle.*

porterage[1] (pōr'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *porter*[1] + *-age.*] The business or duties of a porter or doorkeeper.

porterage[2] (pōr'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *porter*[2], q. v., + *-age.*] 1. Carrying; carriage; transportation; porters' work.

My mother used to take me with her to help with the *porterage* of her purchases. *Academy*, No. 878, p. 142.

A great deal of the *porterage* of Lisbon is done by women and girls, who also do most of the unloading of the lighters on the quays. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 868.

2. The cost of carrying; money charged for porters' services.

Perpetually grumbling at the expense of postage and *porterage*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 355.

porteress, portress (pōr'tėr-es, -tres), *n.* [Formerly also *portercesse*; < *porter*[1] + *-ess.*] A female porter or keeper of a gate.

porter-house (pōr'tėr-hous), *n.* A house at which porter, ale, and other malt liquors are retailed; an ale-house; also, such a house at which steaks, chops, etc., are served up; a chop-house.—**Porter-house steak,** a beefsteak consisting of a choice cut of the beef between the sirloin and the tenderloin, the latter being the under cut: it is supposed to derive its name from a well-known porter-house in New York, where this particular cut of the meat was first introduced. [U. S.]

porterly (pōr'tėr-li), *a.* [< *porter*[2] + *-ly*[1].] Like a porter; hence, coarse; vulgar. [Rare.]

The *porterly* language of swearing and obscenity. *Dr. Bray*, Essay on Knowledge (1697), Pref. (*Latham.*)

portesset, *n.* Same as *portass.*

port-face (pōrt'fās), *n.* The flat surface in the steam-chest of a steam-engine which includes the openings into the ports of the engine-cylinder, and upon which a slide-valve works. See *valve-seat* and *slide-valve.*

port-fire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* [< *port*[3], *v.*, + obj. *fire;* tr. F. *porte-feu.*] A kind of slow-match or match-cord formerly used to discharge artillery.—**Port-fire clipper,** nippers for cutting off the ends of port-fires. *E. H. Knight.*

port-flange (pōrt'flanj), *n.* A wooden or metallic batten fitted on a ship's side over a port to keep out water.

portfolio (pōrt-fō'liō), *n.* [< Sp. *portafolio* = It. *portafoglio* = F. *portefeuille*, a case for carrying papers, etc.; < L. *portare*, carry, + *folium*, a leaf: see *port*[3] and *folio.*] 1. A movable receptacle for detached papers or prints, usually in the form of a complete book-cover with a flexible back, and fastened with strings or clasps. *E. H. Knight.*

I sat down, and turned over two large *portfolios* of political caricatures. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 209.

2. Figuratively, the office of a minister of state: as, he holds the *portfolio* of education (that is, he has charge of the documents, etc., connected with that department); he has received the *portfolio* of the home department.

portglave†, **portglaive**† (pōrt'glāv), *n.* [< F. *porte-glaive*, < *porter*, carry, + *glaive*, sword: see *port*[3] and *glave.*] 1. An attendant or retainer armed with a glave. Hence—2. A subordinate officer of the law, whose badge of office was the glave. Compare *halberdier*, 2.

portgrave† (pōrt'grāv), *n.* [Also *portgreve;* < ME. **portgreve* (not found); cf. AS. *portgerēfa* (> E. *portreeve*) = Icel. *portgreifi*, a portreeve: see *portreeve* and *grave*[5].] Same as *portreeve.*

His Ordinances were chiefly for the Meridian of London; for where before his Time the City was governed by *Portgraves*, this King [Richard I.] granted them to be governed by two Sheriffs and a Mayor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

port-hole (pōrt'hōl), *n.* 1. An aperture in a ship's side, especially one of the apertures through which the guns are protruded and fired. —2. In steam-engines, one of the steam-passages into or from the cylinder. See *port*[2], 4.

port-hook (pōrt'hůk), *n.* One of the hooks in the side of a ship to which the hinges of a port-lid are hooked.

porthorst, *n.* Same as *portass.*

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.*; pl. *porticos* or *porticoes* (-kōz). [< It. *portico* = Sp. *pórtico* = Pg. *portico* = F. *portique*, < L. *porticus*, a porch, portico: see *porch.*] In *arch.*, a structure consisting essentially of a roof supported on at least one side by columns, sometimes detached, as a shady walk, or place of assemblage, but generally, in modern usage, a porch or an open vestibule at the entrance of a building; a colonnade. Porticos are called tetrastyle, hexastyle, octastyle, decastyle, etc., according as they have four, six, eight, ten, or more columns in front; in classical examples they are also distinguished as prostyle or in antis, according as they project before the building or are inclosed between its side walls prolonged.—**Philosophers of the Portico,** the Stoics. See *The Porch* (under *porch*), and cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon.*

porticoed (pōr'ti-kōd), *a.* [< *portico* + *-ed*[2].] Having a portico or porticos.

porticust (pōr'ti-kus), *n.* [L.: see *portico, porch.*] A portico. [Rare.]

Till the whole tree become a *porticus*,
Or arched arbor. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

portière (pōr-tiār'), *n.* [F., a door-curtain, < *porte*, door: see *port*[2], *n.*] A curtain hung at a doorway, or entrance to a room, either with the door or to replace it, to intercept the view or currents of air, etc., when the door is opened, or for mere decoration.

portiforium (pōr-ti-fō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *portiforia* (-ä). [ML.: see *portass.*] In the medieval church in England, an office-book containing the offices for the canonical hours. It was also known as the *breviary*, and answered to the Roman Catholic breviary. The name assumed many forms in popular use, such as *portfory, portuary, porthors, portous, portuis*, etc. See *portass.*

portify (pōr'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *portified*, ppr. *portifying.* [< *port*[5] + *-i-fy;* in allusion to the saying, "Claret would be port if it could."] To give (one's self) more value or importance than belongs to one. [Humorous and rare.]

I grant you that in this scheme of life there does enter ever so little hypocrisy; that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Small-Beer Chron.

portiguet, *n.* Same as *portugue.*

Portingal†, **Portingall**† (pōr'ting-gal), *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *Portugal.*

portio (pōr'shi-ō), *n.*; pl. *portiones* (pōr-shi-ō'nēz). [L.: see *portion.*] In *anat.*, a part, portion, or branch.—**Portio aryvocalis,** short muscular fibers attached in front to the vocal cord, and behind to the vocal process of the aryteneid.—**Portio axillaris,** the second part of the axillary artery; the part behind the pectoralis minor.—**Portio brachialis,** the third part of the axillary artery; the part below the pectoralis minor.—**Portio cervicalis,** the third division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio dura of the seventh nerve of Willis,** the facial nerve.—**Portio inter duram et mollem of Wrisberg,** the pars intermedia Wrisbergii.—**Portio intermedia.** (*a*) Same as *pars intermedia* (which see, under *pars*). (*b*) The middle part of the cervix uteri, which is vaginal behind and supravaginal in front.—**Portio major trigemini,** the sensitive root of the trifacial.—**Portio minor trigemini,** the motor root of the trifacial.—**Portio mollis of the seventh nerve of Willis,** the auditory nerve.—**Portio muscularis,** the second division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio pectoralis,** the first division of the subclavian artery.—**Portio supravaginalis,** the supravaginal division of the cervix uteri.—**Portio thoracica,** the first part of the axillary artery; the part above the pectoralis minor.—**Portio vaginalis,** that part of the cervix uteri which is free within the vagina.

portion (pōr'shon), *n.* [< ME. *porcioun, porcion, porcyone* = D. *portie* = G. Sw. Dan. *portion*, < OF. *portion, porcion*, F. *portion* = Sp. *porcion* = Pg. *porção* = It. *porzione*, < L. *portio*(*n*-), a share, part, portion, relation, proportion, akin to *par*(*t*-)*s*, part: see *part.* Cf. *proportion.*] 1. A part of a whole, whether separated from it, or considered by itself though not actually separated.

These are parts of his ways: but how little a *portion* is heard of him? Job xxvi. 14.

Some other *portions* of Scripture were read, upon emergent occasions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

2. A part assigned or contributed; a share; an allowance or allotment; hence, a helping at table.

And ȝif . . . he ne hath nouȝt of his owene to helpe hymself withe, that the bretheren helpe hym, eche man to a *porcioun*, what his wife be, in wey of charite, sauynge his estaat. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

The priests had a *portion* assigned them of Pharaoh, and did eat their *portion* which Pharaoh gave them.
Gen. xlvii. 22.

They . . . carry certaine dayes provision of victuals about with them. Nor is it a cumber; it being no more than a small *portion* of rice and a little sugar and honey.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 38.

3. Lot; fate; destiny.

The lord of that servant . . . shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his *portion* with the hypocrites.
Mat. xxiv. 51.

If length of days be thy *portion*, make it not thy expectation. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 30.

This tradition tells us further that he had afterwards a sight of those dismal habitations which are the *portion* of ill men after death. *Addison*, Tale of Mirrathon.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, or to be distributed to him in the settlement of the estate.—5. A wife's fortune; a dowry.

I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 397.

Thy beauty is *portion*, my joy and my dear.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 178).

O, come to me—rich only thus—in loveliness.—Bring no *portion* to me but thy love. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 3.

Falcidian portion. See *Falcidian.*—**Marriage portion,** a share of the patrimonial estate or other substantial gift of property made by a parent, or one acting in the place of a parent, to a bride upon her marriage, usually intended as a permanent provision.=**Syn. 2.** *Share, Division*, etc. See *part.*

portion (pōr'shon), *v. t.* [= F. *portionner*, portion; from the noun. Cf. *apportion, proportion, v.*] 1. To divide or distribute into portions or shares; parcel; allot in shares.

Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 238.

2. To endow with a portion or an inheritance.

Him *portion'd* maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 267.

portionable (pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [ME. *porcionable;* as *portion* + *-able.* Cf. *proportionable.*] Proportional. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.

portioner (pōr'shon-ėr), *n.* [< ME. **portionere*, < OF. *portionnier* = Pg. *porcionario*, < ML. *portionarius*, a portioner, < L. *portio*(*n*-), a portion: see *portion.*] 1. One who divides or assigns in shares.—2. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The proprietor of a small feu or portion of land. (*b*) The subtenant of a feu; an under-feuar.—3. *Eccles.*, a person in part possession of a benefice which is occupied by more than one incumbent at a time. —**Heirs portioners,** two or more females who succeed jointly to a heritable estate in default of heirs male.

portiones, *n.* Plural of *portio.*

portionist (pōr'shon-ist), *n.* [= OF. *portioniste* = Sp. Pg. *porcionista;* as *portion* + *-ist.*] 1. *Eccles.*, same as *portioner*, 3.—2. In Merton College, Oxford, same as *postmaster*, 3.

portionless (pōr'shon-les), *a.* [< *portion* + *-less.*] Having no portion or share; specifically, having no dowry: as, a *portionless* maid.

Port Jackson fig. See *fig*[2], 1.

Portland arrowroot. See *arrowroot* and *Arum.*

Portland beds. See *Portland stone*, under *stone.*

Portland cement. See *cement.*

Portlandian (pōrt-lan'di-an), *n.* [< *Portland* (Isle of Portland), a peninsula of Dorset, England, + *-ian.*] Same as *Portland beds.* See *Portland stone*, under *stone.*

Portland moth. A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis præcox.*

Portland powder, sago, screw, stone, tern, vase. See *powder, sago*, etc.

port-lanyard (pōrt'lan″yārd), *n.* See *lanyard*, 1.

portlast (pōrt'lâst), *n.* [< *port*[3], *v.*, + *last*[3].] The gunwale of a ship. Also called *portoise.*

port-lid (pōrt'lid), *n.* See *lid.*

port-lifter (pōrt'lif″tėr), *n.* A contrivance for raising and lowering heavy ports in ships.

portliness (pōrt'li-nes), *n.* The character or state of being portly in manner, appearance, or person; dignified bearing or stately proportions.

Such pride is praise; such *portlinesse* is honor.
Spenser, Sonnets, v.

portly (pōrt'li), *a.* [< *port*[3] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Stately or dignified in mien; of noble appearance and carriage.

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his Heroicke grace and honorable gest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 24.

Rudely thou wrongest my deare harts desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride.
Spenser, Sonnets, v.

My sister is a goodly, *portly* lady,
A woman of a presence.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 2.

What though she want
A portion to maintain a *portly* greatness?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 3.

2. Stout; somewhat large and unwieldy in person.

It was the *portly* and, had it possessed the advantage of a little more height, would have been the stately figure of a man considerably in the decline of life.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

3†. Swelling.

Where your argosies with *portly* sail . . .
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 9.

portman (pōrt'man), *n.*; pl. *portmen* (-men). [AS. *portman*, a townsman, citizen, < *port*, a port, town, city, + *man*, man.] An inhabitant or burgess of a port-town, or of one of the Cinque Ports. *Imp. Dict.*

portman-mote (pōrt'man-mōt), *n.* See *portmote.*

portmanteau (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *portmanteaw, portmantue, portmantua* (also *portmantle*, accom. to *mantle*); = Sp. Pg. *portamanteo*, < F. *portemanteau* (= It. *portamantello*), < *porter*, carry, + *manteau*, cloak, mantle: see *port*[3] and *mantle, manteau.*] 1. A case used in journeying for containing clothing: originally adapted to the saddle of a horseman.

and therefore nearly cylindrical and of flexible make.

There are old leather *portmanteaus*, like stranded porpoises, their mouths gaping in gaunt hunger for the food with which they used to be gorged to repletion.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

2. A trunk, especially a leather trunk of small size.—3. A hook or bracket on which to hang a garment, especially one which holds a coat or cloak securely for brushing.

port-mantick†, *n.* A corrupt form of *portmanteau*.

He would linger no longer, and play at cards in King Philip's palace, till the messenger with the *port-mantick* came from Rome.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 160. (*Davies.*)

portmantle† (pōrt-man'tl), *n.* [An accom. form of F. *portemanteau*: see *portmanteau*.] A portmanteau.

And out of the sheriffs *portmantle*
He told three hundred pound.
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 38).

portmantua†, *n.* Same as *portmanteau*.

Fol. Where be the masking-suits?
Mav. In your lordship's *portmantua*.
Middleton, Mad World, ii. 2.

Your cunningest thieves . . . use to cut off the *portmantua* from behind, without staying to dive into the pockets of the owner. *Swift*, To a Young Poet.

port-mote (pōrt'mōt), *n.* [AS. **port-gemōt* (not found), < *port*, a town, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *port*[1] and *mote*[3], *moot*[1].] In *early Eng. hist.*, a court or moot composed of the portmen or burghers of a port-town, corresponding to the leet of other places. Also called *portman-mote*.

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident, the jurisdiction of which must flow from the royal authority. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

portoir†, *n.* [< OF. *portoir*, m., a bearing branch (sc. *de vigne*, of a vine), < *porter*, bear: see *port*[3].] One who or that which bears; hence, one who or that which produces.

Branches which were *portoirs* and bear grapes the year before. *Holland.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

portoise† (pōr'tiz), *n.* [Appar. for **portoire*, < OF. *portoire*, f., a bearer, support, as a barrow, basket, etc., the span of the door of a coach, etc., < *porter*, bear, carry: see *port*[3]. Cf. *portlast*.] The gunwale of a ship: in the phrase *à portoise*, said of yard-arms resting on the gunwale.

Port Orford cedar. See *Chamæcyparis*, and *ginger-pine* (under *pine*[1]).

portos†, **portoos**†, **portous**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *portass*.

portour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *porter*[2].

port-pane† (pōrt'pān), *n.* [< OF. *porte-pain*, < *porter*, carry, + *pain*, bread: see *port*[3] and *pain*[2].] A cloth in which bread was carried in order that it might not be touched by the hands.

port-piece† (pōrt'pēs), *n.* [< OF. *porte-piece*, a part of armor, also (as in F. *porte-pièce*) a shoemaker's awl; < *porter*, carry, + *piece*, piece: see *port*[3] and *piece*.] A kind of cannon used in the sixteenth century, mentioned as employed on board ship.

portrait (pōr'trāt), *n.* [Formerly also *pourtrait*, *pourtraict*, *portruct* (= D. *portret* = G. *porträt* = Sw. *porträt* = Dan. *portræt*); < OF. *portrait*, *pourtrait*, *portraict*, *pourtraict*, F. *portrait*, < ML. *protractus*, a portrait, prop. an image, portrait, plan, pp. of *protrahere* (> OF. *portraire*, etc.), depict, portray: see *portray*.] 1. A drawing, representation, delineation, or picture of a person or a thing; specifically, a picture of a person, drawn from life; especially, a picture or representation of the face; a likeness, whether executed in oil or water-color, in crayon, on steel, by photography, in marble, etc., but particularly in oil: as, a painter of *portraits*.

The sayde Besson left, in witnesse of his excellencie in that Art, a booke in prynt, conteyning the fourmes or *portractes* of syxtie engins of marueylous strange and profytable deuice, for diuers commodious and necessary vses.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. xlvii.).

Even in *portraits* the grace, and we may add the likeness, consists more in taking the general air than in observing the exact similitude of every feature.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, iv.

2. A vivid description or delineation in words.

But, if Jonson has been accused of having servilely given *portraits*—and we have just seen in what an extraordinary way they are *portraits*—his learning has also been alleged as something more objectionable in the dramatic art; and we have often heard something of the pedantry of Jonson. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 245.

Berlin portraits, in *photog.* See *gray*, *c.*, 3.—**Composite portrait.** See *composite photograph*, under *composite*.

portrait† (pōr'trāt), *v. t.* [Also *pourtraict*; < *portrait*, *n.*] To portray; draw.

I labour to *pourtraict* in Arthure, before he was king, the image of a brave knight.
Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

A Painter should more benefite her to *portraite* a most sweet face, wryting Canidia vpon it, then to paint Canidia as she was. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

portraitist (pōr'trā-tist), *n.* [= F. *portraitiste*; as *portrait* + *-ist*.] A maker of portraits; a portrait-painter; one who devotes his attention particularly to portraits, as a photographer.

A young French artist, who is among the "really good" as a *portraitist*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

portrait-lens (pōr'trāt-lenz), *n.* One of a class of double or triple photographic lenses especially adapted for taking portraits.

Petzval designed the *portrait-lens* [in photography], in which two achromatic lenses, placed at a certain distance apart, combine to form the image.
Lord Rayleigh, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 805.

portrait-painter (pōr'trāt-pān'tėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the painting of portraits.

portrait-stone (pōr'trāt-stōn), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, a lask, or flat diamond, occasionally with several rows of small facets around the edge, used to cover miniatures or small portraits.

portraiture (pōr'trā-tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *portrature*, *pourtraiture*; < ME. *portreiture*, *portreture*, *portraiture*, < OF. *pourtraicture*, F. *portraiture*, < OF. *pourtraire*, F. *portraire*, portray: see *portrait*.] 1. A representation or picture; a painted resemblance; a likeness or portrait.

We will imitate the olde paynters in Greece, who, drawing in theyr Tables the *portraiture* of Jupiter, were euery houre mending it, but durst neuer finish it.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 257.

There is an exquisite *pourtraiture* of a great horse made of white stone. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35, sig. D.

2. Likenesses or portraits collectively.

The *portreiture* that was upon the wal
Within the temple of mighty Mars the reede.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1110.

Unclasp me, Stranger, and unfold
With trembling care my leaves of gold,
Rich in Gothic *portraiture*.
Rogers, Voyage of Columbus (inscribed on the original MS.).

3. The art of making portraits; the art or practice of portraying or depicting, whether in pictures or in words; the art of the portraitist.

Portraiture, which, taken in its widest sense, includes all representation not only of human beings, but also of visible objects in nature.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 26.

portraiture† (pōr'trā-tūr), *v. t.* [< *portraiture*, *n.*] To paint; portray. *Shaftesbury.*

portray (pōr-trā'), *v.* [Formerly also *pourtray*; < ME. *portrayen*, *portreyen*, *pourtraien*, *purtrayen*, *purtreyen*, < OF. *portraire*, *pourtraire* (ppr. *portrayant*), F. *portraire* = It. *protraere*, *protrarre*, < ML. *protrahere*, paint, depict, a later use of L. *protrahere*, draw forth, reveal, extend, protract, < *pro*, forth, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1], *trait*. Cf. *protract*.] I. *trans.* 1. To depict; reproduce the lineaments of; draw or paint to the life.

I haue him *portreide* an paynted in mi hert withinne,
That he sittus in mi sigt me thinkes euermore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 445.

Take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and *pourtray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem. Ezek. iv. 1.

2. To depict or describe vividly in words; describe graphically or vividly.

Ther was nothinge that she loved so moche, ffor he was so like the kynge Ban as he hadde be *portreyed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 675.

Scott *portrayed* with equal strength and success every figure in his crowded company. *Emerson*, Walter Scott.

3†. To adorn with pictures or portraits.

Portreid it was with briddes freshly,
Thys fair panlion rich was in seing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Rigid spears and helmets throng'd, and shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 84.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To delineate, sketch, represent.

II.† *intrans.* To paint.

He coude songes make and wel endite,
Juste and eek daunce and wel *purtreye* and write.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 96.

portrayal (pōr-trā'al), *n.* [< *portray* + *-al*.] The act of portraying; delineation; representation.

portrayer (pōr-trā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *portrayer*, *portreyour*, < OF. *portraior*, *pourtrayeur*, a painter, < *portraire*, portray: see *portray*.] One who portrays; a painter; one who paints, draws, or describes to the life.

Ne *portreyour* ne kervere of ymages.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1041.

Remembre my brotheris ston. . . . It is told me that the man at Sent Bridis is no kienly *portrayer*; therfor I wold fayn it myth be portrayed be sum odir man and he to grave it up. *Paston Letters*, III. 268.

A poet . . . is the faithful *portrayer* of Nature, whose features are always the same, and always interesting.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 169.

portreeve (pōrt'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *portreve* (ML. *portirere*, *portyrevius*), < AS. *portgerēfa*, a portreeve, < *port*, a port, town, + *gerēfa*, reeve: see *port*[1] and *reeve*.] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town; in *early Eng. hist.*, the representative or appointee of the crown having authority over a mercantile town. The appointment was made with especial reference to the good order of a crowded commercial population, and the collection of royal revenues there, the functions of this officer having a general correspondence to those of a shirgereta (sheriff) in a county. Formerly also *portgrave*.

The chief magistrate of London in these times is always called the *Port-Reeve*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 491.

portreise†, *n.* Same as *portass*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

portress, *n.* See *porteress*.

portrey†, *v.* An obsolete form of *portray*.

port-rope (pōrt'rōp), *n.* A rope or tackle for hauling up and suspending the ports or covers of port-holes. Also *port-tackle* and *port-lanyard*.

port-rule (pōrt'rōl), *n.* An instrument, or a system of mechanism, which carries, moves, or regulates the motion of a rule in a machine.

port-sale (pōrt'sāl), *n.* [< *port*[1] + *sale*.] A public sale of goods to the highest bidder; an auction.

I have repaired and rigged the ship of knowledge, . . . that she may safely pass about and through all parts of this noble realm, and there make *port sail* of her wished wares. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. iv.

When Sylla had taken the cittie of Rome, he made *port-sale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 468.

port-sill (pōrt'sil), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber let in horizontally between two frames, to form the upper or lower side of a port.

port-stopper (pōrt'stop'ėr), *n.* A heavy piece of iron, rotating on a vertical axis, serving to close a port in a turret-ship.

port-tackle (pōrt'tak'l), *n.* Same as *port-rope*.

port-town (pōrt'toun), *n.* A town having a port, or situated near a port.

portuary† (pōr'tū-ā-ri), *n.* Same as *portass*.

Portugal (pōr'tū-gal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Portingal*, *Portingall* (cf. OF. *Portingalois*, Sp. *Portugalese*, ML. *Portugalensis*, Portuguese); < Pg. Sp. *Portugal* (ML. *Portugalia*), Portugal, orig. (ML.) *Portus Cale*, 'the port Cal,' the fuller name of the city now called *Oporto* ('the port'), transferred to the kingdom itself: L. *portus*, port; *Cale*, the city so called, now Oporto.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Portugal; Portuguese.—**Portugal crakeberry, laurel,** etc. See the nouns.

II.† *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Portugal; a Portuguese.

The Spaniards and *Portugales* in Barbarie, in the Indies, and elsewhere haue ordinarie confederacie and traffike with the Moores.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III., Ded.

portuguet, porteguet, *n.* [Also *portague*, *portigue*; < OF. *portugaise* (also *portugaille*, *portugaloise*), a Portuguese coin so called (see def.); fem. of *portugais*, Portuguese: see *Portuguese*.] A gold coin of Portugal, current in the sixteenth century, and weighing about 540 grains, worth about $22.50 United States money.

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast.
Lyly, Midas, ii. 2.

For the compounding of my wordes, therein I imitate rich men, who, hav-

Obverse.

Reverse.

Portugue of John III., 1521–57.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ing store of white single money together, convert a number of those small little sentes into great peeces of gold, such as double pistolea and *portugues*.

Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

Face. No gold about thee?
Drug. Yes, I have a *portague* I have kept this half-year.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

And forthwith he drew out of his pocket a *portegué*, the which you shall receive enclosed herein.
Sir T. More, To His Daughter (Utopia, Int., p. xxiv.).

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēs′ or -gēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *Portugees* = G. *Portugiise* = Sw. *Portugis* = Dan. *Portugiser*, n. (cf. D. *portugeesch* = G. *portugiesisch* = Sw. Dan. *portugisisk*, a.) (< E. or F.); < F. *Portugais* = Sp. *Portugués* = Pg. *Portuguez* = It. *Portoghese*, Portuguese; with omission of the final element *-al* (retained in OF. *Portugalois*, *Portingalois* = Sp. *Portugalese*, ML. *Portugalensis*), < *Portugal* (ML. *Portugalia*), Portugal: see *Portugal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal, a kingdom of Europe, situated west of Spain. Abbreviated *Pg.*, *Port.*—**Portuguese cut.** See *brilliant*.—**Portuguese man-of-war.** See *man-of-war*, and cut under *Physalia*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Portugal; as a collective plural, the people of Portugal.—2. The language of Portugal. It is one of the Romance group of languages, and is nearly allied to Spanish.

portuist, portuiset, *n.* Same as *portass*.

Portulaca (pōr-tū-lā′kạ, often -lak′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *portulaca*, also *porcilaca*, purslane: see *purslane*[1].] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Portulaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, with many ovules, half-coherent with the calyx, and surrounded at its middle by the two calyx-lobes, four to six petals, and eight or many stamens—all others in the order having the ovary free. There are about 20 species, natives of the tropics, especially in America, and one, *P. oleracea*, the purslane, a weed widely scattered throughout temperate regions. All are fleshy herbs, prostrate or ascending, with thick juicy and often cylindrical leaves, mainly alternate, and bearing terminal flowers, yellow, red, or purple, often very bright and showy. Many species are in cultivation, under the name *portulaca*, *P. grandiflora* bearing also the name of *sun-plant*, the flowers expanding in bright sunshine.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Portulacaceæ (pōr′tū-lā-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Portulaca* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Portulaceæ*.

Portulacaria (pōr″tū-lā-kā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (N. J. von Jacquin, 1786), < *Portulaca* + *-aria*.] A genus of plants of the order *Portulaceæ*, having two short sepals, four or five longer petals, and from four to seven stamens, unlike any other member of its family in its single ovule, and also in its winged fruit. The only species, *P. Afra*, is a smooth South African shrub, with fleshy and obovate opposite leaves, and small rose-colored flowers clustered in the upper axils, or forming a leafy panicle, followed by three-winged capsules which do not split open when ripe. It is the spek-boom of the Cape colonists, and affords in many places the principal food of the elephant, besides giving by its pale-green foliage a characteristic aspect to the country. Also called *purslane-tree*.

Portulaceæ (pōr-tū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Portulaca* + *-eæ*.] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Caryophyllinæ* and series *Thalamifloræ*, characterized by a one-celled ovary with a free central placenta, and by the usual presence of scarious stipules, two sepals, five petals, and either numerous or less than five stamens. It includes 18 genera and about 145 species, natives mainly of America, with a few in all continents. Nearly half of the species are contained in the tropical genus *Calandrinia*, being fleshy-leafed herbs of America or Australia: of the others, *Portulaca* (the type) and *Claytonia* (containing the well-known spring-beauty of the United States) are the chief. They are usually smooth succulent herbs, with entire and often fleshy or even pulpy leaves, either alternate or opposite, and commonly with very bright ephemeral flowers.

portunian (pōr-tū′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Portunus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Portunus* or the family *Portunidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Portunidæ*, as the common blue edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

Portunidæ (pōr-tū′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Portunus* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-tailed ten-footed crustaceans, typified by the genus *Portunus*, containing many crabs, some of whose legs are fitted for swimming, known as *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, and *swimming-crabs*. See cuts under *paddle-crab* and *Platyonychus*.

Portunus (pōr-tū′nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < L. *Portunus*, the protecting god of harbors, < *portus*, a harbor: see *port*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Portunidæ*.

portuous†, *n.* Same as *portass*.

porturature†, porture²†, *n.* Corrupt forms of *portraiture*. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, pp. 208 and 99.

porture¹† (pōr′ṭūr), *n.* [< *port*[3] + *-ure*.] Carriage; behavior. *Halliwell*.

porture²†, *n.* See *porturature*.

port-way¹† (pōrt′wā), *n.* [< *port*[1] + *way*.] A paved highway.

The *Port-way*, or High paved street named Bath-gate.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 557. (*Davies.*)

port-way² (pōrt′wā), *n.* [< *port*[2] + *way*.] One of the steam-passages connecting the steam-chest of a steam-engine with the interior of the steam-cylinder. Also called *port*.

port-wine (pōrt′wīn′), *n.* Same as *port*[5].

porus (pō′rus), *n.*; pl. *pori* (-rī). In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pore: used in a few phrases: as, *porus excretorius*, an excretory pore; *porus ejaculatorius*, an ejaculatory pore.—**Porus opticus.** Same as *optic disk*. See *optic*.

porwiggle† (pōr′wig-l), *n.* [A var. of *polliwig*.] A tadpole.

That which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

pory† (pōr′i), *a.* [< *pore*[2] + *-y*[1].] Porous or porose.

The stones hereof are so light and *pory* that they will not sink when thrown into the water.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 217.

porzana (pōr-zā′nạ), *n.* [NL.] 1. An old name of the small water-rail or crake of Europe, and now a specific name of the same. See *Ortygometra*, 2, and *Crex*.—2. [*cap.*] An extensive genus of rails of the family *Rallidæ*, founded by Vieillot in 1816, having a short stout bill; the crakes. The species are numerous and of almost world-wide distribution. The common crake or short-billed

Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*).

water-rail of Europe is *Porzana porzana* or *P. maruetta*. In the United States the best-known species is *P. carolina*, the Carolina crake or rail, also called *sora*, *soree*, and *ortolan*. The small yellow crake or rail of North America is *P. noveboracensis*. The little black crake or rail of America is *P. jamaicensis*.

pos (poz), *a.* An abbreviation of *positive*. Also *poz*. [Slang.]

She shall dress me and flatter me, for I will be flattered, that 's *pos*. *Addison*, The Drummer, iii.

posada (pō-sä′dạ), *n.* [Sp., < *posar*, lodge, rest, < ML. *pausare*, put, lodge: see *pose*[2], *n.*] An inn. *Southey*.

posaune (pō-zou′ne), *n.* [G., also *bosūne*, *basūne*, *busūne*, *busīne* (= D. *bazuin* = Sw. Dan. *basun*), < OF. *buisine* = It. *buccina*, < L. *buccina*, prop. *bucina*, a trumpet: see *buccina*.] The German name of the trombone.

pose¹† (pōz), *n.* [< ME. *pose*, < AS. *geposu*, pose, catarrh, < W. *pas*, a cough. Cf. *wheeze*.] A cold in the head; catarrh.

He yeveth, and he speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the quakke or on the *pose*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

Distillations called rewmes or *poses*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

Now haue we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and *poses*.
Quoted in Forewords to *Manners and Meals* (E. E. T. S.), [XXXII. lxiv.

pose² (pōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *posed*, ppr. *posing*. [< ME. *poser*, < OF. *poser*, F. *poser*, put, place, lay, settle, lodge, etc., refl. *se poser*, put oneself in a particular attitude, = Sp. *posar*, *pausar* = Pg. *pausar*, *poisar*, *pousar* = It. *posare*, *pausare*, put, place, < ML. *pausare*, cease, cause to rest, place, < L. *pausare*, cease, < *pausa*, pause, < Gr. παῦσις, pause: see *pause*, *n.* This verb, OF. *poser*, etc., acquired the sense of L. *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place, etc., and came to be practically identified with it in use, taking all its compounds, whence E. *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, *dispose*, *propose* (and *purpose*), *repose*, *suppose*, etc., which verbs coexist in E., in some cases, with forms from the L. *ponere*, as *compound*[1], *depone*, *expone* (and *expound*), *impone*, *propone* (and *propound*), etc., with derived forms like *opponent*, *component*, *deponent*, etc., *apposition*, *composition*, *deposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put; place; set.

But XXX[ti] footes *pose*
Iche order of from other; croppe and tail
To save in setting hem is thyne advail.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

2†. To put by way of supposition or hypothesis; suppose.

I *pose* I hadde synned so and shulde now deye,
And now am sory, that so the seint spirit agulte,
Confesse me, and crye his grace god that al made.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 293.

I *pose* that thow lovedest hire biforn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 304.

Yet *pose* I that it myght amended be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

3. To lay down as a proposition; state; posit. [Recent.]

It is difficult to leave Correggio without at least *posing* the question of the difference between moralised and merely sensual art.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 280.

M. Janet, with perhaps pardonable patriotism, *poses* the new psychology as of French origin, but it is really connected with the past by many roots. *Science*, XI. 256.

4. To place in suitable or becoming position or posture; cause to assume a suitable or effective attitude: as, to *pose* a person for a portrait.

It was no unusual thing to see the living models *posed* in his [Gainsborough's] painting-room.
Geo. M. Brock-Arnold, Gainsborough, p. 55.

5. To bear; conduct. [Rare.]

Mr. Avery was a cheerful, busy, manly man, who *posed* himself among men as a companion and fellow-citizen, whose word on any subject was to go only so far as its own weight and momentum should carry it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 441.

Interchangeably posed, in *her*. See *interchangeably*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To make a supposition; put the case.—2. To assume a particular attitude or rôle; endeavor to appear or be regarded (as something else); attitudinize, literally or figuratively: as, to *pose* as a model; to *pose* as a martyr.

He . . . *posed* before her as a hero of the most sublime kind. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, vi.

These solemn attendants simply *posed*, and never moved.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 35.

pose² (pōz), *n.* [< F. *pose*, standing, attitude, posture, pose, < *poser*, put, refl. put oneself in an attitude: see *pose*[2], *v.*] 1. Attitude or position, whether taken naturally or assumed for effect: as, the *pose* of an actor; especially, the attitude in which any character is represented artistically; the position, whether of the whole person or of an individual member of the body: as, the *pose* of a statue; the *pose* of the head. In physiology the pose of a muscle is the latent period between the stimulation of a muscle-fiber and its contraction.

2. A deposit; a secret hoard. [Scotch.]

Laying by a little *pose*, even out of such earnings, to help them in their old age.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1832.

=Syn. 1. *Position*, *Attitude*, etc. See *posture*.

pose³ (pōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *posed*, ppr. *posing*. [Formerly also *poze*; < ME. *posen*, by apheresis from *apposen*, *aposen*, a corruption of *oposyn*, *opposen*: see *oppose*. The method of examination in the schools being by argument, to examine was to oppose. Hence *puzzle*.] 1†. To put questions to; interrogate closely; question; examine.

If any man rebuke them with that, they persecute him immediately, and *pose* him in their false doctrine, and make him an heretic.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 104.

She . . . *posed* him, and sifted him, to try whether he were the very Duke of York or no.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 119.

2. To puzzle, nonplus, or embarrass by a difficult question.

I still am *pos'd* about the case,
But wiser you shall judge.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 110.

A thing which would have *pos'd* Adam to name.
Donne, Satires (ed. 1819).

A sucking babe might have *posed* him.
Lamb, South-Sea House.

posé (pō-zā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *poser*, place: see *pose*[2].] In *her.*, standing still, with all the feet on the ground; statant: said of a lion, horse, or other animal used as a bearing.

posed† (pōzd), *p. a.* [< *pose*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Balanced; sedate: opposed to *flighty*.

An old settled person of a most *posed*, staid, and grave behaviour. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 19. (*Davies.*)

Poseideon (pō-sī′dē-on), *n.* [Gr. Ποσειδεών: see def.] The sixth month of the ancient Athenian year, corresponding to the latter half of our December and the first half of January.

Poseidon (pō-sī′don), *n.* [< Gr. Ποσειδών: see def.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the chief Olympians, brother of Zeus, and supreme lord of the sea, sometimes looked upon as a benignant promoter of calm and prosperous navigation, but more often as a terrible god of storm. His consort was the Nereid Amphitrite, and his attendant train

Poseidon overwhelming the giant Polybotes, for whom Ge or Gaia (on the left) makes intercession. (From a Greek red-figured vase of the 4th century B. C.)

was composed of Nereids, Tritons, and sea-monsters of every form. In art he is a majestic figure, closely approaching Zeus in type. His most constant attributes are the trident and the dolphin, with the horse, which he was reputed to have created during his contest with Athena for supremacy in Attica. The original Roman or Italic Neptune became assimilated to him.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of worms. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Snellen*, 1863. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans.

Poseidonian (pō-sī-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. Ποσειδώνιος, of Poseidon (< Ποσειδών, Poseidon), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Poseidon.

Poseidon, the great and swarthy race-god of the South, is readily enough conceived of as coming into conflict with Zeus, when immigrants arriving in the country bring with them a *Poseidonian* worship.
Gladstone, Contemporary Rev., LI. 760.

poser (pō′zėr), *n.* [< *pose*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who poses or puts questions; one who questions or interrogates closely; an examiner.

Let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*. *Bacon*, Discourse (ed. 1887).

The university [of Cambridge] . . . appointed Doctor Cranmer (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) to be the *poser*-general of all candidates in Divinity.
Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk, II. 462.

2. A question that poses or puzzles; a puzzling or difficult question or matter.

"What do you think women are good for?" "That 's a *poser*." *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 161.

posied (pō′zid), *a.* [< *posy* + *-ed*[2].] Inscribed with a posy or motto.

Some by a strip of woven hair
In *posied* lockets bribe the fair.
Gay, To a Young Lady, with some Lampreys.

posit (poz′it), *v. t.* [< L. *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, place: see *position*.] 1. To dispose, range, or place in relation to other objects.

That the principle that sets on work these organs and worketh by them is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof, thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 49.

2. To lay down as a position or principle; assume as real or conceded; present as a fact; affirm.

In *positing* pure or absolute existence as a mental datum, immediate, intuitive, and above proof, he mistakes the fact. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

When it is said that the ego *posits* itself, the meaning is that the ego becomes a fact of consciousness, which it can only become through the antithesis of the non-ego.
Chambers's Encyc.

position (pō-zish′on), *n.* [< F. *position* = Sp. *posicion* = Pg. *posição* = It. *posizione*, < L. *positio*(*n-*), a putting, position, < *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place: see *ponent*. Cf. *apposition*, *composition*, *deposition*, and the similar verbs *appose*, *compose*, *depose*, etc.: see *pose*[2].] 1. The aggregate of spatial relations of a body or figure, considered as rigid, to other such bodies or figures; the definition of the place of a thing; situation.

We have different prospects of the same thing according to our different *positions* to it. *Locke.*

The absolute *position* of the parties has been altered; the relative *position* remains unchanged.
Macaulay, War of the Succession in Spain.

Position, Wren said, is essential to the perfecting of beauty; — a fine building is lost in a dark lane; a statue should stand in the air. *Emerson*, Woman.

The exceptional miracles were those of exorcism, which occupied a very singular *position* in the early Church.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 404.

Hence — 2. Status or standing; social rank or condition: as, social *position*; a man of *position*.

Such changes as gave women not merely an advisory but an authoritative *position* on this and similar boards.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 409.

3. The act of positing or asserting; also, the assertion itself; affirmation; principle laid down.

From Gods word I'me sure you never tooke
Such damnable *positions*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

In order to be a truly eloquent or persuasive speaker, nothing is more necessary than to be a virtuous man. This was a favourite *position* among the ancient rhetoricians.
H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxiv.

4. A place occupied or to be occupied. (*a*) *Milit.*, the ground occupied by a body of troops preparatory to making or receiving an attack. (*b*) An office; a post; a situation: as, a *position* in a bank. (*c*) In *music*: (1) The disposition of the tones of a triad or other chord with reference to the lowest voice-part — the *first*, original, or fundamental position having the root of the chord in that part, the *second* position having the next or second tone of the chord there, etc., and all positions except the first being also called *inverted positions* or *inversions*. (2) The disposition of the tones of a triad or other chord with reference to their nearness to each other, *close* position having the tones so near together that an outer voice-part cannot be transposed so as to fall between two middle parts, and *open* or dispersed position being the reverse of this. See *open* and *close harmony*, under *harmony*, 2 (*d*). (3) In viol-playing, same as *shift*.

5. Posture or manner of standing, sitting, or lying; attitude: as, an uneasy *position*.

Miss Eyre, draw your chair still a little farther forward; you are yet too far back; I can not see you without disturbing my *position* in this comfortable chair, which I have no mind to do. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

6. Place; proper or appropriate place: as, his lance was in *position*; specifically (*milit.*), the proper place to make or receive an attack.

As I expected, the enemy was found in *position* on the Big Black. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 523.

7. In *arith.*, the act of assuming an approximate value for an unknown quantity, and thence determining that quantity by means of the data of a given question. A value of the unknown quantity is posited or assumed, and then, by means of the given connection between the unknown and a known quantity, from the assumed value of the unknown a value of the known is calculated. A new value of the unknown is then assumed, so as to make the error less. In the rule of *simple position*, only one assumption is made at the outset, and this is corrected by the rule of three. In the far superior rule of *double position*, two values are assumed, and the corrected value of the unknown is ascertained by the solution of a linear equation. Also called the *rule of supposition*, *rule of false*, and *rule of trial and error*.

8. In *logic*, the laying down of a proposition, generally an arbitrary supposition; also, the proposition itself. Thus, in the school disputations, the opponent would say: "*Pono* that a man says that he is lying." Then this act, as well as the proposition so advanced, is a *position*.

9. In *anc. pros.*, the situation of a vowel before two or more consonants or a double consonant, tending to retard utterance and consequently to lengthen the syllable; such combination of consonants, or the prosodic effect produced by it. A short vowel so situated is said to be *in position*, the syllable to be *long by position*, and the consonants to *make position*. A mute with succeeding liquid does not always make position, and the situation of a short vowel before such a combination, or the combination itself, is known as *weak position*.

10. In *obstet.*, the relation between the body of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother in any given presentation. There are in vertex presentations four positions, named according to the direction of the occiput, which the fetal head may occupy: (1) *first* or *left occipitocotyloid position*, in which the occiput points to the left foramen ovale — the most frequent position; (2) *second* or *right occipitocotyloid position*, in which the occiput points to the right foramen ovale; (3) *third* or *right sacro-iliac position*, in which the occiput points to the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis; (4) *fourth* or *left occipito-sacro-iliac position*, in which the occiput points to the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis. See *presentation*[1], 6. — **Absolute position, apparent position.** See the adjectives. — **Angle of position,** in *astron.*, the angle which the line joining two neighboring celestial objects makes with the hour-circle passing through that one of the two which is regarded as the principal one, and is taken as the point of reference. The angle is reckoned from the north point through the east, counter-clockwise, completely around the circumference. — **Center of position,** the same as the center of gravity and center of inertia: but when a body is viewed as composed of physical points, and the center of gravity is considered in relation to their positions, geometers designate that point the *center of position*. — **Contrariety of position.** See *contrariety*. — **Eastward position.** See *eastward*. — **Energy of position.** See *energy*, 7. — **Geographical position.** See *geographical*. — **Geometry of position.** See *geometry*. — **Guns of position.** See *gun*[1]. — **Inverted position.** See def. 4 (*c*) (1). — **Long by position.** See *long*[1]. — **Mean position.** See *mean*[3]. — **Original position,** in *music*, that disposition of the tones of a triad or chord in which the root is at the bottom: opposed to *inversion* or *inverted position*. — **Position angle.** See *angle*[3]. = **Syn. 1.** Station, spot, locality, post. — 3. Thesis, assertion, doctrine. — 5. *Attitude*, *Pose*, etc. See *posture*.

position (pō-zish′on), *v. t.* [< *position*, *n.*] To place with relation to other objects; set in a definite place.

They are always *positioned* so that they stand upon a solid angle with the "basal plane." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 348.

positional (pō-zish′on-al), *a.* [< *position* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to position; relating to or depending on position.

A strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations, and after the manner of the loadstone.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

position-finder (pō-zish′on-fīn″dėr), *n.* An arrangement of apparatus whereby a gunner may point a cannon to the exact position of an object not visible to him. In the form now used in the United States army, the region within range is accurately mapped and laid out in squares, and the elevation corresponding to each square is tabulated. Two telescopes at distant stations are electrically connected with movable bars which are so arranged over the map that the direction of each corresponds to that of its controlling telescope. When both telescopes are directed to the object the two bars cross each other over the square in which the object is, and thus the gunner, knowing the horizontal position and the range, can accurately direct his fire. Compare *range-finder*.

position-micrometer (pō-zish′on-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* A micrometer for measuring angles of position (see *angle of position*, under *position*), which are read upon a graduated circle. It has a single thread, or a pair of parallel threads, which can be revolved around the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope.

positive (poz′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *positif* (= D. *positief* = G. Sw. Dan. *positiv*), < OF. (and F.) *positif* = Sp. Pg. It. *positivo*, < L. *positivus*, settled by arbitrary appointment or agreement, positive, < *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put: see *position*.] I. *a.* 1. Laid down as a proposition; affirmed; stated; express: as, a *positive* declaration. — 2. Of an affirmative nature; possessing definite characters of its own; of a kind to excite sensation or be otherwise directly experienced; not negative. Thus, light is *positive*, darkness negative; man is *positive*, non-man negative.

To him, as to his uncle, the exercise of the mind in discussion was a *positive* pleasure. *Macaulay.*

The force of what seems a *positive* desire for an object is in many cases derived from a negative desire or aversion to some correlative pain.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 581.

3. Arbitrarily laid down; determined by declaration, enactment, or convention, and not by nature; opposed to *natural*. Thus, the phenomenon of onomatopœia shows that words are in some degree natural, and not altogether *positive*; so, *positive* law, *positive* theology. [This sense, the original one in Latin, is a translation of Greek θετικός.]

4. Imperative; laid down as a command to be followed without question or discretion: as, *positive* orders.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is *positive*, not so. . . . Although no laws but *positive* are mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*.
Hooker.

5. Unquestionable; indubitable; certain; hence, experiential.

'Tis *positive* against all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lackeys . . . were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 25.

The unity and identity of structure in an organism in which a law of action may be inferred form the condition of *positive* science.
E. Mulford, The Nation, The Foundation of Civil Order, i.

6. Confident; fully assured.

I am sometimes doubting when I might be *positive*.
Rymer.

7. Over-confident in opinion and assertion; dogmatic.

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 568.

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,
The *positive* pronounce without dismay.
Cowper, Conversation.

8†. Actually or really officiating or discharging the duties of an office.

I was, according to the Grand Signior his commandement, very courteously interteined by Peter, his *positive* prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 283.

9. Not reversed. (*a*) Greater than zero; not measured in a reversed direction: signifying the absence of such reversal. (*b*) In *photog.*, representing lights by lights and shades by shades, and not the reverse. (*c*) Being that one of two opposite kinds which is arbitrarily considered as first: as, *positive* electricity. In all these senses opposed to *negative*.

10. Not comparative. Especially, in *gram.*, signifying a quality without an inflection to indicate comparison as to the intensity of that quality.—**Positive allegation**, in *law*, an allegation made without reserve, as distinguished from an allegation made on information and belief or argumentatively.—**Positive attribute**, an attribute whose real nature is analogous to the form of a positive term.—**Positive colors.** See *color*.—**Positive crystal.** See *refraction* and *hemihedrism*.—**Positive degree**, in *gram.*, the simple value of an adjective or adverb, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution: used by antithesis to *comparative* and *superlative degree*: see *comparison*, 5.—**Positive discrepancy**, the relation between the testimony of two witnesses one of whom explicitly affirms what the other explicitly denies.—**Positive distinction**, a distinction which distinguishes two real existences: opposed to *negative distinction*, which distinguishes an existence from a non-existence.—**Positive electricity, ens, entity, evidence, eyepiece.** See the nouns.—**Positive judgment**, in *logic*, an affirmative proposition.—**Positive law**, in the philosophy of jurisprudence and legislation, the body of laws prescribed or controlling human conduct, as distinguished from laws so called which are merely generalizations of what has been observed to take place; law set as a rule to which itself requires conformity. Some have included divine law, others only human law; judicial as well as statutory law is included.—**Positive misprision, motion, organ.** See the nouns.—**Positive philosophy**, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798–1857). Its main doctrines are as follows. All speculative thought passes through three stages—the theological, the metaphysical, the positive. The theological stage is that in which living beings with free will are supposed to account for phenomena; the metaphysical is that in which unverifiable abstractions are resorted to; the positive is that which contents itself with general descriptions of phenomena. The sciences are either abstract or concrete. The abstract discover regularities, the concrete show in what manner these regularities are applicable to special cases. The abstract sciences are (1) mathematics, (2) astronomy, (3) physics, (4) chemistry, (5) biology, (6) sociology. They must be studied in this order, since each after the first rests on the preceding. Especially, sociology must be founded on biology. The development of civilization has taken place according to certain laws or regularities. The civilized community is a true organism—a Great Being—to which individuals are related somewhat as cells to an animal organism. This Great Being should be an object of worship; and this worship should be systematized after the model of the medieval church.—**Positive pleasure or pain**, a state of pleasure or pain exceeding the neutral point; a pleasure or pain which is such irrespective of comparison with other states.—**Positive pole of a voltaic pile or battery.** See *pole*[2] and *electricity*.—**Positive precision.** See *precision*.—**Positive prescription.** See *prescription*, 3 (*a*).—**Positive proof**, direct proof deducing the conclusion as a particular case of some general rule, without the use of the reductio ad absurdum, etc.—**Positive quantity**, in *alg.*, an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign*. *Positive* is here used in contradistinction to *negative*.—**Positive term**, a term not in form affected with the negative sign.—**Positive whole**, a whole which has parts: opposed to a *negative whole*, or something called a whole as being indivisible.

II. *n.* 1. That which settles by absolute appointment.

> *Positives* . . . while under precept cannot be slighted without slighting morals also.
> *Waterland*, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 37.

2. That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.

> Rating *positives* by their privatives.
> *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

3. In *gram.*, the positive degree.—4. In *photog.*, a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*. Positives are usually obtained by printing from negatives. See *negative* and *photography*.—5. Same as *positive organ*.—**Alabastrine positive.** See *alabastrine*.

positively (poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a positive manner. (*a*) Absolutely; by itself; independently of anything else; not comparatively.

> The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply.
> *Bacon.*

(*b*) Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently: thus, a thing is *positively* good when it produces happiness by its own qualities or operation: it is *negatively* good when it prevents an evil or does not produce it. (*c*) Certainly; indubitably; decidedly.

> Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord,
> Before I *positively* speak herein.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2. 25.

> So, Maria, you see your lover pursues you; *positively* you sha'n't escape. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*d*) Directly; explicitly: as, the witness testified *positively* to the fact. (*e*) Peremptorily; in positive terms; expressly.

> I would ask . . . whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness?
> *Bp. Sprat.*

> The Queen found it expedient to issue an order *positively* forbidding the torturing of state-prisoners on any pretence whatever. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

(*f*) With full confidence or assurance: as, I cannot speak *positively* in regard to the fact. (*g*) By positive electricity: as, *positively* electrified. See *electricity*.

positiveness (poz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being positive; actualness; reality of existence; not mere negation; undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

positivism (poz'i-tiv-izm), *n.* [= F. *positivisme*; as *positive* + *-ism*.] 1. Actual or absolute knowledge.

> The metaphysicians can never rest till they have taken their watch to pieces and have arrived at a happy *positivism* as to its structure.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. [*cap.*] The Positive philosophy (which see, under *positive*).

Positivist (poz'i-tiv-ist), *n.* [= F. *positiviste*; as *positive* + *-ist*.] One who maintains the doctrines of the Positive philosophy.

positivistic (poz'i-ti-vis'tik), *a.* [< *Positivist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Positivists or Positivism.

positivity (poz-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *positivité*; as *positive* + *-ity*.] Positiveness in any sense.

> There is a time, as Solomon . . . teaches us, when a fool should be answered according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit, and lest others too easily yield up their faith and reason to his imperious dictates. Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. 9.

> The property which renders a structure capable of undergoing excitatory change is expressed by relative *positivity*, the condition of discharge by relative negativity.
> *Nature*, XXXVIII. 141.

positor† (poz'i-tor), *n.* [< L. *positor*, one who lays, a builder, founder, < *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, lay: see *posit*.] A depositor. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

posture† (poz'i-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *posture* = Sp. Pg. It. *postura*, < L. *positura*, position, posture, < *ponere*, pp. *positus*, put, place: see *posit*, and cf. *posture*.] Posture.

> First he prayed, and then sung certain Psalmes, . . . resembling the Turks in the *posture* of their bodies and often prostrations. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 96.

posnet (pos'net), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *postnet*, *posenet*; < ME. *posnett*, *posnette*, *postnet*, < OF. *pocenet*, a little basin. The W. *posned*, a porringer, a round body, is appar. from E.] A small basin or porringer; also, a small vessel of fanciful form.

> The cunning man biddeth set on a *posnet*, or some pan with nayles, and seeth them, and the witch shal come in while they be in seething, and within a fewe daies after her face will be all beescratched with the nayles.
> *Gifford*, Dialogue on Witches (1603). (*Halliwell.*)

> Then skellets, pans, and *posnets* put on,
> To make them porridge without mutton.
> *Cotton's Works* (1734), p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

> A silver *posnet* to butter eggs. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

posologic (pos-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *posologique*; < *posolog-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to posology.

posological (pos-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *posologic* + *-al*.] Same as *posologic*.

posology (pō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *posologie*; < Gr. πόσος, how much, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of quantity. (*a*) A name suggested by Bentham for the science of quantity. (*b*) That part of medical science which is concerned with the doses or quantities in which medicines ought to be administered.

poss, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *push*.

posse (pos'ē), *n.* [< ML. *posse*, power, a noun use of the L. inf. *posse*, be able: see *potent* and *power*.] 1. Possibility. A thing is said to be *in posse* when it may possibly be (in familiar language, often a softened denial of existence; in philosophical language, ready to be, in germ); *in esse*, when it actually is.

> Those are but glorious dreams, and only yield him
> A happiness *in posse*, not in esse.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, I. 1.

2. A sheriff's posse comitatus (see below); in general, a body or squad of men.

> It was high noon, and the *posse* had been in saddle since dawn.
> *M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, p. 20.

Posse comitatus, the power of the county; in *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to call into service to aid and support him in the execution of the law, as in case of rescue, riot, forcible entry and occupation, etc. It includes all male persons above the age of fifteen. In Great Britain peers and clergymen are excluded by statute. The word *comitatus* is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense (see def. 2).

possede†, *v. t.* [< OF. *possedeer*, possess: see *possess*.] To possess.

> None other persone may . . . *possede* it or clayme it.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 3.

possess (pō-zes'), *v. t.* [< ME. *possessen*, < OF. *possesser*, possess, < L. *possessus*, pp. of *possidere* (> It. *possedere*, *possidere* = Sp. *poseer* = Pg. *possuir* = Pr. *possedir*, *possider* = F. *posséder*), have and hold, be master of, possess, perhaps orig. 'remain near,' < *po-*, **post-*, akin to *pro-*, before, + *sedere*, sit, dwell: see *sit*. Cf. *obsess*, *assessor*, *siege*, etc.] 1. To own; have as a belonging, property, characteristic, or attribute.

> So shall you share all that he doth *possess*,
> By having him. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3. 93.

> These *possess* wealth as sick men *possess* fevers,
> Which truller may be said to *possess* them.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

> St. Peter's can not have the magical power over us that the red and gold covers of our first picture-book *possessed*.
> *Emerson*, Domestic Life.

2. To seize; take possession of; make one's self master of.

> Let us go up at once and *possess* it; for we are well able to overcome it. Num. xiii. 30.

> Remember
> First to *possess* his books.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2. 100.

> The English marched toward the river Esk, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Esk. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To put in possession; make master or owner, whether by force or legally: with *of* before the thing, and now generally used in the passive or reflexively: as, to *possess one's self of* another's secret; to be or stand *possessed of* a certain manor.

> Sithe god hathe chose the to be his knyzt,
> And *possesside the* in thi right,
> Thone him honour with al thi myght.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

> The plate, coin, revenues, and moveables,
> Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand *possess'd*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 162.

> We here *possess*
> Thy son *of* all thy state.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 8.

> Five hundred pownd a yeare 's bequeath'd to you,
> *Of* which I here *possesse* you: all is yours.
> *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, [ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 305).

> Our debates *possessed* me so fully *of* the subject that I wrote and printed an anonymous pamphlet on it.
> *Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 118.

4. To have and hold; occupy in person; hence, to inhabit.

> Houses and fields and vineyards shall be *possessed* again in this land. Jer. xxxii. 15.

> They report a faire River and at least 30. habitations doth *possesse* this Country.
> *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 194.

5. To occupy; keep; maintain; entertain: mostly with a reflexive reference.

> In your patience *possess* ye [ye shall win, revised version] your souls. Luke xxi. 19.

> Then we [anglers] sit on cowslip-banks, hear the birds sing, and *possess* ourselves in as much quietness as these silent silver streams, which we now see glide so quietly by us. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 109.

> It is necessary to an easy and happy life to *possess* our minds in such a manner as to be always well satisfied with our own reflections. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

6. To imbue; impress: with *with* before the thing.

> It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds *with* an habitual good intention. *Addison.*

> Hence . . . it is laid down by Holt that to *possess* the people *with* an ill opinion of the government—that is, of the ministry—is a libel. *Hallam.*

7. To take possession of; fascinate; enthrall; affect or influence so intensely or thoroughly as to dominate or overpower: with *with* before the thing that fills or dominates.

> A poets brayne, *possest with* layes of loue.
> *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 56.

> Sin of self-love *possesseth* all mine eye
> And all my soul and all my every part.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxii.

> I have been touched, yea, and *possessed with* an extreme wonder at those your virtues.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 2.

> This [fancy] so *possessed* him and so shook his mind that he dared not stand at the door longer, but fled for fear the tower should come down upon him.
> *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

8. To have complete power or mastery over; dominate; control, as an evil spirit, influence, or passion: generally in the passive, with *by*, *of*, or *with*.

> They also which saw it told them by what means he that was *possessed of* the devils was healed. Luke viii. 36.

> Unless you be *possess'd with* devilish spirits,
> You cannot but forbear to murder me.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

> One of those fanatic infidels *possessed by* the devil who are sometimes permitted to predict the truth to their followers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 23.

9†. To put in possession of information; inform; tell; acquaint; persuade; convince.

> *Possess* us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
> *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 149.

> The merchants are *possess'd*
> You've been a pirate.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

> I see it don with some artifice and labour, to *possess* the people that they might amend thir present condition by his or by his Sons restorement.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Whether they were English or no, it may be doubted; yet they believe they were, for the French have so *possessed* them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 57.

10†. To attain; achieve; accomplish.

Where they in secret counsell close conspird,
How to effect so hard an enterprize,
And to *possesse* the purpose they desird.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 51.

=Syn. *Have, Possess, Hold, Own, Occupy.* *Have* is the most general of these words; it may apply to a temporary or to a permanent *possession* of a thing, to the *having* of that which is one's own or another's: as, to *have* good judgment; to *have* another's letter by mistake. *Possess* generally applies to that which is external to the possessor, or, if not external, is viewed as something to be used: as, to *possess* a library; if we say a man *possesses* hands, we mean that he *has* them to work with; to *possess* reason is to *have* it with the thought of what can be done with it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hands to control, not necessarily as one's own: as, to *hold* a fan or a dog for a lady; to *hold* a title-deed; to *hold* the stakes for a contest. To *own* is to have a good and legal title to; one may *own* that which he does not *hold* or *occupy* and cannot get into his *possession*, as a missing umbrella or a stolen horse. *Occupy* is chiefly physical: as, to *occupy* a house; one may *occupy* that which he does not *own*, as a chair, room, office, position.

Let me *have* the land
Which stretches away upon either hand.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

Frederic was succeeded by his son, Frederic William, a prince who must be allowed to have *possessed* some talents for administration. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 37.

Habitually savages individually *own* their weapons and implements, their decorations, their dresses.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 202.

Palaces which ought to be *occupied* by better men.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

possessed (pọ-zest′), *p. a.* Controlled by some evil spirit or influence; demented; mad.

He's coming, madam; but in very strange manner. He is, sure, *possessed*, madam. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 9.

Corv. The man is mad!
Corb. What's that?
Corv. He is *possessd*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 6.

possession (pọ-zesh′ọn), *n.* [< ME. *possession, possessyone, possessioun*, < OF. (and F.) *possession* = Sp. *posesion* = Pg. *possessão* = It. *possessione, possessio*, < L. *possessio(n-)*, a seizing, possession, < *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] **1.** The act of possessing, or the state of being possessed; the having, holding, or detaining of property in one's power or control; the state of owning or controlling; actual seizing or occupancy, either rightful or wrongful. One man may have the *possession* of a thing, and another may have the right of property in it.

Ministering light prepared, they set and rise;
Lest total darkness should by night regain
Her old *possession*, and extinguish life
In nature and all things. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 666.

It is ill going to law for an estate with him who is in *possession* of it, and enjoys the present profits, to feed his cause. *Dryden*, Ded. of Third Misc.

You see in their countenances they are at home, and in quiet *possession* of their present instant as it passes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

If the *possession* be severed from the property, if A. has the jus proprietatis, and B. by some unlawful means has gained *possession* of the lands, this is an injury to A. Thus . . . B. . . . hath only . . . a bare or naked *possession*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. x.

If . . . mere *possession* could confer sovereignty, they had that *possession*, and were entitled to that sovereignty.
Story, Discourse, Sept. 18, 1828.

2. In *law*, the physical control which belongs of right to unqualified ownership; the having a thing in such manner as to exclude the control of other persons; that detention of or dominion over a thing by one person which precludes others from the adverse physical occupancy of or dominion over it. In modern law the legal conception of possession is intermediate between the conception of right and that of physical occupancy, and shares something of the qualities of both; but there is great difference of view as to the precise signification and the resulting proprieties of use. In general, all are agreed that a master has possession of a thing which belongs to him but is in the hand of his servant, however far away; but a lender has not possession of a chattel in the hand of the borrower. In respect to real estate, the landlord was formerly said to have possession, and the tenant was not said to *possess* or *have possession*, but only to *be in possession*. The distinction is now more commonly expressed by saying that the tenant has actual possession (*pedis possessio*), although the legal possession may be in the landlord. The servant's or tenant's possession is legal in the sense of being lawful, but is not the legal possession in the sense in which that term is used in contrast to mere physical occupancy without any right of ownership. *Possession* is sometimes said to involve the intent to exclude others, but a man may have possession without such intent, as where he has given a thing away, and it has not been removed; or even without the consciousness of possessing, as where a thing is forgotten or supposed to be lost. In Roman law, *possession* required not only physical control, but also the animus domini. When these two elements concurred, there existed a right which was protected against everybody, including the rightful owner. If he disturbed the possession, he could not in defense to the action (interdict) brought by the possessor plead title, but he had to resort to a separate action in order to assert his right. It was not necessary in order to make this protection that the possession should be in good faith, but good faith was necessary in order to make possession ripen into title by prescription. In some modern systems of law, for example the French code, possession acquired in good faith gives an ownership of chattels.

3. The thing possessed; in the plural, goods, land, or rights owned; belongings: as, your friendship is one of my richest *possessions;* the French *possessions*.

The house of Jacob shall possess their *possessions*.
Obadiah 17.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful; for he had great *possessions*. Mat. xix. 22.

Neither your letters nor silence needs excuse; your friendship is to me an abundant *possession*, though you remember me but twice in a year. *Donne*, Letters, xii.

Hence — **4.** Property; wealth.

Fy on *possessioun*
But if a man be vertuous withal.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 14.

5. In *international law*, a country or territory held by right of conquest. *Bouvier.* — **6.** Persuasion; conviction.

I have a strong *possession* that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, i.

Whoever labours under any of these *possessions* is as unfit for conversation as a madman in Bedlam.
Swift, Conversation.

7. The state of being under the control of evil spirits or of madness; madness; lunacy: as, demoniacal *possession*.

I knew he was not in his perfect wits. . . .
How long hath this *possession* held the man?
Shak., C. of E., v. i. 44.

There are some sins so rooted, so rivetted in men, so incorporated, so consubstantiated in the soul, by habitual custom, as that those sins have contracted the nature of ancient *possessions*. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Forms of madness which were for ages supposed to result from *possession* are treated successfully in our hospitals. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, i. 375.

Actual possession, sometimes called *natural possession*, occupancy to the actual exclusion of possession by any others, except such as hold as the servants of the possessor or as representing him, and so hold without any right to detain as against him. Thus, a man is in *actual possession* of his house when he leaves it in charge of his wife or servant, but not when he leaves it in charge of a tenant having a right to retain it. — **Adverse possession.** See *adverse*. — **Chose in possession.** See *chose*². — **Constructive possession**, possession in law, sometimes called *civil* or *juridical possession*, a possession through the occupancy of others, or that possession which is imputed by the law to one who has title to a thing of which no one is in *actual possession*, as for instance wild and unoccupied land. See *seizin*. — **Delivery of juridical possession.** See *delivery*. — **Demoniacal possession.** See *demoniacal*. — **Envoi in possession**, the authority granted by a court to the presumptive heirs of an absentee, who has not been heard of for a certain period of years, to take possession of his property. — **Estate in possession**, technically, an estate so created as to vest in the owner thereof a present right of present enjoyment: referring not to the fact of the thing owned being in the owner's possession, which may or may not be the case, but to the fact that the right of present possession is an estate or title in the owner, as distinguished from an *expectant estate*. — **In possession**, said of a person in actual possession of a thing, or a thing in the actual possession of a person, as distinguished from mere ownership. Thus, when a testator gives all his possessions or everything which he may possess at death, he gives not only the things of which he may be in possession, but also his property of which others may be in possession. When used of an estate, it designates such an estate or interest as gives a right of possession, as distinguished from an expectant estate. Thus, a gift to one person to take effect after the death of another is said to vest *in possession* when the death occurs irrespective of actual taking possession. — **Juridical possession.** See *constructive possession*, above, and *delivery*. — **Naked possession**, mere possession without color of right. — **Natural possession.** Same as *actual possession*. — **To give possession**, to put into another's control or occupancy. — **To take possession**, to enter upon or to take under control or occupancy.

The Lord of Love went by
To *take possession* of his flowery throne.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 221.

Unity of possession. See *estate in joint tenancy*, under *estate*. — **Vacant possession**, a phrase used occasionally of lands not in the possession of any person. — **Writ of possession**, in *law*, a process directing a sheriff to put a person in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment. **=Syn. 1.** Ownership, occupation, tenure, control. See *possess*.

possession† (pọ-zesh′ọn), *v. t.* [< *possession, n.*] To invest with property.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth*. *Carew.*

possessional (pọ-zesh′ọn-al), *a.* [= F. *possessionnel* = Sp. *posesional;* as *possession* + *-al*.] Same as *possessive*. *Imp. Dict.*

possessionary (pọ-zesh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. **possessionarius*, < L. *possessio(n-)*, possession: see *possession*.] Relating to or implying possession. *Imp. Dict.*

possessioner† (pọ-zesh′ọn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *possessioner*, < OF. *possessionaire* = Sp. *posesionero*, < ML. **possessionarius:* see *possessionary*.] **1.** One who owns or has actual possession of a thing, or power over it; a possessor.

They were a kind of people who, having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedæmonians had conquered them. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

This term, "the *Possessioners*," was a popular circulating coinage struck in the mint of our reformer [Robert Crowley], and probably included much more than meets our ear. Every land-owner, every proprietor, was a *Possessioner*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 378.

2. A member of a religious order endowed with lands, etc., as distinguished from those orders whose members lived entirely by alms; a member of one of the orders possessing lands and revenues; a beneficed clergyman.

Ne ther it nedeth nat for to be geve,
As to *possessioners*, that mowen lyve,
Thanked be God, in wele and habundaunce.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 14.

Thise *possessioneres* preche. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 144.

possessive (pọ-zes′iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *possessif* = Sp. *posesivo* = Pg. It. *possessivo*, < L. *possessivus*, possessive (in gram.), < *possessus*, pp. of *possidere*, possess: see *possess*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or denoting possession; expressing possession: as in a *lady's* dress, *their* house, a mere notion of *John's*.

What mean these liv'ries and *possessive* keys?
What mean these bargains, and these needless sales?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

Possessive case, in *gram.*, the genitive case, or the case of nouns, pronouns, etc., which expresses possession and other kindred and derived relations.

The supposition that the apostrophe 's as a mark of the *possessive case* is a segment of his, a question which has been lately revived, is here denied.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Possessive pronoun, a derivative adjective formed from a personal pronoun, and denoting possession or property, as in *my* book *your* hand.

II. *n.* **1.** A pronoun or other word denoting possession. — **2.** The possessive case.

Their and theirs are the *possessives* likewise of they, when they is the plural of it, and are therefore applied to things. *Johnson*, English Grammar.

possessively (pọ-zes′iv-li), *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

possessor (pọ-zes′ọr), *n.* [Formerly *possessour;* < F. *possesseur* = Sp. *posesor* = Pg. *possessor* = It. *possessore*, < L. *possessor*, possessor, < *possidere*, pp. *possessus*, possess: see *possess*.] One who possesses; one who has or enjoys anything; one who owns; one who holds, occupies, or controls any species of property, real or personal.

Whereby great riches, gathered manie a day,
She in short space did often bring to nought,
And their *possessours* often did dismay.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 29.

And yet he lived as chearfully and contentedly, by the faith he had in God's goodness, as if he had been *possessor* of the whole world. *Sharp*, Works, V. iv.

Riches are the instruments of serving the purposes of heaven or hell, according to the disposition of the *possessor*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 466.

Bona-fide possessor. See *bona fide*. **=Syn.** Owner, proprietor, holder, master, lord.

possessory (pọ-zes′ọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *possessoire* = Sp. *posesorio* = Pg. It. *possessorio*, < LL. *possessorius*, possessory, < L. *possessor*, a possessor: see *possessor*.] **1.** Pertaining to possession.

A *possessory* feeling in the heart. *Chalmers.*

But it will be based upon fear, and, among lower animals, inherited habit, rather than upon any sense of *possessory* right. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 134.

2. Having possession: as, a *possessory* lord.

Absolute equality among nations is established, and their commercial rights are to be held the same as those of the *possessory* government. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 125.

3. In *law*, arising from possession: as, a *possessory* interest.

The motive of the guardian must not be tainted by a selfish greed to get the land which the ward held by *possessory* right. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 438.

Possessory action, an action to determine the right of possession, as distinguished from one to determine the title to the thing. See *petitory*.

If a *possessory action* be brought within six months after the avoidance, the patron shall (notwithstanding such usurpation and institution) recover that very presentation which gives back to him the seisin of the advowson. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

Possessory judgment, in *Scots law*, a judgment which entitles a person who has been in uninterrupted possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right shall be decided at law.

Either touching *possessory judgments* of ecclesiastical livings, or concerning nominations thereunto.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 6.

posset (pos′et), *n.* [< ME. *posset, possett, possyt* (cf. F. *posset, possette*, < E. †); perhaps < Ir. *pusaid*, a posset; cf. W. *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, < *posiaw*, gather, heap. The L. *poseo*,

a drink of mingled vinegar and water, is prob. not concerned.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor, formerly much in favor both as a luxury and as medicine.

I have drugg'd their *possets*,
That death and nature do contend about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 6.

After supper to dancing and singing till about twelve at night; and then we had a good sack *possett* for them, and an excellent cake. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 6, 1667.

Having had several violent fits of an ague, recourse was had to . . . drinking carduus *posset*, then going to bed and sweating. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1682.

Posset is an excellent mixture of hot ale, milk, sugar, spices, and sippets or dice of bread or oat cake, almost if not quite universal for supper on Christmas eve.
L. Jewitt, Ceramic Art of Gr. Britain (first ed.), I. 108.

posset† (pos'et), *v. t.* [< *posset*, *n.*] To curdle; coagulate. [Rare.]

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 68.

posset-ale (pos'et-āl), *n.* Posset made with ale, used in medicine in the seventeenth century.

posset-cup (pos'et-kup), *n.* A large bowl or

Posset-cup.

porringer, often having a cover, used for containing posset.

posset-pot (pos'et-pot), *n.* Same as *posset-cup*.

possett, *n.* A Middle English form of *posset*.

posshet, *v.* A Middle English form of *push*.

Possibilist (pos'i-bil-ist), *n.* [< F. *possibiliste* = Sp. *Posibilista*; as L. *possibilis*, possible, + *-ist*.] 1. A member of a Spanish political party which aims at the establishment of a republic by constitutional means.

Thus Castelar and his followers constitute what is called the *Possibilist* party, which, although numbering few partisans among the people, yet comprises several distinguished and upright individuals.
Fortnightly Rev., XXXIX. 115.

2. A member of a modern socialistic faction in France.

possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *possibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *possibilitee*, *possybilite*, < OF. *possibilite*, F. *possibilité* = Sp. *posibilidad* = Pg. *possibilidade* = It. *possibilità*, < LL. *possibilita(t-)s*, possibility, < L. *possibilis*, possible: see *possible*.] 1. The mode of that which is possible; the fact of being possible.

There is no let but that, as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the stile of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error.
Hooker.

It is pleasant to see great works in their seminal state, pregnant with latent *possibilities* of excellence. *Johnson.*

He looked so virtuous that he might commit any crime and no one would believe in the *possibility* of his guilt.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

2. A thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while yet he lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*, and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection. *South.*

Never country had such a fortune, as men call fortune, as this, in its geography, its history, and in its majestic *possibilities*. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

3. Specifically, in *law*, a chance or expectation; an uncertain thing which may or may not happen. It is *near* or *ordinary*, as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another; or *remote* or *extraordinary*, as where it is limited to a man provided he shall be married to a certain woman, and then that she shall die, and he be married to another. *Wharton.*—**Logical possibility.** See *logical.*—**Permanent possibility.** See *permanent.*—**Physical possibility**, compatibility with the laws of nature.—**Possibility of issue extinct**, a term, formerly of some importance in the law of real property, used to designate the effect of the age of a woman under a gift conditioned on having issue. The highest authorities in medical jurisprudence sustain the proposition that a woman beyond the age of fifty-five has, in the legal sense, no possibility of issue. Extinction of possibility may be inferred at an earlier age, varying with the evidence as to the length of married life and the condition of health.—**Practical possibility**, capability of being realized by means within the power of the persons considered.—**Real possibility**, indeterminateness in things as to the future happening or non-happening of something which lies within the power of a free agent.

possible (pos'i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *possible*, *possybylle*, < OF. (and F.) *possible* = Sp. *posible* = Pg. *possivel* = It. *possibile*, *possevole*, < L. *possibilis*, possible, < *posse*, be able: see *power*.] That may be; not known not to be true; not known not to be true in some hypothetical state of information. The only kind of object which in strict propriety of language can be called *possible* is the truth of a proposition; and when a kind of *thing* is said to be *possible*, this is to be regarded as an elliptical expression, meaning that it is of such a general description that we do not know it does not exist. So an event or act is said to be *possible*, meaning that one would not know that it would not come to pass. But it is incorrect to use *possible* meaning *practicable*; *possible* is what may be, not what can be. A proposition is *logically possible*, if it would not be known not to be true by a person who should know nothing but the principles of logic and the meanings of words; *physically possible*, if it would not be known not to be true by one who should know all the laws of nature, but none of the particular facts; *practically possible*, if it were not known not to be about to be accomplished to one who should know what was in the power of the persons concerned, but not their dispositions, etc.

Desire things *possible*,
Thou foolish young man; nourish not a hope
Will hale thy heart out. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 2.

I take it those things are to be held *possible* which may be done by some person, though not by every one.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 118.

In such an age, it is *possible* some great genius may arise, to equal any of the ancients; abating only for the language. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Is it *possible* that, when the necessities of life are supplied, a man would flatter to be rich!
Steele, Tatler, No. 251.

The marvellous is so fascinating that nine persons in ten, if once persuaded that a thing is *possible*, are eager to believe it probable, and at last cunning in convincing themselves that it is proven.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

Possible intellect. See *intellect*, 1.—**Syn.** *Possible*, *Practicable*. See *practicable*.

possibly (pos'i-bli), *adv.* 1. In a possible manner; by any power, moral or physical, really existing; by possibility.—2. Perhaps; perchance.

possum (pos'um), *n.* [Formerly also *possoune*, *possowne*, etc.; by apheresis from *opossum*.] Same as *opossum*. [Colloq.]

Amongst the Beasts in Virginia there are two kinds most strange. One of them is the Female *Possowne*, which hath a bag under her belly, out of which she will let forth her young ones, and take them in again at her pleasure.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

To play possum, to act possum, to feign; dissemble: in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death on the approach or attack of an enemy, and may allow itself to be tormented to death without showing a sign of life.

possum (pos'um), *v. i.* [< *possum*, *n.*] To play possum; feign death. [Colloq.]

When disturbed they [certain beetles] drop to the ground . . . after *possuming* awhile.
Insect Life, Jan., 1889, p. 220.

possum-oak (pos'um-ōk), *n.* Same as *water-oak*.

post[1] (pōst), *n.* [< ME. *post*, < AS. *post*, a post, stake, = OFries. *post* = D. MLG. *post*, post (of a door), = OHG. *pfosto*, MHG. *pfoste*, G. *pfoste* = Sw. Dan. *post*, a post, = OF. *poste*, *poust* (dim. *posteau*, F. *poteau*) = Sp. Pg. *poste*, < L. *postis*, a post, door-post (ML. a post, beam, rod, pole), also a door; prob. < *postus*, contr. of *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put, set: see *posit*, *position*. Cf. *post*[2].] 1. A piece of timber, metal (solid or built up), or other solid substance, of considerable size, set upright, and intended as a support to a weight or structure resting upon it, or as a firm point of attachment for something: as, the *posts* of a door or of a gate; a king-*post*, queen-*post*, truss-*post*, bed-*post*; iron *posts* supporting the floor of a building; a hitching-*post*, etc.

And Samson . . . took the doors of the gate of the city, and the two *posts*, and went away with them, bar and all.
Judges xvi. 3.

Through the glass the clothes-line *posts*
Looked in like tall and sheeted ghosts.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Specifically—(*a*†) A piece of timber set in any position; a beam.

Use all possible diligence in well vpholdynge and fortytynge the cane with arches of waules trauersed with stronge *postes* of tymber after the maner of framed beames, susteyned with grose and stronge pyles made of good and stronge tymber of oke or other great trees.
R. Eden, tr. of Biringuccio's Pyrotechnia (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 359).

(*b*†) An upright piece of timber upon which proclamations were fixed; also, an upright piece of timber used for keeping a score when marked with chalk or notches.

I from my mistress come to you in post;
If I return, I shall be *post* indeed,
For she will score your fault upon my pate.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 64.

(*c*†) A staff.

A *post* in hand he bare of mighty pyne, and therewithall He felt his way, and led his sheepe. *Phaer*, Æneid, iii.

(*d*) In *violin-making*. See *sound-post*.

2. In *coal-mining*: (*a*) A pillar or wall of coal left to support the roof of the mine. (*b*) Fine-grained sandstone, such as often occurs forming a part of the coal-measures.—3. The stern-post of a vessel.

The queene's majestie commanded her bargemen to row round her, and viewed her from *post* to stemme.
Observations of Sir R. Hawkins, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

4†. Figuratively, a prop; a support.

I thenke, . . . sith Love of his godenesse
Hath the converted oute of wikkydnesse,
That thou shalt ben the beste *post*, I leeve,
Of alle his lay, and moost his foes to greve.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1000.

5. In *paper-manuf.*, a pile of 144 sheets of hand-made paper fresh from the mold, arranged alternately with pieces of felt, ready to be placed in the screw-press; a felt-post. When the felts are removed, the pile of paper sheets is termed a *white post*.—6. [< *post*[1], *v.*, 4.] The state of being posted as rejected in a college examination in the University of Cambridge, England.—**Arm-post**, in *furniture-making*, a small upright member supporting the arm of a sofa, or of an arm-chair, at the end furthest from the back.—**Deaf as a post.** See *deaf*.—**False post**, a piece of timber fixed on the after part of the stern-post of a vessel, to make good a deficiency in it.—**From pillar to post.** See *pillar*.—**Knight of the post**†. See *knight*.—**Middle post**, in *carp.*, a king-post.—**Pendent post.** See *pendent*.—**Phenix post**, a trade-name for a wrought-iron column or post formed of rolled plates riveted together at the edges: largely used in the elevated railways of New York.—**Post and paling**, a close wooden fence, constructed of posts fixed in the ground and having pales nailed between them.—**Post and pane, post and petrail**, phrases noting a system of construction consisting of timber framings filled in with panels of brick or lath and plaster.—**Post and railing**, a kind of open wooden fence for the protection of young quickset hedges, consisting mainly of posts and rails.—**Post and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Principal post.** See *principal*.—**Side post**, in *arch.*, one of a pair of truss-posts set each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, as a support to the principal rafters and to suspend the tie-beam below. Two or three pairs of side posts are sometimes used in roofs of extended span: such posts are called *primary* and *secondary side posts*.—**To kiss the post**†. See *kiss*.

post[1] (pōst), *v. t.* [< *post*[1], *n.*] 1. To fix to a post; nail or otherwise fasten up in a public place, as a notice or an advertisement: as, to *post* a bill; to *post* a notice.

The attempts of which sort of man I can liken to nothing so properly as to those pretences to infallible cures which we daily see *posted* in every corner of the streets.
South, Sermons, III. vi.

2. To bring before the public notice by means of a placard fastened up in some public place; placard: as, to *post* one for nomination; hence, to expose to reproach by overt declaration: brand; stigmatize: as, to *post* a man as a coward.

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not at four to meet me. *Granville.*

3. To raise to the rank of post-captain; make a post-captain of. [Great Britain.]

Whispers were afloat which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*.
Marryat, Peter Simple, lv. (*Davies.*)

4. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, England, to placard as rejected in a college examination.

Should a man be *posted* twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 100.

5. To placard with handbills; fix notices upon.

He had the whole printed in great black letters on a staring broadsheet, and he caused the walls to be *posted* with it. *Dickens*, Hard Times, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** To placard, advertise, announce, blaze abroad.

post[2] (pōst), *n.* [(*a*) < F. *poste*, m., a post, station, guard-house, employment, situation, military post, naval station, = Pg. *posto* = It. *posto*, station, post (> D. *post* = G. *posten* = Sw. Dan. *post*), < ML. **postus*, m., a station. (*b*) < F. *poste*, f., a post (establishment for post-horses), post (manner of traveling), stage, post-house, post-office, post-boy, mail-carrier, mail, also a military post, = Sp. Pg. It. *posta* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *post*), post, post-office, mail, etc., < ML. *posta*, f., a station, a fixed place on a road, < L. *postus*, contr. of *positus*, pp. of *ponere*, put, place, set, fix: see *posit*, *position*, and cf. *post*[1].] 1. A fixed point or place; the place where some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied: as, a *post* of observation;

a sentry at his *post;* specifically, the place where a body of troops is stationed; a military station.

The waters rise everywhere upon the surface of the earth; which new *post* when they had once seized on they would never quit. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

The squadrons among which Regulus rode showed the greatest activity in retreating before the French, and were dislodged from one *post* and another which they occupied with perfect alacrity on their part.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxii.

Uncle Venner, who had studied the world at street-corners, and at other *posts* equally well adapted for just observation, was as ready to give out his wisdom as a town-pump to give water. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. The occupants, collectively, of a military station; a garrison.—3. Hence, a subdivision of the organization of veteran soldiers and sailors called the *Grand Army of the Republic* (which see, under *republic*).—4. An office or employment; a position of service, trust, or emolument; an appointment; a position.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The *post* of honour is a private station.
Addison, Cato, iv. 4.

Unpaid, untrammelled, with a sweet disdain
Refusing *posts* men grovel to attain.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

5. One of a series of fixed stations, as on a given route or line of travel.

Thence with all convenient speed to Rome, . . .
With memorandum book for ev'ry town
And ev'ry *post*. *Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 374.

And there thro' twenty *posts* of telegraph
They flash'd a saucy message to and fro
Between the mimic stations.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

6. One who travels through fixed stations on a given route, to carry messages, letters, papers, etc.; a postman; hence, in general, a messenger.

What good news hast thou brought me, gentle *post?*
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

He was also dispatching a *Post* lately for Spain; and the *Post* having received his Packet, and kissed his Hands, he called him back. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 3.

7†. A post-horse.

I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility; I have foundered nine score and odd *posts*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 40.

8. An established system for the conveyance of letters, especially a governmental system; the mail; the transmission of all the letters conveyed for the public at one time from one place to another; also, a post-office.

He chides the tardiness of ev'ry *post*,
Panta to be told of battles won or lost.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 475.

9†. Haste; speed. Compare *post-haste*.

As Ferardo went in *post*, so hee retourned in hast.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 73.

10. A size of writing-paper varying in dimensions from $22\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $19 \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and in weight from 25 to 7 pounds per ream: so called because its original water-mark was a postman's horn. *E. H. Knight.*—11†. An old game of cards, in which the hands consisted of three cards, that one being the best which contained the highest pair royal, or, if none contained a pair royal, the highest pair. *Nares.* Also called *post and pair*, and *pink*.—**Advance posts**, positions in front of an army, occupied by detachments of troops for the purpose of keeping a watch upon the enemy's movements, to learn his position and strength, and, in case of an advance, to hold him in check until the main body is prepared for his attack.—**Parcels post.** See *parcel*.—**Penny post**, a post or postal establishment which conveys letters, etc., for a penny. The original penny post was set up in London about 1680 by William Dockwra and Robert Murray, for the conveyance to all parts of the city of London and suburbs of letters, and packets weighing less than a pound, for the sum of one penny each. In course of time, this and all other posts throughout the country having been assumed by the government, a uniform rate of one penny per half-ounce for all places within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was ordained by Parliament, August 17th, 1839, to take effect January 10th, 1840. This rate continued till 1871, when the minimum weight was increased to one ounce, which is now carried for one penny—there being reduced rates for larger weights.—**Post adjutant.** See *adjutant*.—**Post and pair**†. See def. 11.

If you cannot agree upon the game, to *post and paire*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

At *Post and Paire*, or Slam, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want wherwith says nay.
Herrick, Upon Tuck.

Post folio. See *folio*, 4.—**Post fund.** See *fund*1.—**Post surgeon.** See *surgeon*.

post2 (pōst), *v.* [= D. *posteren* = G. *postieren* = Sw. *postera* = Dan. *postere*, < F. *poster* = Sp. *a-postar*, wager, = Pg. *postar* = It. *postare*, station, post; from the noun: see *post*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To station; place.

I had *posted* myself at his door the whole morning.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxx.

To discharge cannon against an army in which a king is known to be *posted* is to approach pretty near to regicide.
Macaulay.

2. To place in the post-office; transmit by post.

Mrs. Fairfax had just written a letter which was waiting to be *posted;* so I put on my bonnet and cloak and volunteered to carry it to Hay.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

3. To send or convey by or as by means of post-horses.

The swiftest harts have *posted* you by land;
And winds of all the corners kiss'd your sails,
To make your vessel nimble.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 27.

4. In *bookkeeping*, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; make the requisite entries in, as a ledger, for showing a true state of affairs: often followed by *up*.—5. To supply with information up to date; put in possession of needed intelligence; inform; communicate facts to: as, to be *posted* in history. [Colloq.]—**To post off**†, to put off carelessly; thrust aside.

Thinking that of intention to delude him, they *posted* the matter *off* so often. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

I have not stopp'd mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted off* their suits with slow delays.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 40.

=Syn. 1. To set, put, establish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To travel with post-horses; hence, to travel rapidly; travel with speed; hasten away.

Thou must *post* to Nottingham,
As fast as thou can dree.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 313).

Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrise or foure times a day), we *posted* from morning till night. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 65.

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest.
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

2. In the *manège*, to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting. *Imp. Dict.*

post2 (pōst), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *post*2, *n.*] With post-horses; as a post; by post; hence, with speed; hastily: as, to ride *post;* to journey *post*.

I am a knight that took my journey *post*
Northward from London.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

Send him *post* on errands
A thousand miles. *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

A journey of seventy miles to be taken *post* by you, at your age, alone, unattended!
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxviii.

Post alone†, quite alone. *Davies*

Her self left also she deemed
Post alone, and sonly from wounted coompanye singled.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 492.

To talk post†, to speak hastily.

'Twere no good manners to speak hastily to a gentlewoman, to *talk post* (as they say) to his mistress.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

post2 (pōst), *a.* [< *post*2, *adv.*] Hasty; hurried.

What should this fellow be, i' the name of Heaven,
That comes with such *post* business?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 6.

post3† (pōst), *p. a.* [For *posted*, pp. of *post*2, *v.* Cf. F. *aposter*, place for a bad purpose (= Sp. Pg. *apostar*, post, = It. *apostare*, lie in ambush), < *à* (< L. *ad*, to) + *poster*, station: see *post*2, *v.*] Suborned; hired to do what is wrong.

These men, in blacking the lives and actions of the reformers, . . . partly suborned other *post* men to write their legends.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. I. 2 b. (*Latham.*)

post4†, *n.* See *poust*.

post5 (pōst), *adv.* and *prep.* [L., *post*, adv., behind, back, backward, after, afterward; prep., behind, after.] A Latin adverb and preposition, meaning 'behind,' 'after,' 'afterward,' 'since,' etc. It occurs in many Latin phrases sometimes used in English, and is also very common as a prefix. See *post-*.—**Post hoc, ergo propter hoc**, after this, therefore on account of this; B follows A, therefore it is the effect of A: the formula of a fallacy noticed especially by the Arabian physicians, into which there was in medicine a particular tendency to fall, on account of the old objections to making experiments.

post-. [L. *post-*, prefix, *post*, adv. and prep., after, etc.: see *post*5.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'behind' or 'after.' It occurs in some compounds of Latin formation, and is freely used as an English prefix: opposed to *ante-* and to *pre-*. See *ante-* and *pre-*.

postabdomen (pōst-ab-dō'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *abdomen*, abdomen.] A posterior abdominal part of the body in any way distinguished, as in an insect or a crustacean; in mollusks, the postanal part or region of the body; in aseidians, the prolongation of the abdomen beyond the alimentary canal. The tail of a scorpion, or the telson of a king-crab, is a *postabdomen*. See cut under *Pelipalpi*.

postabdominal (pōst-ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* [< *postabdomen* (*-min-*) + *-al* (cf. *abdominal*).] Forming or formed by a postabdomen; situated behind the abdomen proper; pertaining to the postabdomen.

postable† (pōs'ta-bl), *a.* [< *post*2, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being posted or carried. [Rare.]

postacetabular (pōst-as-e-tab'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone: see *acetabular*, *acetabulum*, 2.] Situated behind the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone.

post-act (pōst'akt), *n.* An after-act; an act done after a particular time.

post-adjutant (pōst-aj'ö-tant), *n.* See *adjutant*.

postage (pōs'tāj), *n.* [< *post*2, *n.*, + *-age*.] 1†. The act of posting or going by post; hence, passage; journey.

The transient and skin-deep pleasures that we fondly smack after in this *postage* of life in this world.
Feltham, Resolves, p. 277.

2. The rate or charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post.

"Never mind the *postage*, but write every day, you dear darling!" said the impetuous and woolly-headed, but generous and affectionate Miss Swartz.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, i.

Postage currency. See *currency*.

postage-stamp (pōs'tāj-stamp), *n.* An official mark or stamp, either affixed to or embossed on letters, etc., sent through the mails, as evidence of the prepayment of postage. Also called *post-stamp*. See *stamp*.

postal (pōs'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *postal* = Pg. *postal* = It. *postale;* as *post*2, *n.*, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the post or mails; belonging or pertaining to a mail service: as, *postal* arrangements; *postal* regulations; *postal* service.—**Postal car**, a railroad-car especially designed for carrying mail.—**Postal card**, a stamped official blank provided by postal authorities for the writing and mailing of short messages at a less rate of postage than that required for ordinary letters. Called *post-cards* in the United Kingdom.—**Postal note**, in the postal system of the United States, a note which, on the payment of a small fee, is issued by a postmaster at one office, requiring the postmaster of any other money-order office to pay to the bearer a designated sum, less than five dollars, which the purchaser or remitter has deposited at the issuing office. Also called *post-note*.—**Postal order**, in the United Kingdom, a note or order, similar to the postal note of the United States, but differing from this in being issued only for a fixed amount, which is printed on the order.—**Postal tube**, a tubular case, made of strawboard or millboard, used for the transmission through the mails of any article requiring to be rolled up.—**Universal Postal Union**, the single territory and administration for purposes of international postal communication formed by the countries and colonies which have become parties to the postal convention of Bern in 1874, extended by the congress of Paris in 1878.

II. *n.* A postal card or postal order. [Colloq.]

postament (pōs'ta-ment), *n.* [= G. Sw. Dan. *postament*, < NL. *postamentum*, postament, < L. *postis*, post: see *post*1.] A foot or pedestal, as for an ornamental vase; also, a mounting for a bas-relief, large cameo, or the like, showing moldings in a sort of frame around the principal piece. [Rare.]

postanal (pōst-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Situated behind the anus.

post-angel (pōst'ān'jel), *n.* An angelic messenger. [Rare.]

Let a *post-angel* start with thee,
And thou the goal of earth shalt reach as soon as he.
Cowley, Hymn to Light.

post-apostolic (pōst-ap-ŏs-tol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + LL. *apostolus*, apostle: see *apostolic*.] Subsequent to the era of the apostles.

postarytenoid (pōst-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *arytenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the arytenoid; of or pertaining to the postarytenoideus.

II. *n.* The postarytenoideus.

postarytenoideus (pōst-ar'i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *postarytenoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *postarytenoid*.] The posterior crico-arytenoid muscle.

postauditory (pōst-â'di-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *auditory*.] In *anat.*, situated behind the auditory nerve or chamber: opposed to *preauditory*.—**Postauditory processes**, in *ichth.*, processes situated behind the auditory chamber. See cut under *Squatina*.

postaxial (pōst-ak'si-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Of or pertaining to, or situated upon, that side of the axis of either fore

or hind limb of a vertebrate which is posterior when the limb is extended at a right angle to the long axis of the body: opposed to *preaxial*.

post-bag (pōst'bag), *n.* A bag for carrying mail-matter; a mail-bag.

post-bill (pōst'bil), *n.* 1. Same as *bank post-bill* (which see, under *bill*[3]).—2. A way-bill of the letters despatched from a post-office. [Great Britain.]

post-bird (pōst'bėrd), *n.* The spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*: so called from its habit of perching on posts.

post-book (pōst'bůk), *n.* A book containing the regulations of a post-service.

> I pulled out the *postbook*, and began to read with great vociferation the article which orders that the traveller who comes first shall be first served.
> *Smollett*, Travels (ed. 1766), I. 137.

post-box[1] (pōst'boks), *n.* In *mach.*, a shafting-box attached to a post instead of to a hanging or standing pedestal.

post-box[2] (pōst'boks), *n.* A mail-box.

postboy (pōst'boi), *n.* A boy who rides post; a boy or man who carries mail; the driver of a post-chaise; a postilion.

postbrachial (pōst-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *brachium*, upper arm: see *brachial*.] In *human anat.*, situated upon the back of the brachium, or upper arm: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented by the divisions of the triceps. *Coues*, 1887.

postbranchial (pōst-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *branchiæ*, gills: see *branchial*.] Placed behind the gills; posterior to any one gill: opposed to *prebranchial*. *Micros. Sci.*, XXIX. 179.

post-butt (pōst'but), *n.* A block of stone or wood sunk in the ground as a support for a fence-post.

post-calcaneal (pōst-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *calcaneum* + *-al*.] Situated behind the calcaneum: noting a lobe of the interfemoral membrane of the *Chiroptera*.

post-canonical (pōst-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* Of later date than the canon; written after the close of the canon of Scripture.

post-captain (pōst'kap'tăn), *n.* See *captain*, 1 (*b*).

post-card (pōst'kärd), *n.* Same as *postal card* (which see, under *postal*). [Great Britain.]

post-carochet, *n.* A post-chaise.

> And, being to travel, he sticks not to lay
> His *post-caroches* still upon his way.
> *Drayton*, Moon-Calf.

postcava (pōst-kā'vă), *n.*; pl. *postcavæ* (-vē). The inferior vena cava; the caval vein which is below in man, and behind or posterior in other animals: opposed to *præcava*.

postcaval (pōst-kā'val), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or constituting the postcava.

II. *n.* The postcava, or postcaval vein.

post-cedar (pōst'sē'dăr), *n.* See *incense-cedar*.

postcephalic (pōst-se-fal'ik or pōst-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] Situated behind the head; more specifically, in myriapods, situated behind the cephalic segment: as, a *postcephalic* segment of the body.

postcerviciplex (pōst-sėr'vi-si-pleks), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *plexus*, q. v.: see *cerviciplex*.] The posterior cervical plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues.*

post-chaise (pōst'shāz), *n.* A chaise or carriage let for hire for conveying travelers from one station to another.

> A heroine in a hack *post-chaise* is such a blow upon sentiment as no attempt at grandeur or pathos can withstand.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xxix.

post-chaise (pōst'shāz), *v. i.* [< *post-chaise*, *n.*] To travel by post-chaise. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xv.

post-chariot (pōst'char'i-ot), *n.* A post-chaise. *Thackeray*, English Humorists, Steele.

postclassic (pōst-klas'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *classicus*, classic: see *classic*.] Same as *post-classical*.

postclassical (pōst-klas'i-kal), *a.* [As *post-classic* + *-al*.] Occurring or existing after the times of those Greek and Latin writers who take rank as classical, and previous to the literature classified as medieval: as, the *postclassical* poets.

postclavicle (pōst-klav'i-kl), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle: see *clavicle*.] In *ichth.*, a posterior element of the scapular arch of some fishes, which, like the supraclavicle and interclavicle, is variously homologized by different writers.

postclavicular (pōst-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *post-clavicle*, after *clavicular*.] Of or pertaining to the postclavicle.

postclitellian (pōst-kli-tel'i-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v., + *-ian*.] Having the ducts of the testes opening behind, and not before or in, the clitellum, as certain earthworms.

post-coach (pōst'kōch), *n.* Same as *post-chaise*.

postcommunicant (pōst-kọ-mū'ni-kant), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicant*.] Communicating behind: said of the posterior communicating artery of the circle of Willis, at the base of the brain.

post-communion (pōst-kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The part of the liturgy or eucharistic office which succeeds the act of communion.—2. A collect or prayer, or one of several prayers, said after communion.

II. *a.* In *liturgics*, succeeding or following the act of communion; also, used after communion: as, a *post-communion* collect; the *post-communion* veil.

postcostal (pōst-kos'tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *costalis*, costal: see *costal*.] Placed next behind the costal nervure or vein of the wing, as a nervure of some insects' wings.—**Postcostal cellules or areolets**, a name given by some of the older authors to one or more cells in the costal area exterior to the stigma: they are now generally known as the *marginal* or *radial cells*.—**Postcostal vein or nervure**, the second main longitudinal vein immediately behind the costal vein: it is generally called the *subcostal vein* or *cubitus*.

postcoxal (pōst-kok'sal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *coxa*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *entom.*, situated behind the coxæ, or coxal cavities.

postcruciate (pōst-krō'shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, also tormented: see *cruciate*[1], 2.] Posterior to the cruciate fissure of the cerebrum. *Alien. and Neurol.* (trans.), VI. 9.

postcubital (pōst-kū'bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *cubitus*, forearm: see *cubital*.] Situated upon the back of the forearm: specifically noting a group or set of cubital muscles. *Coues.*

postdate (pōst'dāt), *n.* [= F. *postdate* = Pg. *posdata*; as *post-* + *date*[1].] A date put on a document later than the actual date on which it was written.

postdate (pōst-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postdated*, ppr. *postdating*. [= F. *postdater* = Pg. *posdatar*; from the noun: see *postdate*, *n.*] 1. To affix a later date to than the real one: as, to *postdate* a contract (that is, to date it as if, for instance, it were made six months later than the actual date).—2. To date afterward; give a previous date to. *South.* [Rare.]

post-day (pōst'dā), *n.* A day on which the post or mail arrives or departs.

postdiastolic (pōst-dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation: see *diastolic*.] After the diastole: said infelicitously of a cardiac murmur occurring at the beginning of the diastole.

postdicrotic (pōst-di-krot'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *dicrotic*, q. v.] Coming after the dicrotic wave: said of a secondary wave indicated in the sphygmograms of some pulses.

postdiluvial (pōst-di-lū'vi-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvial*.] Existing or occurring after the deluge.

postdiluvian (pōst-di-lū'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *postdiluvien* = Sp. *postdiluviano* = Pg. *posdiluviano* = It. *postdiluviano*, *posdiluviano*, < L. *post*, after, + *diluvium*, deluge: see *diluvian*.] I. *a.* Same as *postdiluvial*.

> But this was very obscurely discovered as yet, as sometimes by dreams and visions, till the *postdiluvian* and more prophetic days. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 15.

II. *n.* One who has lived since the deluge.

> Methusalem might be half an hour in telling what o'clock it was; but as for us *post-diluvians*, we ought to do everything in haste. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 264.

post-disseizin (pōst-dis-sē'zin), *n.* In *law*, a subsequent disseizin; also, a writ that lay for him who, having recovered lands or tenements by force of novel disseizin, was again disseized by the former disseizor. *Wharton.*

post-disseizor (pōst-dis-sē'zọr), *n.* A person who disseizes another of lands which he had before recovered of the same person.

postdorsulum (pōst-dôr'sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *postdorsula* (-lă). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *dorsulum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the metascutum, or scutum of the metathorax. *Kirby.*

post-drill (pōst'dril), *n.* A drill supported on a standard; a lever-drill or pillar-drill. *E. H. Knight.*

post-driver (pōst'drī'vėr), *n.* A bird, the stake-driver.

postet, *n.* See *poust*.

postea (pōs'tē-ă), *n.* [So called from the first word in the orig. (Latin) form of the return: namely, L. *postea*, after this, < *post*, after, + *eā*, abl. fem. of *is*, fem. *ea*, this.] In *law*, entry upon the record of a court, stating the proceedings at the trial. The name was derived from the usual beginning of the entry, which signified that, issue having been joined, afterward (*postea*) the cause came on for trial, etc.

postel, *n.* See *postle*[1].

postembryonic (pōst-em-bri-on'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *embryon*, embryo: see *embryonic*.] Subsequent to the embryonic stage or state of any animal; postnatal.

> The *post-embryonic* development, when the larva is free-swimming and can procure its own food.
> *C. Claus*, Zoölogy, p. 116.

post-entry (pōst-en'tri), *n.* 1. In *com.*, an addition to the manifest of a vessel of an item or items of merchandise found on the vessel, and not enumerated on the manifest at the time of the entry of the vessel at the custom-house.—2. In *bookkeeping*, a subsequent or additional entry.

poster[1] (pōs'tėr), *n.* [< *post*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who posts bills; a bill-poster.—2. A broadside or placard intended for pasting or nailing upon a post or wall in some public place; an advertisement.

> Before the Great Fire the space for foot-passengers in London was defended by rails and posts; the latter served for theatrical placards and general announcements, which were therefore called *posters* or posting-bills.
> *Brewer*, Dict. Phrase and Fable.

> The official *poster* at the door [of Notre Dame] asserts that the great bell in the tower is the largest in the world.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 94.

poster[2] (pōs'tėr), *n.* [< *post*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who posts, or travels as post; one who travels expeditiously.

> The weird sisters, hand in hand,
> *Posters* of the sea and land,
> Thus do go about, about.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 33.

2. A post-horse.

> Two travellers . . . were slowly dragged by a pair of jaded *posters* along the commons.
> *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, ii. 10.

poste restante (pōst res-tänt'). [F., < *poste*, post-office, + *restante*, remaining, left, fem. of *restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *post*[2] and *restant*.] In France and other countries of Europe and America, a department in a post-office where letters specially addressed are kept till the owners call for them. It is intended particularly for the convenience of persons passing through a country or town where they have no fixed residence.

posterial (pos-tē'ri-al), *a.* [For **posterioral*, < *posterior* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the posterior or posteriors; posterior.

> No license of fashion can allow a man of delicate taste to adopt the *posterial* luxuriance of a Hottentot.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 193.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-or), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *posteriour*; < OF. *posterieur*, F. *postérieur* = Sp. Pg. *posterior* = It. *posteriore*, < L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after, following, next, next in order, time, or place, later, latter, hinder, < *post*, after: see *post*[5].] I. *a.* 1. Later in position in a series or course of action; coming after.

> So it is manifest that, where the anteriour body giveth way as fast as the *posteriour* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great or swift.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

2. Especially, later or subsequent in time: opposed to *prior*.

> Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer. *W. Broome.*

> No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report. *Addison.*

> What is *posterior* in the order of things does not act from itself, but from something prior to it.
> *Swedenborg*, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 64.

3. Situated behind; hinder: opposed to *anterior*. In most cases, in anatomy and zoölogy, *posterior* is said of parts lying behind the head, or fore end of the body; in man, also of parts lying behind the front of the body: in the former case synonymous with *caudal*, in the latter with *dorsal*. See cuts under *bivalve* and *Dromæus*.

4. In *bot.*, situated on the side nearest the axis; superior: said of the parts of an axillary flower. Compare *anterior*.—**Posterior area of the medulla**, a somewhat oval area seen in transverse sections of the lower part of the oblongata on each side, at the posterior part, bounded in front by bundles of nerve-

root fibers of the spinal accessory.—**Posterior communicating artery of the brain**, a branch connecting the internal carotid with the posterior cerebral artery, and forming part of the circle of Willis; the postcommunicant artery.—**Posterior ethmoidal canal**. See *ethmoidal*.—**Posterior extremity**, the leg of man, or the hind leg of any animal.—**Posterior line**, or **posterior basal line**, a more or less angulated and curved line crossing the anterior wing about midway between the base and the center, found in many moths.—**Posterior margin**, in *conch.*, that side of the bosses of acephalous bivalves which contains the ligament.—**Posterior margin of the wing**, in *entom.*, generally the edge of the wing opposed to the costa or front border; but in those *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* which have the borders of the wings naturally divided into three parts *posterior margin* is often understood to mean the outer one, or that between the apex and the inner angle, the latter being also called the *posterior angle*.—**Posterior mediastinum, nares**, etc. See *mediastinum, naris*, etc.—**Posterior palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi that are on the labium; the labial palpi.—**Posterior sulcus of Reil**, a deep groove between the island of Reil and the upper surface of the temporosphenoidal lobe.

II. *n.* 1. The hinder part; in the plural, the hinder parts of the body of man or any animal.

When [matters] . . . are resolved upon, I believe then nothing is so advantageous as Speed, . . . for Expedition is the Life of Action, otherwise Time may shew his bald occiput, and shake his *Posteriors* at them in Derision.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

2†. *pl.* The latter part. [A whimsical use.]

Sir, it is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess at her pavilion in the *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 94.

posterioristic (pos-tē″ri-o-ris′tik), *a.* [< *posterior* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to the two books of the Posterior Analyties of Aristotle. There are some discrepancies between the doctrine of the Prior and that of the Posterior Analytics, and these are distinguished as the *prioristic* and the *posterioristic doctrines*.—**Posterioristic universal**, a proposition de omni according to the definition given in Anal. Post. I. cap. 4, where the term is limited to true propositions: opposed to *prioristic universal*, a proposition de omni according to the definition given in Anal. Prior. I. cap. 1, according to which a false proposition may be said de omni.

posteriority (pos-tē-ri-or′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *postériorité* = Sp. *posterioridad* = It. *posteriorità*, < NL. *posteriorita(t-)s*, < L. *posterior*, posterior: see *posterior*.] The state of being later or subsequent: opposed to *priority*.

A priority and *posteriority* of dignity as well as order.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 598.

posteriorly (pos-tē′ri-or-li), *adv.* In a posterior manner; subsequently; behind; specifically, in *zoöl.*, toward or near the posterior or caudal end of an animal; caudad; in *human anat.*, toward the back; dorsad: as, a line directed *posteriorly*; organs situated *posteriorly*.

posterity (pos-ter′i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *posteritie*; < F. *postérité* = Sp. *posteridad* = Pg. *posteridade* = It. *posterità*, < L. *posterita(t-)s*, posterity, < *posterus*, coming after, in pl. as noun, *posteri*, coming generations. posterity: see *posterior*.] 1. Descendants collectively; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.

Yet it was said
It [the crown] should not stand in thy *posterity*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 4.

From whom a Race of Monarchs shall descend,
And whose *Posterity* shall know no End.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

2. Succeeding generations collectively.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all *posterity*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

My lords, how much your country owes you both,
The due reward of your desertful glories,
Must to *posterity* remain.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

What has *posterity* done for us,
That we, lest they their rights should lose,
Should trust our necks to gripe of noose?
J. Trumbull, McFingal, ii. 124. (*Bartlett.*)

3. Posteriority. [Rare.]

There is no difference of time with him [God]; it is dangerous to dispute of priority or *posterity* in nature.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Issue, Progeny*, etc. See *offspring*.

postern (pōs′tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *posterne, postyrn, postorne, postrene*, < OF. *posterne, posterle*, F. *poterne* = Pr. *posterla* = Sp. Pg. *poterna* = It. *postierla*, < LL. *posterula* (also, after OF., *posterna*), a small back door, a back way, dim. (sc. *janua*, door, or *via*, way), < L. *posterus*, hinder: see *posterior*.] 1. A back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate. See cuts under *castle* and *barbican*.

Thanne Anasor remembered that ther was
A *postrene* yasunyng owt of the Citee,
And thederward they drewe to haue entree.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2559.

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *postern* by the abbey-wall.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 9.

I love to enter pleasure by a *postern*,
Not the broad popular gate that gulps the mob.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. In *fort.*, a covered passage closed by a gate, usually in the angle of the flank of a bastion, or in that of the curtain, or near the orillion, descending into the ditch.

postern-door (pōs′tėrn-dōr), *n.* A postern.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern door*.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 152.

postern-gate (pōs′tėrn-gāt), *n.* [< ME. *posterne gate*; < *postern* + *gate*[1].] A postern.

Weren passed priuell the paleys bi a *posterne gate*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2870.

posterolateral (pos″tē-rō-lat′ē-ral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *lateralis*, lateral: see *lateral*.] Posterior and lateral; placed at the posterior end of a lateral margin or surface: as, *posterolateral* angles.—**Posterolateral groove**, the groove along the spinal cord where the posterior roots issue. Also called *sulcus lateralis dorsalis*.

posteroparietal (pos″tē-rō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *parietalis*, parietal.] Situated in a posterior part of the parietal lobe of the brain.—**Posteroparietal lobule**. Same as *superior parietal lobule*. See *parietal lobule*.

posterosuperior (pos″tē-rō-sū-pē′ri-ọr), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *superior*, superior.] Posterior and superior; placed backwardly on top of something.—**Posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum**. See *lobe*.

posterotemporal (pos″tē-rō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *temporalis*, temporal.] Posterior and temporal: noting a bone of the scapular arch of most fishes, behind the post-temporal, between this and the proscapula. *Gill.* Also called *scapula* and *supraclavicle*.

posteroterminal (pos″tē-rō-tėr′mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + NL. *terminalis*, terminal.] Situated at the hind end; ending something behind.

posteroventral (pos″tē-rō-ven′tral), *a.* [< L. *posterus*, hinder, + *venter*, stomach: see *ventral*.] Posterior and ventral; placed backwardly on the ventral aspect of something.

postesophageal, postœsophageal (pōst-ē-sōf-aj′ē-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *œsophagus*, the gullet: see *esophageal*.] 1. Situated behind (dorsad of) the gullet.—2. Situated behind (caudad of) the esophageal ring or ganglion of the nervous system of an invertebrate. See cuts under *teeth*[2] and *stomatogastric*.

post-exilian (pōst-eg-zil′i-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *exilium*, exile: see *exile*[1].] Subsequent to the Babylonian captivity of the Jews; belonging to or characteristic of times subsequent to the exile of the Jews (about 586 to 537 B. C.).

post-exilic (pōst-eg-zil′ik), *a.* Same as *post-exilian*.

post-exist (pōst-eg-zist′), *v. i.* [< L. *post*, after, + *existere*, exist: see *exist*.] To exist afterward; live subsequently. [Rare.]

Anaxagoras could not but acknowledge that all souls and lives did pre- and *post-exist* by themselves, as well as those corporeal forms and qualities, in his similar atoms.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 37.

post-existence (pōst-eg-zis′tens), *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

As he [Simonides] has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have . . . satirized the vicious part of the human species in general from a notion of the soul's *post-existence*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 211.

post-existent (pōst-eg-zis′tent), *a.* Existent or living after or subsequently.

As for the conceit of Anaxagoras, of præ and *post-existent* atoms endued with all those several forms and qualities of bodies ingenerably and incorruptibly, it was nothing but an adulteration of the genuine atomical philosophy.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 35.

postfact (pōst-fakt′), *a.* and *n.* [L. *post factus*, done after (ML. *post factum*, after the deed, after): *post*, after; *factus*, done: see *fact*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a fact that occurs after another.

II. *n.* A fact that occurs after another.

postfactor (pōst-fak′tor), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *factor*, doer: see *factor*.] The latter factor of two combined by non-commutative multiplication.

postfebrile (pōst-fē′bril), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *febris*, fever: see *febrile*.] Occurring after a fever: as, *postfebrile* insanity.

postfemoral (pōst-fem′ō-ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *femur*, thigh: see *femoral*.] Situated on the back of the thigh: specifically noting a group of muscles.

postferment† (pōst-fėr′ment), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *ferre*, bear, + *-ment* (in imitation of *preferment*).] Removal to an inferior office: the opposite of *preferment*. [Rare.]

That his translation was a *Post-ferment*, seeing the Archbishoprick of Saint Andrews was subjected in that age unto York. *Fuller*, Worthies, Durham, I. 329. (*Davies.*)

postfine (pōst′fīn), *n.* In *Eng. law*, a fine due to the king by prerogative. Also called the *king's silver* (which see, under *silver*). See *alienation-office*.

postfix (pōst-fiks′), *v. t.* [< *post-* + *fix*, v.] To add or annex (a letter, syllable, or word) to the end of a word.

postfix (pōst′fiks), *n.* [< *postfix*, *v.*] In *gram.*, a letter, syllable, or word added to the end of a word; a suffix.

postfixal (pōst′fik-sal), *a.* [< *postfix* + *-al*.] Having the character of a postfix, or characterized by postfixes; suffixal.

The *postfixal* languages of Central Asia.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 170.

post-free (pōst′frē), *a.* Deliverable by the post-office without charge.

postfrenum (pōst-frē′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *frenum*, a bridle, curb, bit: see *frenum*.] In *entom.*, a part of the upper surface of the metathorax in a beetle, lying next to the abdomen, and often connected at the sides with the bases of the lower or membranous wings, preventing them from being pushed too far forward. *Kirby*.

postfrontal (pōst-fron′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead: see *frontal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Situated behind the forehead: as, a *postfrontal* bone.—2. Posterior with respect to certain gyres of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.—**Postfrontal process**, in many quadrupeds and birds, a process of bone upon the upper and posterior part of the brim of the orbital cavity; a posterbital process, sometimes a distinct bone. See further under *postorbital*, 1.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull of sundry vertebrates, situated at the back part of the brim of the orbit of the eye. It is not recognized as a distinct bone in animals above birds. See cut under *Ichthyosauria*.

postfurca (pōst-fėr′kä), *n.*; pl. *postfurcæ* (-sē). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *furca*, a fork: see *furca*.] In *entom.*, the posterior forked or double apodeme which projects from the sternal wall into the cavity of a thoracic somite.

postfurcal (pōst-fėr′kal), *a.* [< *postfurca* + *-al*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to or constituting a postfurca: as, a *postfurcal* apodeme.

postgeniculatum (pōst-jē-nik-ū-lā′tum), *n.*; pl. *postgeniculata* (-tä). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, after, + NL. *geniculatum*.] The internal geniculate body of the brain, an elevation at the side of the diencephalon, between the optic tract and the crus. *Wilder and Gage*.

postgenital (pōst-jen′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *genitalis*, genital: see *genital*.] In *entom.*, situated behind the genital orifice.—**Postgenital segments**, segments of the abdomen following the eighth: in the perfect insect they are concealed under the other rings.

post-geniture (pōst-jen′i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *genitura*, begetting: see *geniture*.] The state or position of a child born after another in the same family: used specifically of the second born of twins.

Naturally a king, though fatally prevented by the harmless chance of *post-geniture*. *Sir T. Browne.*

post-glacial (pōst-glā′shial), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *glacial*.] In *geol.* See *Post-tertiary*.

postglenoid (pōst-glē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. γληνοειδής, like a ball-and-socket joint: see *glenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the glenoid fossa for the articulation of the lower jaw. Compare *preglenoid*.

II. *n.* The postglenoid process of the squamosal bone.

postglenoidal (pōst-glē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *postglenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *postglenoid*.

The squamosal [of the rhinoceros] sends down an immense *post-glenoidal* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 308.

postgraduate (pōst-grad′ū-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + ML. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduare*, confer a degree upon: see *graduate*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to or prosecuting a course of study pursued after graduation: as, *postgraduate* lectures; a *postgraduate* course of study; a *postgraduate* student. [U. S.]

The "graduate" (sometimes even called *postgraduate*) work of our candidates for the Ph. D. degree is carried on either in Europe or in the United States.
Classical Rev., IV. 53.

II. *n.* A graduate; one studying after graduation. [U. S.]

[An objectionable form in both uses.]

post-hackney (pōst'hak'ni), *n.* A post-horse.

Teach *post-hackneys* to leap hedges.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *n.* Haste or speed like that of a post or courier in traveling.

Norfolk and myself,
In haste, *post-haste*, are come to join with you.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 139.

I have continually been the man and the mean that have most plainly dehorted her from such *post-haste*.
Lord Sackville, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 250.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *adv.* With the haste of a post; with speed or urgent expedition: as, he traveled *post-haste*.

Old John of Gaunt is grievous sick, my lord,
Suddenly taken; and hath sent *post haste*
To entreat your majesty to visit him.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 55.

To see him die, across the waste
His son and heir doth ride *post-haste*,
But he'll be dead before.
Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

Travelling *post-haste*, Bismarck arrived in Berlin on the 19th September. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 283.

post-haste (pōst-hāst'), *a.* Expeditious; speedy; immediate.

The duke does greet you, general,
And he requires your haste-*post-haste* appearance,
Even on the instant. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 37.

[The edition of 1623 reads "haste, *post-haste*."]

Write from us to him; post-*post-haste* dispatch.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 46.

[The edition of 1623 reads "post, *post-haste*."]

posthetomist (pos-thet'ō-mist), *n.* [= F. *posthétomiste*; < *posthetom-y* + *-ist*.] One who performs the operation of posthetomy or circumcision.

posthetomy (pos-thet'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Circumcision.

posthioplastic (pos″thi-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + πλαστός, verbal. adj. of πλάσσειν, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to the plastic surgery of the prepuce.

post-hippocampal (pōst-hip-ō-kam'pal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *hippocampus*.] Situated behind the hippocampus: specifically in Owen's name, *post-hippocampal* fissure, of the calearine fissure or sulcus.

posthitis (pos-thī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πόσθη, penis, prepuce, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the prepuce.

post-holder (pōst'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who holds a post or place under government; a civil official at a foreign or colonial station.

Serah and Larat, both islets of the Timorlaut group, where the Government had just then placed *Postholders* (civil officials of subordinate rank) charged with initiatory work of these new colonies.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 289.

post-hole (pōst'hōl), *n.* A hole cut in the ground to receive the end of a fence-post.—**Post-hole auger.** See *auger*, 2.—**Post-hole borer**, a post-hole auger.—**Post-hole digger**, a pair of pointed segmental spades so jointed together as to cut in the ground, by rotation, a cylindrical hole for a fence-post.

post-horn (pōst'hôrn), *n.* A postman's horn; a horn blown by the driver or guard of a mail-coach, and at present used on four-in-hands for pleasure driving. It is a straight tube of brass or copper, from two to four feet long, the bore gradually enlarging downward, with a small, shallow, cupped mouthpiece. Its pitch varies with its length. It is occasionally used as a musical instrument by exceptional players.

But let eternal infamy pursue
The wretch, to nought but his ambition true,
Who, for the sake of filling with one blast
The *posthorns* of all Europe, lays her waste.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 32.

post-horse (pōst'hôrs), *n.* A horse kept or hired for forwarding post-riders or travelers with speed from one station to another.

I, from the orient to the drooping west,
Making the wind my *post-horse*, still unfold
The acts commenced on this ball of earth.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 4.

post-house (pōst'hous), *n.* 1. A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travelers.

We repos'd this night at Piperno, in the *post-house* without the towne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1645.

Posthouses were at convenient stages all over the kingdom, and the postmaster was bound to provide horses for all comers, either to ride or drive.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 169.

2†. A post-office.

I found yours of the first of February in the *Post-house*, as I ususally had other Business there, else it had miscarried. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 35.

I will now put an end to my letter, and give it into the *posthouse* myself. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

posthumet, postumet, *a.* [< F. *posthume*, posthumous: see *posthumous*.] Posthumous.

Oh! if my soul could see their *posthume* spite,
Should it not joy and triumph in the sight?
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv., Int.

Pliny observeth that *posthume* children, born after the death of their father, . . . prove very happy in success.
Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland, I. 346.

posthumeral (pōst-hū'mę-ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *humerus*, shoulder: see *humeral*.] In *entom.*, lying behind the humeri or anterolateral angles of the thorax or elytra: as, a *posthumeral* sinus.

posthumous (pos'tū-mus), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *postumous*; = F. *posthume* = Sp. *póstumo* = Pg. *posthumo* = It. *postumo*, < L. *postumus*, last, applied esp. to the youngest children or to one born after the father's death ("qui post patris mortem natus est"); also written, erroneously, *posthumus*, simulating a derivation from *post humum*, lit. 'after the ground,' but forced into the sense of 'after the father has been put into the ground,' i. e. inhumed, buried; prop. superl. of *posterus*, coming after: see *posterior*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Born after the death of the father: as, a *posthumous* son.

I was a *posthumous* child. My father's eyes had closed upon the light of this world six months when mine opened on it. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, i.

2. Appearing or existing after the death or cessation of that to which its origin is due; especially, of books, published after the death of the author: as, *posthumous* works.

The sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory, and the quality of either state after death makes a folly of *posthumous* memory.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

The desire of *posthumous* fame and the dread of *posthumous* reproach and execration are feelings from the influence of which scarcely any man is perfectly free.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

II. *n.* A posthumous child. [Rare.]

My brother Thomas was a *posthumous*, as being born some weeks after his father's death.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 32.

posthumously (pos'tū-mus-li), *adv.* After one's death; especially, after an author's death.

The third [edition], however, appeared *posthumously*.
Science, III. 390.

postict (pos'tik), *a.* [< L. *posticus*, hinder, back, posterior, < *post*, after: see *post*5.] Posterior or hinder.

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupedes. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

postiche (pos-tēsh'), *a.* [< F. *postiche* = Sp. *postizo* = Pg. *postiço*, < It. *posticcio*, superadded, for *apposticcio*, *appositiccio*, < L. *appositus*, pp. of *apponere*, superadd, put beside, < *ad*, to, + *ponere*, place: see *position*. Cf. *apposite*.] Superadded; done after the work is finished: noting a superadded ornament of sculpture or architecture, especially when inappropriate or in false taste. Also *postique*.

posticous (pos-tī'kus), *a.* [< L. *posticus*, hinder, back: see *postic*.] In *bot.*, hinder; back. (*a*) In an inflorescence, posterior; toward the axis. (*b*) Extrorse: said of an adnate anther, the stamen being regarded as facing the axis.

posticum (pos-tī'kum), *n.* [L. (> It. *postico* = Sp. Pg. *postigo*), a back door; prop. neut. of *posticus*, hinder, back, posterior: see *postic*.] 1. A back door; a postern.—2. The term used by Vitruvius, and adopted from him in English, for the open vestibule of an ancient temple in the rear of the cella, corresponding to the *pronaos* at the front of the temple. In Greek architecture the proper name for this feature is *opisthodomos*. It has also been called *epinaos*. See cut under *opisthodomos*, and compare *anticum*.

3. *Eccles.*, a reredos.

postil (pos'til), *n.* [Also *postle*, and formerly *postill*; < ME. *postille*, < OF. (and F.) *postille* = Sp. *postilla* = Pr. Pg. It. *postilla* = D. *postil* = G. *postille* = Sw. *postilla* = Dan. *postille*, < ML. *postilla*, a marginal note in a Bible, a gloss in addition, < L. *post illa*: *post*, after; *illa*, neut. pl. of *ille*, that.] 1. A note or comment on some passage of Scripture, written in the margin of a Bible, and so called because it followed the text; any explanatory remark or comment on the text of the Bible; hence, any marginal note.

The said Langton also made *postils* vpon the whole bible.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 248.

This was the main Substance of his Majesty's late Letter; yet there was a *Postil* added, that, in a case a Rupture happen 'twixt the two Crowns, the Earl should not come instantly and abruptly away. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 12.

That which is the main point in their Sermons affecting the comments and *postils* of Friers and Jesuits, but scorning and slighting the reformed writers.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A series of comments, specifically on Scripture; a commentary, or written exposition.—3. A sermon or homily; specifically, a homily following and treating of the liturgical gospel; also, a collection of such homilies.

But in the homes the old prayer-books and the old Lutheran *postils* were still gladly and frequently used.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 136.

postil† (pos'til), *v.* [Also *postel*; < OF. *postiller* = Sp. *postilar* = Pg. *postillar* = It. *postillare*, < ML. *postillare*, write a postil: see *postil*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write or deliver a postil.

To *postell* vpon a kyry. *Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 755.

II. *trans.* To explain or illustrate by a postil.

I doe remember to haue seene long since a book of accompt of Empson's that . . . was in some places *postilled* in the margent with the King's hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 211.

postiler, postiller (pos'til-ėr), *n.* [< *postil* + *-er*1.] One who writes or delivers a postil.

Shew yourselves skilful workmen, such as have been brought up not only in morals of the heathen, subtilties of schoolmen, sentences and conceits of *postillers*, . . . but in the wholesome word of faith. *S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 38.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators. *Sir T. Browne*.

postilion (pōs-til'yon), *n.* [Formerly also *postillion*, *postillon*, < F. *postillon* (= Sp. *postillon* = Pg. *postilhão* = It. *postiglione*), a postilion, < *poste*, post: see *post*2, *n.*] 1†. A post-boy; one who rides a post-horse; a guide or forerunner.

Albeit you be upon an Island, and I now upon the Continent (tho' the lowest part of Europe), yet those swift *Postilions*, my Thoughts, find you out daily and bring you unto me. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

2. One who rides the near horse of the leaders when four or more horses are used in a carriage or post-chaise, or who rides the near horse when one pair only is used and there is no driver on the box.

The coachman, however, did not drive all six, one of the leaders being always ridden by a *postilion*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 173.

3. Same as *postilion-basque*.

postilion-basque (pōs-til'yon-bâsk), *n.* A woman's basque having its skirt cut at the back into short square tabs or coat-tails, after the fashion of a postilion's coat.

postilion-belt (pōs-til'yon-belt), *n.* A leather belt with a large buckle, worn by ladies about 1860.

postilioness (pōs-til'yon-es), *n.* [< *postilion* + *-ess*.] A female postilion. [Rare.]

At Vik, where we found the same simple and honest race of people, we parted with the *postilioness* and with our host of Kettbo. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travels, p. 423.

postilizet (pos'til-īz), *v. t.* [< *postil* + *-ize*.] Same as *postil*.

Postilizing the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 9.

postillate (pos'til-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postillated*, ppr. *postillating*. [< ML. *postillatus*, pp. of *postillare*, postil, write postils: see *postil*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write or deliver a postil.

II. *trans.* To explain or illustrate by a postil.

postillation (pos-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *postilacion*, < ML. *postillatio(n-)*, postillation, < *postillare*, pp. *postillatus*, postillate: see *postillate*.] The act of writing or delivering a postil, or of explaining or illustrating by a postil.

postillator (pos'ti-lā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *postilador* = Pg. *postillador* = It. *postillatore*, < ML. *postillator*, < *postillare*, pp. *postillatus*, postillate: see *postillate*.] One who writes or delivers a postil, or explains or illustrates by a postil.

postiller, *n.* See *postiler*.

postillion, *n.* See *postilion*.

postimet, *n.* An obsolete form of *apostem*.

posting-house (pōs'ting-hous), *n.* A house or hotel where post-horses are kept.

posting-inn (pōs'ting-in), *n.* Same as *posting-house*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 628.

postique (pos-tēk'), *a.* Same as *postiche*.

postischial (pōst-is'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *ischium*: see *ischial*.] Situated behind the ischium.

post-jack (pōst'jak), *n.* An implement for lifting posts out of the ground. It is a form of crowbar pivoted in a base-piece, and having a claw which seizes the post. *E. H. Knight*.

postle1†, *n.* [ME., also *postel*; by apheresis from *apostle*.] An apostle; a preacher.

Suffreth my *postles* in pays and in pees gange.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 150.

postle[2], *n.* See *postil.*

postle-spoon†, *n.* Same as *apostle-spoon.*

postliminary, postliminiary (pōst-lim'i-nā-ri, pōst-li-min'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< *postliminy* + *-ary.*] Pertaining to or involving the right of postliminy.

We follow Heffter . . . principally in our brief representation of the rights and obligation of a state restored in this *postliminary* way.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 247.

postliminiar† (pōst-li-min'i-ăr), *a.* Same as *postliminary.*

It may be said that it is possible the soul may be rap't from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return. *Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 70.

postliminiary, *a.* See *postliminary.*

postliminious (pōst-li-min'i-us), *a.* [< *postliminy* + *-ous.*] Same as *postliminary.*

postliminium (pōst-li-min'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *postliminy.*] Same as *postliminy.*

postliminy (pōst-lim'i-ni), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *postliminio*, < L. *postliminium*, < *post*, after, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold: see *limit.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the return of a person who had been banished, or taken prisoner by an enemy, to his old condition and former privileges.—2. In *international law*, that right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former status when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Prisoners of war in a neutral port, escaping on shore from the vessel where they are confined, . . . cannot be recaptured, since they enjoy the benefit of the right of *postliminy*. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 145.

post-line (pōst'līn), *n.* A railway constructed upon posts, usually of wrought iron, which support stringers and cross-ties upon which the rails are laid and fastened; an elevated railway.

postlude (pōst'lūd), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *ludus*, play, < *ludere*, play.] In *music*, an organ-piece at the end of a church service; a concluding voluntary: correlated with *prelude* and *interlude.*

postman[1] (pōst'man), *n.* [< *post*[1] + *man.*] A barrister in the Court of Exchequer in England, now merged in High Court of Justice, who had precedence in motions: so called from the place where he sat. The postman was one of the two most experienced barristers in the court, the other being called the *tubman.*

In the courts of exchequer, two of the most experienced barristers, called the *post-man* and the tub-man (from the places in which they sit), have also a precedence in motions. *Blackstone*, Com., III. iii., note.

postman[2] (pōst'man), *n.*; pl. *postmen* (-men). [< *post*[2] + *man.*] 1†. A post; a messenger; a courier; one who rides post.

The *Post-Man* was in the Fault that you have had no Letters from me.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 117.

2. A mail-carrier.

The *postman* coming along, and knowing her well enough, stopped and gave her the letter he had for her.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xix.

General postman. See *general.*

postmark (pōst'märk), *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office placed on a letter, paper, card, or package sent through the mail; an official stamp on a letter, etc., giving the place and date of sending or the place and date of receipt.

postmark (pōst'märk), *v. t.* [< *postmark*, *n.*] To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office to, as letters, etc.

postmaster (pōst'mās'tėr), *n.* [= D. *postmeester* = G. *postmeister* = Sw. *postmästare* = Dan. *postmester;* as *post*[2] + *master*[1].] 1. The official who has charge of a post-station and provides post-horses, etc.

After the first stage, she had been indebted to the *postmasters* for the names of the places which were then to conduct her to it, so great had been her ignorance of her route. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

2. The official who has the superintendence and general direction of a post-office, of the receipt and despatch of mails, etc. In the United States postmasters are classed with reference to their salaries: all those receiving $1,000 or over annually are appointed by the President; all who receive under that sum are appointed by the Postmaster-General. Abbreviated *P. M.*

All those that will send letters to the most parts of the habitable world, or to any part of our King of Great Britain's Dominions—let them repair to the General *Post Master* Thomas Withering, at his house in Sherburne Lane.
John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 246).

3. In Merton College, Oxford, a scholar who is supported on the foundation. Also called *portionist.*

postmaster-general (pōst'mās'tėr-jen'e-ral), *n.* The chief executive head of the postal and telegraphic systems of Great Britain, or of the postal system of the United States. In Great Britain the postmaster-general is often a member of the cabinet; he exercises authority over all the departments of the postal system, including money-orders, savings-bank, insurances, and annuities. The postmaster-general of the United States has been a member of the cabinet since the administration of Andrew Jackson.

postmaster-generalship (pōst'mās'tėr-jen'e-ral-ship), *n.* [< *postmaster* + *general* + *-ship.*] The office of a postmaster-general.

postmastership (pōst'mās'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *postmaster* + *-ship.*] The office of a postmaster; also, the time during which a postmaster holds office.

postmedian (pōst-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *medianus*, middle: see *median*[1].] Situated behind the middle transverse plane of the body.

postmediastinal (pōst-mē-di-as'ti-nal), *a.* [< *postmediastin-um* + *-al.*] Situated in or pertaining to the postmediastinum: as, *postmediastinal* arteries; the *postmediastinal* space.

postmediastinum (pōst-mē-di-as'ti-num), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *mediastinum*, q. v.] The posterior mediastinum or mediastinal space.

postmeridian (pōst-mē-rid'i-an). *a.* and *n.* [Also *pomeridian*, q. v.; = F. *postméridien* = Sp. Pg. *postmeridiano*, Pg. also *pomeridiano* = It. *pomeridiano*, < L. *postmeridianus*, *pomeridianus*, belonging to the afternoon, < *post*, after, + *meridies*, noon: see *meridian.*] I. *a.* Occurring after the sun has passed the meridian; of or pertaining to the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion . . . is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 57.

II. *n.* 1. The afternoon.

'Twas *post-meridian* half-past four
By signal I from Nancy parted. *C. Dibdin.*

2. In the nomenclature suggested by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic rocks of Pennsylvania, the equivalent of the Corniferous and Caudagalli divisions of the New York survey, or that part of the Devonian series which lies between the Oriskany sandstone and the Hamilton group.

post meridiem (pōst mē-rid'i-em). [L.: see *postmeridian.*] After midday: applied to the time between noon and midnight. Regularly abbreviated P. M., P. M., or p. m.

postmeridional (pōst-mē-rid'i-on-al), *a.* [< *postmeridian*, after *meridional.*] Same as *postmeridian.*

"After our *postmeridional* refection," rejoined Hypertatus, "we will regale with a supernumerary compotation of convivial ale." *Campbell*, Lexiphanes, p. 9.

post-mill (pōst'mil), *n.* A form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric rests on a vertical axis, and can be turned by means of a lever according as the direction of the wind varies. It thus differs from the smock-mill, of which the cap (including the gudgeon and pivot-bearings resting upon it) turns.

postmillenarian (pōst-mil-e-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *millennium*, millennium: see *millenarian.*] A believer in the doctrine of postmillennialism.

postmillenarianism (pōst-mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *postmillenarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *postmillennialism.*

postmillennial (pōst-mi-len'i-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *millennium*, millennium: see *millennial.*] Relating to what may occur in the period following the millennium. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 425.

postmillennialism (pōst-mi-len'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *postmillennial* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that the second coming of Christ will follow the millennium.

postmillennialist (pōst-mi-len'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *postmillennial* + *-ist.*] Same as *postmillenarian. Princeton Rev.*, March 1879, p. 419.

postminimus (pōst-min'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *postminimi* (-mī). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + *minimus* (sc. *digitus*), the little finger: see *minimum.*] An additional little finger or little toe of some mammals, on the ulnar or fibular side of the hand or foot, opposite to the prepollex or prehallux. *Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond.*, 1889, p. 260.

postmistress (pōst'mis'tres), *n.* [< *post*[2] + *mistress.*] A woman who has charge of mails or of a post-office.

post-money (pōst'mun'i), *n.* The charge made for the use of post-horses; cost of posting or traveling post.

We were charged additional *post-money* for the circuits we were obliged to make to keep our runners on the snow.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 192.

post-morning (pōst'môr'ning), *n.* The morning of a post-day. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 22.

post-mortem (pōst-môr'tem), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post mortem*, after death: *post*, after; *mortem*, acc. of *mors*, death: see *mort*[1].] I. *a.* Subsequent to death: as, a *post-mortem* examination of the body; *post-mortem* changes.

It (Gawain Douglas's poetry] is a mere bill of parcels, a *post-mortem* inventory of nature, where imagination is not merely not called for, but would be out of place.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., 131.

II. *n.* A post-mortem examination; an examination of the body after death; an autopsy. Also *post-obit.*

post-mortuary (pōst-môr'tū-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *mortuarius*, of the dead: see *mortuary.*] Occurring after death; post-mortem; posthumous.

postmultiply (pōst-mul'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postmultiplied*, ppr. *postmultiplying.* To multiply into a postfactor, by which the direct object is said to be *postmultiplied.*

postnarial (pōst-nā'ri-al), *a.* [< *postnares* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the postnares.

postnaris (pōst-nā'ris), *n.*; pl. *postnares* (-rēz). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, behind, + *naris*, a nostril.] One of the posterior nares or choanæ: either one of the paired openings of the nasal chamber into the pharynx. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 513.

postnasal (pōst-nā'zal), *a.* [< *postnasus* + *-al.*] Posterior, with reference to the nose, nostrils, or nasal passages: as, the *postnasal* spine of the palate-bone.

postnasus (pōst-nā'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *nasus* = E. *nose*[1].] A division of the clypeus of many insects, including the upper part with extensions down the sides: now commonly called *supraclypeus. Kirby and Spence.*

postnatal (pōst-nā'tal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *natal*[1].] Subsequent to birth: as, a *postnatal* disease.

postnate† (pōst'nāt), *a.* [< ML. *postnatus*, born after, younger (> OF. *puisne*, > E. *puny*[1]), < L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *natal.* Cf. *puisne*, *puny*[1].] Subsequent to birth or occurrence; appearing or occurring later.

Of these [pretended prophecies] some were *postnate*, cunningly made after the thing came to pass.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VI. iv. 2.

The graces and gifts of the Spirit are *postnate*, and are additions to art and nature.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 209.

postnatus (pōst-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *postnati* (-tī). [ML.: see *postnate.*] In *law:* (*a*) The second son. (*b*) One born after a particular event: as, one born in the United States after the Declaration of Independence (1776) is a *postnatus;* a *postnatus* in Scotland is one born in that country after the accession (1603) of James VI. to the English throne as James I. Compare *antenati.*—**Case of the postnati.** See *Calvin's case*, under *case*[1].

post-Nicene (pōst-nī'sēn), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *Nicænus*, Nicene: see *Nicene.*] After the first general council held at Nice, A. D. 325: as, *post-Nicene* Christianity. See *Nicene.*—**Post-Nicene fathers.** See *fathers of the church*, under *father.*

post-night (pōst'nīt), *n.* The evening of a post-day.

It being *post-night*, I wrote to my Lord to give him notice that all things are well. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 103.

post-note[1] (pōst'nōt), *n.* [< *post*[2] + *note*[1].] Same as *postal note.* See *postal.*

post-note[2] (pōst'nōt), *n.* [< L. *post*, after (see *post*[5]), + E. *note*[1].] A note issued by a bank, payable at some future time, and not on demand.

post-nuptial (pōst-nup'shal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *nuptiæ*, nuptials: see *nuptial.*] Being or happening after marriage: as, a *post-nuptial* settlement on a wife.

post-oak (pōst'ōk), *n.* An oak-tree, *Quercus obtusiloba.* It grows in sandy or barren soils throughout a great part of the eastern half of the United States and especially in Texas. It grows to a height of 70 feet; the wood is hard, close-grained, and very durable in contact with the soil, and is largely used, especially in the southwest, for fencing, railroad-ties, fuel, etc. Also called *iron-oak* and *rough* or *box white oak.*

All the way from Hoppleton merely *post-oak* and sands.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 51.

Swamp post-oak, a tree, *Quercus lyrata*, of deep river-swamps in the southern United States, especially in the valley of the Red River and adjacent regions, but extend-

ing northward into Maryland. It has a height of from 70 to 90 feet, and its hard, strong, and tough wood has the same uses as white oak. See *oak*, 1. Also called *overcup-oak* and *water white oak*.

post-obit (pōst-ō'bit), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *obitus*, death: see *obit*.] 1. A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations: sometimes used attributively: as, a *post-obit* bond. Such loans are not only made at usurious rates of interest, but usually the borrower has to pay a much larger sum than he has received, in consideration of the risk that he may die before the person from whom he has expectations. If, however, there is in the proportions a gross inadequacy amounting to fraud, a court of equity will interfere.

Now I propose, Mr. Premium, if it 's agreeable to you, a *post-obit* on Sir Oliver's life.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

2. Same as *post-mortem*.

postoblongata (pōst-ob-long-gā'tä), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *oblongata*, q. v.] The oblongata proper, lying behind the pons.

postocular (pōst-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *oculus*, the eye: see *ocular*.] 1. Lying behind the eye (on the surface of the body of any animal); running back from the eye, as a streak of color; postorbital.

Parallel curved white superciliary and *postocular* stripes.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 209.

2. In *entom.*, situated behind or beneath the compound eyes.—**Postocular lobes**, anterior projections of the lower sides of the prothorax, impinging on the eyes when the head is retracted.

postœsophageal, *a.* See *postesophageal*.

post-office (pōst'of'is), *n.* 1. An office or place where letters are received for transmission to various destinations, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad. Abbreviated *P. O.*

If you are sent to the *post-office* with a letter in a cold rainy night, step to the ale-house and take a pot.
Swift, Directions to Servants (Footman).

2. A department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, etc., by post.—**General post-office**, the principal post-office in a large city or town.—**Post-office annuity** and **insurance**, in Great Britain, a system whereby the postmaster-general is empowered to insure lives between the ages of fourteen and sixty-five for not less than £5 nor more than £100, and also to grant annuities of not more than £100.—**Post-office box**, one of a series of pigeonholes into which the mail for a person or firm, or for a particular destination, is distributed in a post-office or postal car. Such boxes in a post-office are generally numbered, and either have glass backs, to display their contents from the outside, or are provided with locking doors at the back, to which the lessee of the box holds the key, and are then called *lock-boxes*. [U. S.]—**Post-office car.** See *mail-car*.—**Post-office Department**, that branch of a government which supervises the business of the post: in Great Britain the telegraph-lines are also under its management. See *department*.—**Post-office order.** See *money-order*.—**Post-office savings-bank**, in the British postal system, a bank connected with a local post-office where deposits not exceeding £30 in any year are received to an amount not exceeding £150, on government security, at a rate of interest of 2½ per cent. per annum.—**Railway post-office**, a railroad-car, or part of a railroad-car, in which the distribution of mail-matter is made: in England styled a *traveling post-office*.

postolivary (pōst-ol'i-vā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *post-olivaris*, < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *olivaris*, L. *olivarius*, olivary: see *olivary*.] Posterior to the oliva, or olivary body.—**Postolivary sulcus.** Same as *sulcus postolivaris* (which see, under *sulcus*).

postomosternal (pōst-ō-mō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *postomostern-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the postomosternum.

postomosternum (pōst-ō-mō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *postomosterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *omosternum*, q. v.] A posterior omosternum.

post-operative (post-op'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *operat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Occurring after an operation, as an examination made after a surgical operation.

postoral (pōst-ō'ral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] Situated behind the mouth: specifically applied to certain of the visceral arches and clefts of the vertebrate embryo.—**Postoral arches**, visceral arches posterior to the mouth. Also called *pharyngeal arches*.—**Postoral segments**, in arthropods, those primary or theoretical segments which are situated behind the mouth, as distinguished from the *preoral segments*, which are morphologically anterior to the mouth, but are turned back to form the front or top of the head. The postoral cephalic segments of insects are the mandibular, first maxillary, and second maxillary or labial, each corresponding to the appendages from which they are named, and which answer to the ambulatory limbs of the thoracic segments; in spiders the labial segment is transferred to the thorax, the anterior pair of legs in that group being the homologues of the labium of insects. The postoral segments are closely united with one another and with the preoral segments, so that it is very difficult to trace them; probably the genæ, occiput, gula, and cervical sclerites represent them in the head of the perfect insect.

postorbital (pōst-ôr'bi-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *orbita*, orbit: see *orbital*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Situated on the hinder part of the bony brim of the orbit of the eye. Since the frontal bone usually circumscribes more than half of this orbit, a postorbital process is usually also a postfrontal process. This process, when formed of the frontal bone, varies much in size and shape, and may be present or absent in the skulls of animals closely related, therefore furnishing a useful zoölogical character. Compare, for example, the large hooked postorbital process of the skull of the hare, figured under *Leporidæ*, with the absence of such a formation in the skull of another rodent, the beaver, figured under *Castor*. In man the corresponding formation is known as the *external angular process* of the frontal bone. (*b*) Bounding the orbit behind, as a separate bone of sundry reptiles. See the noun. (*c*) Lying backward (caudad) of the orbit of the eye, on the surface of the body; postocular: as, the *postorbital* part of the head. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 636.—2. In *entom.*, lying behind the compound eyes of an insect.

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a separate bone which in some reptiles forms a posterior part of the orbit of the eye. Such a bone may come in behind another regarded as a postfrontal (see cut under *Ichthyosauria*), and is then unequivocal; but when only one bone, apart from the frontal, bounds the orbit in any part of its posterior half, it may be regarded as either a postfrontal or a postorbital.

post-paid (pōst'pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid: as, a *post-paid* letter.

postpalatal (pōst-pal'ā-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *palatum*, palate: see *palatal*.] I. *a.* Situated behind the palate or palate-bones.

II. *n.* A postpalatal bone; a postpalatine.

postpalatine (pōst-pal'ā-tin), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *palatum*, palate: see *palatine*2.] One of the so-called pterygoid bones of certain reptiles, as the crocodile.

postparietal (pōst-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *paries* (*pariet-*), wall: see *parietal*.] I. *a.* In *herpet.*, situated behind the parietal plates of a serpent's head.

II. *n.* A postparietal plate.

post-partum (pōst-pär'tum), *a.* [< L. *post partum*, after birth: *post*, after; *partum*, acc. of *partus*, birth, < *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Taking place after the birth of a child: as, *post-partum* hemorrhage.

postpectoral (pōst-pek'tō-ral), *a.* [< *postpectus* (*-pector-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the postpectus.—**Postpectoral legs**, in *entom.*, the third pair, or hind legs.

postpectus (pōst-pek'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + *pectus*, breast: see *pectus*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the hind-breast, or hinder part of the breast.—2. In *entom.*, a region corresponding to the metathorax.

postpeduncular (pōst-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* [< *postpedunculus* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the postpedunculus.

postpedunculus (pōst-pē-dung'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *postpedunculi* (-lī). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *post*, behind, + LL. *pedunculus*, a peduncle or pedicel: see *peduncle*.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.

postpetiole (pōst-pet'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *petiolus*, a petiole: see *petiole*.] In *entom.*, that part of a petiolate abdomen immediately behind the petiole or narrow basal section: generally the second segment is understood, especially if it is somewhat narrower than the succeeding segments.

postpharyngeal (pōst-fā-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharyngeal*.] Behind the pharynx; retropharyngeal; situated in the posterior pharyngeal wall: as, a *postpharyngeal* abscess.

postpituitary (pōst-pit'ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *pituitary*.] Situated behind the pituitary fossa.

Post-pliocene (pōst-plī'ō-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *post-pliocène*; as L. *post*, after, + E. *pliocene*.] In *geol.*, same as *Post-tertiary*.

post-pocket (pōst'pok″et), *n.* In a railway stock-car, etc., an iron casting attached to the outside of the sill to receive and hold a post.

postponable (pōst-pō'na-bl), *a.* [< *postpone*, + *-able*.] Admitting of postponement or delay.

postpone (pōst-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postponed*, ppr. *postponing*. [= Sp. *posponer* = Pg. *pospor* = It. *posporre*, < L. *postponere*, put after, < *post*, after, + *ponere*, put: see *position*. Cf. *postpose*.] 1. To put off; defer to a future or later time; delay.

I will *postpone* common and every-day topics.
Peter Martyr, quoted in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 403.

His pray'r preferr'd to saints that cannot aid;
His praise *postpon'd*, and never to be paid.
Cowper, Truth, l. 86.

2. To set below (something else) in value or importance; rate as less important or inferior.

All other considerations should give way and be *postponed* to this.
Locke, Education.

So shall each youth, assisted by our eyes, . . .
To headless Phœbe his fair bride *postpone*,
Honour a Syrian prince above his own.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 367.

But the philosopher, not less than the poet, *postpones* the apparent order and relations of things to the empire of thought.
Emerson, Nature.

=Syn. 1. To adjourn, procrastinate, stave off.

postponement (pōst-pōn'ment), *n.* [= It. *posponimento*; as *postpone* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of postponing, or deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice, but it is only a *postponement*. You must pay at last your own debt.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. The act of placing after or below in importance or esteem; a subordinating.

The opportunities for that *postponement* of self to others which constitutes altruism as ordinarily conceived must, in several ways, be more and more limited as the highest state is approached.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 96.

postponence† (pōst-pō'nens), *n.* [< L. *postponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *postponere*: see *postpone*.] Same as *postponement*, 2.

Noting preference, or *postponence*.
Johnson, in def. of Of.

postponer (pōst-pō'nėr), *n.* [< *postpone* + *-er*1.] One who postpones; one who delays or puts off.

postpontile (pōst-pon'til), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pontile*.] Situated behind the pons Varolii: opposed to *prepontile*: as, the *postpontile* recess, more commonly called *foramen cæcum*.

postpose† (pōst-pōz'), *v. t.* [< F. *postposer*, < L. *post*, after, + F. *poser*, put: see *pose*2.] 1. To place after (something else).

We utter our wil be verbes signifying the form of our wil, or *postposing* the supposit (subject).
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

2. To postpone; put off. *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

postposit† (pōst-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*: see *postpone*.] To postpone; treat or regard as of inferior value.

Often, in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*.
Feltham, On St. Luke, 328. (*Latham.*)

postposition (pōst-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *postposition* = Pg. *posposição* = It. *posposizione*; < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*, put after: see *postpone*.] 1. The act of postposing or placing after; the state of being put behind.

Nor is the *post-position* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue.
J. Mede, Daniel's Weeks, p. 36.

For purely intellectual writing, then, it seems that the French usage of *postposition* [of the adjective] is the best.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 347.

2. In *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word: opposed to *preposition*. [Rare.]

In almost all the native languages of Asia, what we call prepositions follow their noun; often, like the article and reflective pronoun, coalescing with it, so as to form, or simulate, an inflection. The inconvenience of such a term as preposition is now manifest; nor is it much remedied when we allow ourselves to use the contradictory phrase postpositive preposition. What is really wanted is a general name for that part of speech under which preposition and *postposition* may stand as co-ordinate terms.
Latham, Dict., II. 568.

postpositional (pōst-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *postposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a postposition.

postpositive (pōst-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [< F. *postpositif* = It. *posposítivo*, < L. *postpositus*, pp. of *postponere*, place after: see *postpone* and *positive*.] Placed after something else; suffixed; appended: as, a *postpositive* word.

We find here the *postpositive* article which constitutes so notable a feature of the Scandinavian languages.
The Nation, XLVIII. 391.

postprandial (pōst-pran'di-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *prandium*, dinner: see *prandial*.] Happening, uttered, done, etc., after dinner: as, a *postprandial* speech.

I was much cheered by the announcement of this Carlton Club; the very name seemed to have been chosen with an eye to the drooping condition of *post-prandial* business.
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

postpredicament (pōst-prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [< ML. *postprædicamentum* (Abelard), < L. *post*, after, + ML. *prædicamentum*, predicament: see *predicament*.] One of the five subjects treated by Aristotle at the end of his book on the categories or predicaments, namely the explana-

tions concerning the conceptions of 'opposite,' 'before,' 'at once,' 'motion,' and 'to have.'

post-pridie (pōst-prid'i-ē), *n.* [L., < *post*, after, + *pridie*, day before.] In the *Mozarabic liturgy*, a variable prayer said immediately after the words of institution. It seems originally to have regularly contained the great oblation and epiclesis, as is apparent in a number of extant examples. In the Gallican office it is called the collect (*collectio*) *post Mysterium* or *post Secreta*. The present Mozarabic title, literally 'after the Pridie' (day before), seems to refer to the institution in its Roman and Gallican form, beginning "Who (or, "For he) on the day before he suffered," rather than the Mozarabic "Our Lord . . . in the night in which he was betrayed."

postpubic (pōst-pū'bik), *a.* [< *postpubis*, after *pubic*.] Of or pertaining to the postpubis.

postpubis (pōst-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *postpubes* (-bēz). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] The postacetabular part of the pubic bone: said especially of the so-called pubis of birds and some other *Sauropsida*, as dinosaurs. It is very well developed in birds, in which class the prepubis or pubis proper is small, and forms only a part of the pectineal process, or is quite rudimentary. See cuts under *epipleura* and *sacrarium*.

post-pyramidal (pōst-pi-ram'i-dal), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *pyramis* (*-mid-*), pyramid: see *pyramidal*.] 1. Occurring or existing since the Egyptian pyramids were built. *R. A. Proctor.* —2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the funiculus gracilis, formerly sometimes called *posterior pyramid*.—**Postpyramidal nucleus**, the nucleus funiculi gracilis. See *funiculus*.

post-redemption (pōst-rē-demp'shon), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *redemptio(n-)*, redemption.] Subsequent to redemption: used of reissues of United States government notes after their return to the Treasury in payment of dues to the government, or redemption in coin. The act of Congress of May 31st, 1878, forbade the Treasury to cancel unmutilated notes which had been received back, and required them to be reissued and kept in circulation, and such reissues were called *post-redemption issues*.

post-remote (pōst-rē-mōt'), *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order. *Darwin.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

postrhinal (pōst-rī'nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose: see *rhinal*.] Posterior and rhinal: applied by Wilder to a fissure of the brain called by Owen *basirhinal*.

post-rider (pōst'rī'dėr), *n.* One who rides post; a mounted mail-carrier.

post-road (pōst'rōd), *n.* A road on which are stations where relays of post-horses can be obtained.

"Where is Troy, and Mycene?" . . . continued my father, taking up his book of *post-roads*, which he had laid down. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

postrolandic (pōst-rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *Rolandic*.] Situated behind the Rolandic or central fissure of the cerebrum.

postrorse (pos-trôrs'), *a.* [< NL. **postrorsus*, irreg. < L. *post*, back, + *versus*, turned (in imitation of *introrse*, *retrorse*, *antrorse*).] Turned back; directed backward; retrorse: the opposite of *antrorse*.

postsacral (pōst-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Situated behind the sacrum; succeeding the sacral vertebræ, as the caudal or coccygeal vertebræ; urosacral.

postscalene (pōst-skā'lēn), *a.* [< NL. *postscalenus*.] Pertaining to the scalenus posticus, or postscalenus. *Coues.*

postscalenus (pōst-skā-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *postscaleni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scalenus*, q. v.] The posterior scalene muscle of the neck; the scalenus posticus. *Coues.* See cut under *muscle*.

postscapular (pōst-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade: see *scapular*.] Situated behind or below the spine of the scapula or shoulder-blade; infraspinous, with reference to the scapula: the opposite of *prescapular*: as, the *postscapular* fossa (the infraspinous fossa).

postscapularis (pōst-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *postscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *postscapular*.] A muscle of the postscapular or infraspinous aspect of the scapula; the infraspinatus. *Coues.*

postscenium (pōst-sē'ni-um), *n.* [L., also *postscænium*, *poscænium*, *postcenium*, *poscenium* (> It. *postscenio* = F. *postscénium*), < *post*, after, behind, + *scena*, *scæna*, stage: see *scene*.] In *arch.*, the back part of the stage of a theater, behind the scenes.

postschwartzian (pōst-schwärt'si-an), *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *Schwartzian*.] In *math.*, a form obtained by operating on the Schwartzian with the generator for mixed reciprocants.

postscribe (pōst-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *postscribed*, ppr. *postscribing*. [< L. *postscribere*, write after, < *post*, after, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] To write after; append to.

And the second is but a consequent of the first, *postscribed* with that word of inference "Now then," &c., Rom. vii. 25. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* [= F. *postscript*, *postscriptum* = Pg. *postscripto* = It. *poscritto*, *poscritta*, < ML. *postscriptum*, a postscript, neut. of L. *postscriptus*, pp. of *postscribere*, write after, < *post*, after, + *scribere*, write.] An addition made to a written or printed composition as an afterthought, or to state something that has been omitted. (*a*) A supplement or appendix, as to a book or newspaper.

In the early days of the reign both these papers had manuscript *postscripts*, or supplements, when any fresh news arrived that was not in their last edition.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 68.

(*b*) More commonly, a paragraph added to a letter which has already been concluded and signed by the writer.

Laer. Know you the hand?
King. 'Tis Hamlet's character. "Naked!"
And, in a *postscript* here, he says "alone."
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 54.

Then came a *postscript* dash'd across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Abbreviated *P. S.*

postscriptal (pōst'skrip-tal), *a.* [< *postscript* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a postscript; of the nature of a postscript.

The *postscriptal* speech which he had to deliver six years after, in 1794, in answer to the pleas of Hastings's counsel.
Mrs. Oliphant, Sheridan, p. 142.

postscripted (pōst'skrip-ted), *a.* [< *postscript* + *-ed*².] Having a postscript; written afterward. *J. Quincy Adams.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

postscutel (pōst-skū'tel), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *postscutellum*.

postscutellar (pōst-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *postscutell-um* + *-ar*³.] In *entom.*, situated behind the scutellum; of or pertaining to the postscutellum.

postscutellum (pōst-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *postscutella* (-ä). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the fourth and last of the sclerites into which the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum of insects are severally typically divisible, situated behind the scutellum.

postsphenoid (pōst-sfē'noid), *n.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *sphenoid*.] The posterior part of the compound sphenoid bone, including the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and pterygoids, separable in infancy.

postsphenoidal (pōst-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *postsphenoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the postsphenoid: as, the *postsphenoidal* parts or elements of the sphenoid bone.

post-stamp (pōst'stamp), *n.* Same as *postage-stamp*. [Great Britain.]

postsylvian (pōst-sil'vi-an), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + E. *Sylvian*.] Situated behind the Sylvian fissure of the brain.

post-systolic (pōst-sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + NL. *systole*.] In *physiol.*, following the systole.

post-temporal (pōst-tem'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), temple: see *temporal*².] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the temporal region of the skull.

II. *n.* In *ichth.*, a bone of the scapular arch of some fishes by means of which that arch is attached to the back part of the skull. It may form an integral part of the skull. Also called *supracapula* and *supraclavicle*. See first cut under *teleost*.

post terminum (pōst tėr'mi-num). [L.: *post*, after; *terminum*, acc. of *terminus*, a term, limit: see *term*.] In *law*, after the term.

Post-tertiary (pōst-tėr'shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* The most recent division of the geological series, including all that is later than that which can properly be denominated Tertiary: frequently called *Quaternary*. The line of division between the Tertiary and the Quaternary is, in many regions, one which cannot be sharply drawn, and geologists differ essentially in regard to the nomenclature of the groups more or less vaguely designated by the terms *Post-tertiary*, *Pleistocene*, *Quaternary*, *recent*, and *diluvial*, as well as to the meaning and limitation of the term *glacial*, all these being subdivisions in use as designating more or less of the deposits later than the Tertiary. In general it is stated in the text-books that none of the Post-tertiary species are extinct; but this applies only to the mollusks: deposits containing extinct forms of the higher animals, and probably also of plants, are by many geologists unhesitatingly called Post-tertiary. In the region where geology has been longest cultivated (northwestern Europe) ice has played an important part in Post-tertiary times; hence, a classification of deposits of this age is largely influenced by this circumstance, and a parallelism of the more recent deposits of glaciated and non-glaciated regions—the latter comprising much the larger part of the earth's surface—is greatly increased in difficulty. See *Quaternary* and *Pleistocene*.

post-tibial (pōst-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *tibia*, tibia.] Situated upon the back of the lower leg; sural: as, a *post-tibial* muscle; the *post-tibial* nerve.

post-time (pōst'tīm), *n.* The time for the arrival of a postman, or for the despatch of letters by mail.

I was detained till after *post-time*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 147.

post-tonic (pōst-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + Gr. *τόνος*, tone: see *tonic*.] Following the accent or accented syllable.

In French the first of the two *post-tonic* vowels of a Latin proparoxytone always disappears. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 869.

post-town (pōst'toun), *n.* 1. A town on a post-route, where relays of post-horses can be obtained.—2. A town in which a post-office is established.

post-trader (pōst'trā'dėr), *n.* A trader at a military post: the official designation of a sutler. [U. S.]

post-tympanic (pōst-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *post*, after, + E. *tympanic*.] **I.** *a.* Situated behind the tympanic bone, or external auditory meatus.—**Post-tympanic bone**, a small ossicle which lies over the squamosal and opisthotic bones of the bear and probably some other carnivores. *H. Allen*, 1886.—**Post-tympanic process**, a formation of the united squamosal and opisthotic bones in some carnivores.

II. *n.* The post-tympanic bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 308.

postulant (pos'tū-lant), *n.* [< F. *postulant* = Pg. It. *postulante*, an applicant, candidate, prop. adj., < L. *postulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *n.*] One who or that which postulates, demands, or asks; specifically, a candidate for membership in a religious order during the period preparatory to his admission into the novitiate; in the American Episcopal Church, an applicant for admission to candidateship for the ministry, not yet received as candidate.

As some words, instinctively avoided, are constantly falling into desuetude, so others, often answering to calls too subtle for analysis, are constantly presenting themselves as *postulants* for recognition.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 98.

postulata, *n.* Plural of *postulatum*.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postulated*, ppr. *postulating*. [< L. *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare* (> OIt. *postulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *postular* = F. *postuler*), ask, demand, require, summon, prosecute, impeach, etc., also require or need; perhaps, as a freq. form, < *poscere* (pp. **posctus*, **postus*), ask, demand, perhaps orig. **porscere*, akin to *procare*, ask, demand, *procus*, a wooer, and *precari*, pray: see *procacious* and *pray*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To invite; solicit; require by entreaty. See def. 3.

A great alliance was projected among many Protestant Princes to disturb Cardinal Furstemberg in the possession of Cologne, to which he was *postulated* by the majority of the chapter. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Time, an. 1688.

2. To assume without proof; lay down as something which has to be assumed, although it cannot be proved; take for granted.

We conclude, therefore, that Being, intelligent, conscious Being, is implied and *postulated* in thinking.
J. D. Morell.

Symmetry and simplicity, before they were discovered by the observer, were *postulated* by the philosopher.
Max Müller, Sci. of Lang., 1st ser., p. 29.

3. In *eccles. law*, to ask legitimate ecclesiastical authority to admit (a nominee) by dispensation, when a canonical impediment is supposed to exist. *Lee*, Glossary.

II. *intrans.* To make postulates or demands; urge a suit.

The excellent Doctor had not even yet discovered that the King's commissioners were delighted with his postulates; and that to have kept them *postulating* thus five months in succession . . . was one of the most decisive triumphs ever achieved by Spanish diplomacy.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 397.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *postulat* = Sp. Pg. *postulado* = It. *postulato*, < L. *postulatum*, a demand, prop. neut. of *postulatus*, pp. of *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] 1. A petition; a suit; solicitation.

With the honest pride of a protocol-maker, he added, "our *postulates* do trouble the King's commissioners very much, and do bring them to despair."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 397.

2. A proposition proposed for acceptance without proof; something taken for granted; an assumption. Thus, the postulates of Euclid were as follows: (1) that a straight line may be drawn between any two points; (2) that any terminated straight line may be produced indefinitely; (3) that about any point as a center a circle with any radius may be described; (4) that all right angles are equal; (5) that if two straight lines

lying in a plane are met by another line, making the sum of the internal angles on one side less than two right angles, then those straight lines will meet, if sufficiently produced, on the side on which the sum of the angles is less than two right angles. See *axiom*.

'Tis a *postulate* to me that Methusalem was the longest lived of all the children of Adam.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 22.

When you assume a premise without demonstrating it, though it be really demonstrable, this, if the learner is favorable and willing to grant it, is an assumption or hypothesis valid relatively to him alone, but not valid absolutely; if he is reluctant or adverse, it is a *postulate*, which you claim whether he is satisfied or not. *Grote*, Aristotle, vii.

3. A self-evident practical proposition, to the effect that something is possible: opposed to an *axiom*, as a self-evident proposition that something is impossible. The fourth and fifth of Euclid's postulates (see def. 2) being converted into axioms in the modern editions, and his proved propositions being distinguished into theorems and problems, this new conception of a postulate naturally arose.

Before the injunction — Do this, there necessarily comes the *postulate* — It can be done. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

4. A condition for the accomplishment of anything.

The earnestness with which peace is insisted on as a *postulate* of civic well-being shows what the experience had been out of which Dante had constructed his theory.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 29.

postulate† (pos'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *postulatus*, pp.: see *postulate*, *v.*] Postulated; assumed.

And if she [Nature] ever gave that boon
To man, I'll prove that I have one:
I mean, by *postulate* illation [that is, begging the question].
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 763.

postulation (pos-tū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *postulation* = Sp. *postulacion* = Pg. *postulação* = It. *postulazione*, < L. *postulatio*(*n*-), a demanding, < *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] 1. Supplication; prayer. [Rare.]

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of postulating, or assuming without proof; supposition; assumption.

I must have a second *postulation*, that must have an ingredient to elicit my assent, namely, the veracity of him that reports and relates it.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

3. In *eccles. law*, the presentation or election to any office of one who is in some way disqualified for the appointment.

By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had not two-thirds [of the voices].
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Time, an. 1688.

Nicolas IV. ordered that all *postulations*, that is, elections of persons disqualified, including translations, should be personally sued out at Rome.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 383, note.

postulatory (pos'tū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. It. *postulatorio*, < L. *postulatorius*, < *postulator*, one who demands or claims, < *postulare*, demand: see *postulate*, *v.*] 1. Supplicatory. [Rare.]

He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one.
Clarendon, Tracts, 392. (*Latham.*)

2. Postulating; assuming without proof. *Johnson.* — 3. Assumed without proof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

postulatum (pos-tū-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *postulata* (-tă). [L.: see *postulate*, *n.*] A postulate.

postumbonal (pōst-um'bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + NL. *umbo*(*n*-), umbo: see *umbo*.] In *conch.*, situated behind the umbo. See *Pholas*.

postume[1]†, *n.* [ME.: see *apostem*.] Same as *impostume*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

postume[2]†, *a.* See *posthume*.

postural (pos'tū-ral), *a.* [< *posture* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to posture: as, the *postural* treatment of a fractured limb. *Dunglison*.

posture (pos'tūr), *n.* [Formerly also *positure* (< L.); < F. *posture* = Sp. *postura*, *positura* = Pg. *postura* = It. *postura*, *positura*, < L. *positura*, position, posture: see *positure*.] 1. Position; situation; condition; state: as, the *posture* of public affairs.

This growing *posture* of affairs is fed by the natural depravity. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii., Expl.

Concerning the *Posture* of Things here, we are still involved in a Cloud of Confusion, especially touching Church Matters. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

They do speak very sorrowfully of the *posture* of the times. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 156.

Everybody clamored around the governor, imploring him to put the city in a complete *posture* of defence.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 223.

2. The disposition of the several parts of anything with respect to one another, or with respect to a particular purpose; especially, position of the body as a whole, or of its members; attitude; pose.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip and starts;
Stops on a sudden; . . . in most strange *postures*
We have seen him set himself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 118.

The statues of the Sibyls are very finely wrought, each of them in a different air and *posture*, as are likewise those of the prophets underneath them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 409.

3†. Disposition; attitude of mind.

A good Christian . . . must always be in a travelling *posture*, and so taste sensual pleasures as one that is about to leave them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

=Syn. 2. *Position*, *Posture*, *Attitude*, *Pose*. These words agree in expressing the manner of standing, sitting, lying, etc. The first three may be used in a figurative sense: as, my *position* on that question is this; his *attitude* was one of hostility to the measure. *Position* is the most general word, and is applicable to persons or things. *Posture* is generally natural, and may be awkward. *Attitude* is generally studied for the sake of looking graceful; hence it is sometimes affected, the practice of it being then called *attitudinizing*. An *attitude* is often taken intentionally for the purpose of imitation or exemplification; generally *attitude* is more artistic than *posture*. *Posture* is generally used of the whole body; *attitude* has more liberty in referring to the parts of the body, especially the head; but *position* is more common in such cases. *Pose* is now confined to artistic positions, taken generally for effect, of part or the whole of a body or representation of a body, as a statue or a picture.

The absolute *position* of the parties has been altered; the relative *position* remains unchanged.
Macaulay, War of the Succession in Spain.

I have seen the goats on Mount Pentelicus scatter at the approach of a stranger, climb to the sharp points of projecting rocks, and attitudinize in the most self-conscious manner, striking at once those picturesque *postures* against the sky with which Oriental pictures have made us . . . familiar. *C. D. Warner*, In the Wilderness, iv.

It is the business of a painter in his choice of *attitudes* to foresee the effect and harmony of the lights and shadows with the colours which are to enter into the whole.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, § 4.

Placed, . . . with the instinct of a finished artist, in the best light and most effective *pose*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 108.

posture (pos'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *postured*, ppr. *posturing*. [< *posture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place; set.

As pointed Diamonds, being set,
Cast greater Lustre out of Jet,
Those Pieces we esteem'd most rare
Which in Night-shadows *postur'd* are.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

2. To place in a particular attitude; dispose for a particular purpose.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To dispose the body in a particular posture or attitude; put one's self in an artificial posture; specifically, to contort one's self.

What is meant by *posturing* is the distortion of the limbs, such as doing the splits, and putting your leg over your head, and pulling it down your back, . . . and such like business.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 98.

2. To assume an artificial position of the mind or character; change the natural mental attitude; hence, to be affected; display affectation.

Not proud humilities of sense
And *posturing* of penitence,
But love's unforced obedience.
Whittier, The Meeting.

She had forced her intelligence to *posture* before her will, as the exigencies of her place required.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, viii.

They are so affected! . . . You would say that they *posture* before the whole universe.
E. Schuyler, tr. of Turgénieff's Fathers and Sons, x.

posture-maker (pos'tūr-mā'kėr), *n.* A contortionist; an acrobat.

I would fain ask any of the present mismanagers — why should not rope-dancers, vaulters, tumblers, ladder-walkers, and *posture-makers* appear again on our stage?
Steele, Spectator, No. 258.

posture-making (pos'tūr-mā'king), *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or making contortions of the body.

Your comedy and mine will have been played then, and we shall be removed, O how far, from the trumpets, and the shouting, and the *posture-making*!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxi.

posture-master† (pos'tūr-más'tėr), *n.* Same as *posture-maker*.

Posture masters, as the acrobats were then called, abounded, and one of the chief among them was Higgins, . . . who could dislocate and deform himself at pleasure.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 280.

posturer (pos'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *posture* + *-er*[1].] A posture-maker; an acrobat.

posturist (pos'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *posture* + *-ist*.] Same as *posturer*.

post-uterine (pōst-ū'tę-rin), *a.* [< L. *post*, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus: retro-uterine.

postvene† (pōst-vēn'), *v. t.* [< L. *post*, after, + *venire*, come.] To come after.

postventional† (pōst-ven'shọn-al), *a.* [< L. *post*, after, + *ventio*(*n*-), a coming, < *venire*, come: see *postvene*.] Coming after.

A *postventional* change of the moon, i. e. a change that happens after some great movable feast, planetary aspect, appearance of a comet, etc. *E. Phillips*.

postvermis (pōst-vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *postvermes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *post*, behind, + NL. *vermis*, q. v.] The vermis inferior of the cerebellum.

postvide† (pōst-vīd'), *v. i.* [< L. *post*, after, + *videre*, see.] To take measures too late: opposed to *provide*.

"When the daughter is stolen, shut Peppergate;" . . . when men instead of preventing *postvide* against dangers.
Fuller, Worthies Chester, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

post-wagon (pōst'wag'ọn), *n.* A wagon for posting; a stage-wagon; a diligenee.

We took our leave of those friends that had accompanied us thither, and began our journey in the common *post-wagon* to Osnabrug, where we came the fourth day following in the evening.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc. (Works, III. 394).

postward (pōst'wärd), *adv.* [< *post*[2] + *-ward*.] Toward the post.

post-warrant† (pōst'wor'ant), *n.* An official warrant for accommodation for one traveling by post; a passport.

For better Assurance of Lodging where I pass, in regard of the Plague, I have a *Post-Warrant* as far as Saint David's: which is far enough, you will say, for the King hath no Ground further on this Island. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

post-windlass (pōst'wind'las), *n.* A winding-machine worked by brakes or handspikes which have a reciprocating movement. *E. H. Knight*.

postzygapophysial (pōst-zī'gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *postzygapophysis* + *-al*.] Posterior or inferior and zygapophysial or serving for articulation, as a process of a vertebra; pertaining to a postzygapophysis, or having its character.

postzygapophysis (pōst-zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *postzygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < L. *post*, after, + NL. *zygapophysis*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an inferior or posterior zygapophysis; in man, an inferior oblique or articular process of a vertebra: opposed to *prezygapophysis*. See cuts under *lumbar*, *vertebra*, *dorsal*, and *endoskeleton*.

posy (pō'zi), *n.*; pl. *posies* (-ziz). [Contr. of *poesy*, q. v.] 1. A verse of poetry attached to or inscribed on a ring, knife, or other object; hence, in general, a motto; an epigram; a legend; a short inscription.

And the tente was replenyshed and decked with this *posie*: After busy labor commeth victorious rest.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 7.

We call them [short epigrams] *Posies*, and do paint them now a dayes vpon the backe sides of our fruite trenchers of wood, or vse them as deuises in rings and armes and about such courtly purposes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

A hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me, whose *posy* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry,
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 148.

2. A bunch of flowers, or a single flower; a nosegay; a bonquet. [Perhaps so called from the custom of sending verses with flowers as gifts.]

And I will make thee beds of roses,
And a thousand fragrant *posies*.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to his Love.

Nature pick'd several flowers from her choice banks,
And bound 'em up in thee, sending thee forth
A *posy* for the bosom of a queen.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Y' are the maiden *posies*,
And so grac't
To be plac't
'Fore damask roses. *Herrick*, To Violets.

A girl came with violet *posies*, and two
Gentle eyes, like her violets, freshened with dew.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

posy-ring (pō'zi-ring), *n.* A ring inscribed with a posy or short poetical motto. In some cases the posy consists of a single word formed by the initial letters of stones set around the ring. Also called *chanson*.

pot[1] (pot), *n.* [< ME. *pot*, *potte*, < AS. *pott* = OFries. *pot* = D. *pot* = MLG. *pot*, *put*, LG. *pot* (> G. *pott*) = Icel. *pottr* = Sw. *potta* = Dan. *pott* (cf. F. *pot* = Pr. *pot* = Sp. Pg. *pote*, a pot, < Teut.), a pot; of Celtic origin: < Ir. *pota*, *puite* = Gael. *poit* = W. *pot* = Bret. *pōd*, a pot; prob. orig. a drinking-vessel; cf. Ir. *potaim*, I drink, L. *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. A vessel of earth, iron, brass, or other metal, usually of circular section and in shape rather deep than broad, employed for domestic and other purposes. (*a*) A vessel used in cooking, generally made of metal.

As the crackling of thorns under a *pot*, so is the laughter of the fool. Eccl. vii. 6.

A little *pot*, and soon hot. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 6.

(*b*) An earthen vessel, often for holding something distinctively specified; a jar or jug: as, a flower-*pot*; a cream-*pot*.

For he caused of all kindes of serpentes to be put into earthen *pots*, the whiche in the middes of the battell were cast into the enemyes shippes.
Golding, tr. of Justine, fol. 131.

In the Monastery of blake monkys callyd Seynt Nicholas De Elio ther lyes the body of Seynt Nicholas, as they sey, also oon of the *Pottis* that ower lord turnyd watir in to wyne. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 10.

Doe we not commonly see that in painted *pottes* is hidden the deadlyest poyson? *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 53.

At an open window of a room in the second story, hanging over some *pots* of beautiful and delicate flowers, . . . was the figure of a young lady.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

In order to lighten the weight of the solid plaster, earthen *pots* have been placed between the joists and the spaces filled up with the mortar [practice in Paris in respect of floors with iron joists]. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 455.

2. A drinking-vessel; a vessel containing a specified quantity of liquor, usually a quart or a pint; a mug.

Fill me a thousand *pots*, and froth 'em, froth 'em!
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

No carved cross-bones, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven:
But carved cross-pipes, and, underneath,
A pint-*pot*, neatly graven.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. The contents of a pot; that which is cooked in a pot; specifically, the quantity contained in a drinking-pot, generally a quart (in Guernsey and Jersey, about 2 quarts). A *pot* of butter was by statutes of Charles II. made 14 pounds.

He maketh the deep to boil like a *pot*. Job xli. 31.

Let 's each man drink a *pot* for his morning's draught, and lay down his two shillings.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 181.

They will wait until you slip into a neighbouring alehouse to take a *pot* with a friend.
Swift, Directions to Servants, iv.

4. Stoneware: a trade-term.

A street seller who accompanied me called them merely *pots* (the trade term), but they were all *pot* ornaments. Among them were great store of shepherdesses, of greyhounds, . . . and some *pots* which seem to be either shepherds or musicians.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 333.

5. In *sugar-manuf.*, an earthen mold used in refining; also, a perforated cask in which sugar is placed for drainage of the molasses.—6. In *founding*, a crucible.—7. In *glass-manuf.*, the crucible in which the frit is melted. Those used for glass of fine quality, such as flint-glass, are closed to guard against impurities.—8. The metal or earthenware top of a chimney; a chimney-pot.—9. A size of writing-paper whose original water-mark is said to have been a pot. The smallest sheets measure 15¼ × 12¼ inches. Also spelled *pott*.—10. In *fishing:* (*a*) The circular inclosed part of a pound-net, otherwise called the *bowl*, *pound*, or *crib*. (*b*) A hollow vessel for trapping fish; a lobster-pot.—11. In *card-playing:* (*a*) The aggregate stakes, generally placed together in the center of the table; the pool. (*b*) In faro, the name given to the six-, seven-, and eight-spots in the lay-out.—12. A large sum of money. [Betting slang.]

The horse you have backed with a heavy *pot*.
Lever, Davenport Dunn (ed. Tauchnitz), I. 191. (*Hoppe.*)

13†. A simple form of steel cap, sometimes plain, like the skull-cap, sometimes having a brim.—14. In *pyrotechny*, the head of a rocket, containing the decorations.—**Double pot.** See *double*.—**Glass-melting pot.** See *glass*.—**Little pot**†. See *little*.—**Pot of money.** See *money*.—**To boil the pot.** Same as *to keep the pot boiling* (*a*).

No fav'ring patrons have I got,
But just enough to *boil the pot*.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, I. 23. (*Davies.*)

To go to (the) pot, to be destroyed, ruined, or wasted; come to destruction: possibly in allusion to the sending of old metal to the melting-pot.

Then *goeth* a part of little flock *to pot*, and the rest scatter.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 110.

Your mandate I got,
You may all *go to pot*.
Goldsmith, Reply to Invitation to Dinner at Dr. Baker's

The number of common soldiers slain not amounting to fewer than seven hundred. . . . But where so many officers *went to the pot*, how could fewer soldiers suffer?
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 285.

To keep the pot boiling. (*a*) To provide the necessaries of life.

Whatsoever Kitching found it, it was made poor enough before he left it; so poor that it is hardly able to *keep the pot boiling* for a parson's dinner.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, p. 212. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) To "keep things going"; keep up a brisk and continued round of activity.

"*Keep the pot a bilin'*, sir," said Sam; and down went Wardle again, and then Mr. Pickwick, and then Sam, and then Mr. Winkle, and then Mr. Bob Sawyer, and then the fat boy, and then Mr. Snodgrass, following closely upon each other's heels. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

To make the pot with two ears†, to set the arms akimbo. *Davies.*

Thou sett'st thy tippet wondrous high,
And rant'st, there is no coming nigh;
See what a goodly port she bears,
Making the pot with the two ears.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 230.

pot[1] (pot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *potted*, ppr. *potting*. [< *pot*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put into pots.—2. To preserve in pots, usually in the form of paste and often with high seasoning: as, *potted* meats or lobster.

I was invited to excellent English *potted* venison at Mr. Hobbson's, a worthy merchant.
Evelyn, Diary, March 22, 1646.

Meat will also keep fresh for a considerable period when surrounded with oil, or fat of any kind, so purified as not to turn rancid of itself, especially if the meat be previously boiled. This process is called *potting*.
Ure, Dict., III. 673.

3. To stew; cook in a pot as a stew: as, to *pot* pigeons.—4. To plant or set in pots: as, to *pot* plants.

Pot them [Indian tuberoses] in natural (not fore'd) earth.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, April.

5. To put in casks for draining: as, to *pot* sugar by taking it from the cooler and placing it in hogsheads with perforated heads, from which the molasses percolates.—6. To shoot; bring down by shooting; bag: as, to *pot* a rabbit, a turkey, or an enemy; hence, to catch; secure: as, to *pot* an heiress. [Slang.]

The arrow flew, the string twanged, but Martin had been in a hurry to *pot* her, and lost her by an inch.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, viii.

It being the desire of puntsmen to *pot* as many birds as possible by one shot, . . . punt-guns are not required to shoot close, the main object being a large killing circle.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 531.

7†. To cap. See *to cap verses*, under *cap*[1], *v.*

The boies of divers schooles did cap or *potte* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.
Stowe, Survey (1599), p. 53. (*Latham.*)

8. To manufacture, as pottery or porcelain; especially, to shape and fire, as a preliminary to the decoration.—**Potted meats,** viands parboiled and seasoned and put up in the form of paste covered with oil or fat in small porcelain pots, or in hermetically sealed tin cans or glass jars.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drink; tipple.

Cas. 'Fore God, an excellent song [a drinking-song].
Iago. I learned it in England: where, indeed, they are most potent in *potting*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 79.

The increase in drinking—that unfailing criterion, alas! of increase in means in the lower classes in England—carried your English in potency of *potting* above even "your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander."
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 200.

2. To shoot at an enemy or at game: especially, to shoot to kill.

The jovial knot of fellows near the stove had been *potting* all night from the rifle pit.
Lever, Davenport Dunn (ed. Tauchnitz), III. 292. (*Hoppe.*)

pot[2] (pot), *n.* [A var. of *put*[2] for *pit*[1]; but prob. in part associated with *pot*[1].] A pit; a hole; especially, a deep hole scooped out by the eddies of a river.

The deepest *pot* in a' the linn
They fand Erl Richard in.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 7).

Pot and gallows. See *pit and gallows*, under *pit*[1].

pot[3] (pot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potted*, ppr. *potting*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a slang use of *pot*[1].] To deceive. *Halliwell.*

potable (pō'ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *potable* = Sp. *potable* = Pg. *potavel* = It. *potabile*, < L. *potabilis*, drinkable, < *potare*, drink: see *potation*.]

I. *a.* 1. Drinkable; suitable for drinking.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high-water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in it will fill with water fresh and *potable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

They [the Chinese] bore the Trunk with an Awger, and there issueth out sweet *potable* Liquor.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

The product of these vineyards [of England] may have proved *potable*, in peculiarly favourable seasons, if mixed with honey. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 75.

Hence—2. Liquid; flowing.

Therefore, thou best of gold art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in carat, is more precious,
Preserving life in medicine *potable*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 163.

What wonder then if fields and regions here
Breathe forth elixir pure, and rivers run
Potable gold. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 608.

II. *n.* Anything that is drinkable; a drink.

The damask'd meads,
Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

potableness (pō'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being potable or drinkable.

potage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottage*.

potager†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottinger*.

Potameæ (pō-tā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1828), < Gr. ποταμός, river, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous water-plants of the order *Naiadaceæ*, by some botanists erected into a separate order, characterized by an ovary with four carpels having one half-coiled ovule in each containing a curved embryo. It includes 2 genera, *Potamogeton* (the type) and *Ruppia*, the latter an inhabitant of salt and the other of fresh waters throughout the world. See cut under *pondweed*.

potamic (pō-tam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ποταμός, a river (see *potation*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent on rivers. [Rare.]

The commercial situation of the trading towns of North Germany, admirable so long as the trade of the world was chiefly *potamic* or thalassic in character, lost nearly all its value when at the opening of the sixteenth century commerce became oceanic.
The Academy, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 265.

Potamobiidæ (pot-a-mō-bī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ποταμός, river, + βίος, life, + *-idæ*.] Huxley's name (1878) of a family of fluviatile crawfishes, confined to the northern hemisphere and represented only by the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, the other genera of *Astacidæ* in a usual sense forming a contrasted family *Parastacidæ*.

Potamochœrus (pot-a-mō-kē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ποταμός, river, + χοῖρος, hog.] An African genus of *Suidæ* or swine, containing such

Red River-hog (*Potamochærus penicillatus*).

species as *P. penicillatus*, of a reddish color with tufted ears; the river-hogs. Also called *Charopotamus*.

Potamogale (pot-a-mog'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Du Chaillu, 1860), < Gr. ποταμός, river, + γαλῆ, contr. of γαλέη, a weasel.] The typical genus of the family *Potamogalidæ*; the otter-shrews. The tibia and fibula are ankylosed, the muzzle is broad and flat with valvular nostrils, the limbs are short, the feet are not webbed, and the long cylindroid body is continued into the thick vertically flattened tail, which constitutes a powerful swimming-organ. The dental formula is 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. *P. velox*, the only species known, is a large animal (for this order), being about 2 feet long, of which the tail is about half, dark-brown above and whitish below, of aquatic habits, and in general resembling a small otter, whence the name *otter-shrew*.

Potamogalidæ (pot-a-mō-gal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Potamogale* + *-idæ*.] A family of aquatic mammals of the order *Insectivora*, of equatorial Africa, containing the genus *Potamogale*; the otter-shrews.

Potamogeton (pot-a-mō-jō'ton), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *potamogeton*, < Gr. ποταμογείτων, pondweed, < ποταμός, river, + γείτων, neighbor, inhabitant.] A genus of fresh-water plants known as pondweeds, the type of the tribe *Potameæ* in the order *Naiadaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Ruppia* by the sessile nutlets and also by the presence of a calyx; and is further characterized by its numerical plan in fours, each flower having four roundish sepals, four stamens, four styles, and four distinct ovaries producing four small rounded drupes or nutlets, each with a thick, rigid, or spongy pericarp, and a single seed containing an annular or spirally coiled embryo. There are over 50 species, scattered throughout the world, growing in still rivers, ponds, and lakes, with one or two in brackish waters. (See *pondweed*.) A few species have acquired other names in local use, as, in England, *P. densus*, the frog's lettuce or water-caltrops, and *P. natans*, the tench-weed or dell's-spoons, and in America *P. amplifolius*, the cornstalk-weed. (See *heterophyllous*, 1.) A large number of aquatic plants, supposed to belong to the genus *Potamogeton*, have been described under that name by paleobotanists; they come from various regions, and from several divisions of the Tertiary.

potamography (pot-a-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *potamographie* = It. *potamografia*; < Gr. ποταμός, river, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of rivers.

potamological (pot'a-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *potamology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to potamology: as, a *potamological* table.

potamology (pot-ạ-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ποταμός*, river, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say: see *-ology*.] The science or scientific study of rivers; also, a treatise on rivers.

potance (pō′tans), *n.* See *potence*.

potargo† (pō-tär′gō), *n.* Same as *botargo*.

> There 'a a fishmenger's boy with caviare, sir, Anchovies, and *potargo*, to make you drink.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iii. 3.

potash (pot′ash), *n.* [= D. *potasch* = G. *pottasche* = Sw. *pottaska* = Dan. *potaske*; as *pot*[1] + *ash*[1]. The F. *potasse* = Sp. *potasa* = Pg. It. *potassa*, with NL. *potassa*, ara from G. or E.] A substance obtained by leaching wood-ashes, evaporating the solution obtained, and calcining the residuum; one of the fixed alkalis; the so-called vegetable alkali; more or less impure or crude potassium carbonate, or carbonate of potash as formerly generally (and still very frequently) designated; any combination of which potassium forms the base, whether containing oxygen or not. Potash-salts play a most important part in vegetable life, existing in all plants in various proportions, and in various combinations with both inorganic and organic acids. When plants are burned, the inorganic constituents remain behind in the ashes, and it is by the lixiviation or leaching of these ashes that potash was first obtained, a process with which the Greeks and Romans were acquainted, although they were unable clearly to distinguish potash from soda, calling them both by the same name (*νίτρον*, nitrum). The name *potash* is of comparatively modern origin, and is derived from the fact that the potassiferous solution from wood-ashes was boiled down or concentrated in pots. It was not until about the middle of the eighteenth century that the two alkalis, soda and potash, were clearly distinguished from each other; but they were considered to be simple substances until after the beginning of the nineteenth century, when their metallic bases were separated from them by Davy (1807–8). Up to comparatively recent times the potash compounds used in the arts — and they are numerous and of great importance — were chiefly obtained in the form of crude potash after the method indicated as having given origin to the name of this alkali, and this method is still in use, although much less important than it formerly was. Saltpeter, or the nitrate of potash, had been long known, and obtained in a very different way. (See *saltpeter*.) Since the beginning of the present century potash has been obtained in considerable quantity from the refuse of beet-root used in the manufacture of sugar, and from sheep's wool. It has also been got (in the form of the chlorid) from sea-water; but the most important source of supply is the region near Stassfurt in Prussia, where two minerals containing potassic compounds (carnallite, a double chlorid of potassium and magnesium, and cænite, containing sulphates of potash and magnesia with chlorid of magnesium) are found in abundance, and mined on a large scale. From these naturally occurring potassiferous compounds all the various salts of potash used in the arts are manufactured, and it is by using the potash-salts obtained at Stassfurt that the Chili saltpetor (nitrate of soda) is converted into common saltpeter or niter (nitrate of potash), a substance important as the principal ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder. — **Caustic potash.** See *caustic*. — **Fish and potash-salts.** See *fish*[1]. — **Lump-potash,** the trade-name for a crude potash containing about 6 per cent. of water. — **Potash alum.** See *alum*. — **Potash feldspar.** See *orthoclase, microcline, feldspar*. — **Potash kettle country.** See *kettle-moraine*. — **Potash lye,** the strong aqueous solution of caustic potash or of potassium carbonate. — **Potash mica.** See *muscovite*, 2, *mica*[2]. — **Potash-water,** an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic-acid water to which is added potassium bicarbonate.

potass (pō-tas′), *n.* [< F. *potasse*, < NL. *potassa*: see *potassa*.] Same as *potash*.

potassa (pō-tas′ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *potash*.] Potash.

potassamide, potassiamide (pot-as-am′id, pō-tas-i-am′id), *n.* [< NL. *potassium* + E. *amide*.] An olive-green compound (KNH_2) formed by heating potassium in ammonia gas.

potassic[1] (pō-tas′ik), *a.* [= F. *potassique*; as *potassium* + *-ic*.] Relating to potassium; containing potassium as an ingredient.

potassic[2] (pō-tas′ik), *a.* [< *potassa* + *-ic*.] Consisting of or related to potash.

potassiferous (pot-a-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *potassa*, potash, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or yielding potash or potassic salts.

potassium (pō-tas′i-um), *n.* [= F. *potassium* = Sp. *potasio* = Pg. *potassio, potassium* = It. *potassio*; < NL. *potassium*, < *potassa*, potash: see *potassa*.] Chemical symbol, K (for *kalium*); atomic weight, 39.1. The metallic base of the alkali potash, a substance not occurring uncombined in nature, but in various combinations widely diffused and of the highest importance. See *potash*. Potassium is silvery-white, and has a decided metallic luster. Its specific gravity is 0.875, and it is the lightest of all the metals with the exception of lithium. At the freezing-point of water it is brittle and has a crystalline fracture; at the ordinary temperature it is soft and may easily be cut with the knife. It was first obtained by Davy, in 1807, by the electrolysis of potash; but its preparation in the large way is effected by the ignition of a mixture of charcoal and potassium carbonate in a mercury bottle or iron tube coated with clay. In perfectly pure and dry air it undergoes no change; but in ordinary air it soon becomes coated with a film of potassium hydrate and carbonate. Its affinity for water is so great that when brought into contact with it immediate decomposition is effected, and sufficient heat evolved to set on fire the liberated hydrogen, which burns with the characteristic violet flame of potassium. Next to cæsium and rubidium it is the most electropositive element. It is a most powerful reducing agent, and hence has been largely employed for separating other metals from their various combinations; but at the present time sodium, being cheaper, is more generally employed for that purpose. Among the most important salts of potassium are the *chlorid* or *muriate*, KCl, mined at Stassfurt, Germany, and used as a fertilizer as well as the starting-point for the manufacture of other potash-salts; *potassium chlorate*, $KClO_3$, which is used in the arts as an oxidizing agent and in the manufacture of explosives; *potassium nitrate*, KNO_3, niter or saltpeter, made at present by the double decomposition of sodium nitrate and potassium chlorid, which is used in medicine and pyrotechny, but chiefly in the manufacture of gunpowder; *potassium carbonate*, K_2CO_3, which, under the commercial names of *potash* and *pearlash*, is largely used in the manufacture of soap and glass, and as a basis for making other potash-salts; *potassium cyanide*, KCN, a violent poison, used in photography and as a reducing agent; and *potassium bichromate*, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, red chromate of potash, much used in dyeing and calico-printing. — **Carbovinate of potassium,** more properly *ethyl-potassium carbonate*, $C_2H_5K.CO_3$, a white crystalline ether obtained by the action of carbon dioxid upon perfectly dry potassium hydrate in absolute alcohol. — **Cobalticyanide of potassium.** See *cobalticyanide*. — **Potassium bitartrate.** Same as *cream of tartar* (which see, under *cream*[1]). — **Potassium-chlorate battery,** an electric battery in which depolarization is produced by means of potassium chlorate with sulphuric acid. — **Potassium cyanide, ferrocyanide, myronate,** etc. See *cyanide*, etc.

potatet, *a.* [< L. *potatus*, pp. of *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] In *alchemy*, liquefied, as a metal; potable.

> Eight, nine, ten days hence
> He [Mercury] will be silver *potate*, then three days
> Before he citronize. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

potation (pō-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *potation, potacian* = OSp. *potucion* = It. *potagione, potazione*, < L. *potatio*(*n*-), a drinking, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink (= Ir. *potaim*, I drink); ef. *potus*, drunken (= Gr. *ποτός*, drunk: see below), *potus* (*potu*-), a drinking, *potio*(*n*-), a drinking, drink; < √ *po* = Gr. √ *πο* in *ποτός*, drunk, for drinking (neut. *ποτόν*, what is drunk, drink), *πότος*, a drinking, prob. *ποταμός*, river, stream. √ *πι* in *πίνειν*, drink, = Skt. √ *pā*, drink. From the same (L.) source are ult. *potable, potion, poison, compotation*, and (from Gr.) *symposium*, etc.]

1. The act of drinking; drinking.

> Upon the account of these words so expounded by some of the fathers concerning oral manducation and *potation*, they believe themselves bound by the same necessity to give the eucharist to infants as to give them baptism.
> *Jer. Taylor*, On the Real Presence, iii. 3.

2. A drinking-bout; a drinking-party; a compotation; especially, an annual entertainment formerly given by schoolmasters to their pupils. See *potation-penny*.

> The Count and other nobles from the same country [Holland] were too apt to indulge in those mighty *potations* which were rather characteristic of their nation and the age. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 138.

> Statutes of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, "the seventh year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth": "The said Schoolmaster shall and may have, use, and take the profits of all such cock-fights and *potations* as are commonly used in Schools, and such other gifts as shall be freely given them, . . . over and besides their wages, until their salary and stipend shall be augmented" (vol. ii. p. 759).
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 90.

3. A drink; a draught.

> Roderigo,
> Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
> To Desdemona hath to-night caroused
> *Potations* pottle-deep. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 56.

4. A liquor drunk; a drink; a beverage.

> If I had a thousand sons, the first humane principle I would teach them should be, to forswear thin *potations* and to addict themselves to sack.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 135.

potation-penny (pō-tā′shọn-pen′i), *n.* Money paid by the scholars or their friends to the master of a school to enable him to give an entertainment (usually in Lent) to the scholars on quitting school. In some counties of England this is still continued, and is called "the drinking." *Wharton*, Hist. Manchester Grammar School, p. 25.

> Under the head of Manchester School, Carlisle gives a copy of an indentnre of feoffment by Hugh Bexwyke and Johnne Bexwyke, on April 1, 1524, containing ordinances, one of which is: "Item, that every schoolmaster . . . shall teach freely . . . without any money or other rewards taken therefore, as Cock-penny, Victor-penny, *Potation penny*, or any other whatsoever it be" (vol. i. p. 677).
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 90.

potato (pō-tā′tō), *n.*; pl. *potatoes* (-tōz). [Early mod. E. also *potatae, pottatoe, potatus, potades* (quasi NL.); also *botatas* = G. *potate*, sweet potato, = Dan. *potet, potetes* = Sw. *potät, potates, potatis*, white potato (< E.); = F. *patate*, sweet potato (cf. *pomme de terre*, 'earth-apple,' white potato), < Sp. *patata*, white potato, *batata*, sweet potato, = Pg. *batata*, sweet potato (NL. *batatas*), < Haytian *batata*, sweet potato.] 1†. The sweet potato. See below. [This was the original application of the name, and it is in this sense that the word is generally to be understood when used by English writers down to the middle of the seventeenth century.]

> This Plant (which is called of some Sisarum Peruvianum, or Skyrrets of Peru) is generally of us called *Potatus* or *Potato's*. It hath long rough flexible branches trailing upon the ground, like unto those of Pompions, whereupon are set greene three cornered leaves very like those of the wilde Cucumber. . . . Clusius calleth it Batata, Camotes, Amotes, and Ignames: in English, *Potatoes, Potatus*, and *Potades*. *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), Of *Potato's*.

> Candied *potatoes* are Athenians' meat.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iii.

2. One of the esculent tubers of the common plant *Solanum tuberosum*, or the plant itself. The potato is a native of the Andes, particularly in Chili and Peru, but in the variant *boreale* it reaches north to New Mexico. It was probably first introduced into Europe from the region of Quito by the Spaniards, in the earlier part of the fifteenth century. In 1586 it was brought to England from Virginia, where, however, it was probably derived from a Spanish source. Its progress in Europe was slow, its culture, even in Ireland, not becoming general till the middle of the eighteenth century; but it is now a staple food in most temperate climates. The fruit of the potato-plant is a worthless green berry; its useful product is the underground tubers, which in the wild plant are small, but are much enlarged under cultivation. These tubers, which are of a roundish or oblong shape, sometimes flattish, are set with "eyes," really the axils of rudimentary leaves, containing ordinarily several buds, and it is by means of these that the plant is usually propagated. The food-value of the potato lies mostly in starch, of which it contains from 15 to 20 or 25 per cent. It is deficient in albuminoids and phosphates. Besides their ordinary food-use, potatoes are a source of manufactured starch; and spirits are now distilled from them to a considerable extent, chiefly in Germany. The tops (in America called *vines*, in England *halms*, in Scotland *shaws*) contain, together with the fruit, a poisonous alkaloid, solanin, absent in the tubers except when exposed to the sun. The varieties of the potato are numerous. The crop is often seriously injured by the potato-beetle and the potato-rot. To distinguish it from the yellow sweet potato, this plant is sometimes called *white potato* or (from its being one of the chief food-staples in Ireland) *Irish potato*.

> Virginian *Potato* hath many hollow flexible branches trailing upon the ground, three square, uneven, knotted or kneed in sundry places at certaine distances: from the which knots cometh forth one great leaf made of divers leaves. . . . Because it hath not only the shape and proportion of Potato's, but also the pleasant taste and vertues of the same, we may call it in English *Potatoes* of America or Virginia.
> *Gerarde*, Herball (1636), Of *Potatoes* of Virginia.

> They dygge also owte of the ground certeyne rootes growynge of theim selues, whiche they caule *Batatas*. . . . The skyn is sumwhat towgher than eyther of nauies or mussheroms, and of earthy coloure: But the inner meate thereof is verye whyte.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 131).

Canada potato, the Jerusalem artichoke. — **Chat potatoes.** See *chat*[4]. — **Cree potato,** *Psoralea esculenta:* so called as used by the Cree Indians. — **Hog's potato,** in California, the death-camass, *Zygadenus venenosus*, whose tubers are said to be eaten eagerly by hogs. — **Indian potato.** (*a*) The groundnut or wild bean, *Apios tuberosa:* so called on account of its small edible tubers. (*b*) The liliaceous genus *Calochortus:* so called from its bulb or corm. — **Irish potato.** See def. 2. — **Native potato,** of New South Wales, *Marsdenia viridiflora;* of Tasmania, *Gastrodia sesamoides*, an orchid with a rootstalk thickened into a tuber. — **Oil of potatoes,** an amylic alcohol obtained from spirits made from potatoes. It is somewhat oily in appearance, has a strong smell, at first pleasant but afterward nauseous, and a very acrid taste. — **Potato starch** a fecula obtained from the potato, and also called *English arrow-root*. — **Seaside potato,** *Ipomœa biloba* (*I. Pes-caprœ*), a twining and creeping plant of tropical shores in both hemispheres, said to reach a length sometimes of 100 feet. — **Small potatoes,** something petty or insignificant or contemptible. [Slang, U. S.]

> All our American poets are but *small potatoes* compared with Bryant. Quoted in *De Vere's* Americanisms.

> I took to attendin' Baptist meetin', because the Presbyterian minister here is such *small potatoes* that 't wan't edifying to sit under his preachin'.
> *Mrs. Whitcher*, Widow Bedott Papers, p. 188.

Spanish potato, the sweet potato. — **Sweet potato.** (*a*) A plant of the convolvulus family, *Ipomœa Batatas*, or one of its spindle-shaped fleshy esculent roots. The plant is a creeping, rarely twining, vine, with variously heart-shaped, halberd-shaped, or triangular (sometimes entlobed) leaves, and a blossom like that of the common morning-glory, but less open, and rose-purple with a white border. Its value lies in the roots, which are richer in starch, and still more in sugar, than the common potato. Their use is very much that of the latter, but in Mexico they are said to be regarded as a sweetmeat, and in Spain they are made into a preserve. They are red, yellow, or white in different varieties, and range in weight from that of the common potato up to many pounds. A variety in the southern United States is called *yam*. The sweet potato appears to have originated in tropical America, but is referred by some to the East Indies, or to both hemispheres. It is widely cultivated in warm climates, and is successfully grown in the United States as far north as New Jersey and Illinois, and even Michigan. (*b*) In Bengal, the yam. — **Telinga potato,** *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, an araceous plant much cultivated in India for its esculent tubers. — **White potato.** See def. 2. —

Wild potato, in Jamaica, *Ipomœa fastigiata*, a tuber-bearing plant, unlike the sweet potato in its climbing habit.

potato-beetle (pō-tā′tō-bē″tl), *n.* A chrysomelid beetle, the notorious *Doryphora decemlineata*, which up to 1855 or 1856 lived in the Rocky Mountain region, feeding upon the wild *Solanum rostratum*, but which, as the cultivated potato reached its habitat, increased enormously and began to spread to the east. In 1874 it reached the Atlantic coast at several points, and it has since been a pest in almost the entire country. It has several times made its way to Europe, but has been stamped out. Both larva and beetle feed upon the leaves of the potato, and the pupa is formed in the earth at the foot of the plant. There are three generations annually, and the perfect beetles hibernate. The most common and effective remedy is Paris green. See cut under *beetle*[2].

potato-bing (pō-tā′tō-bing), *n.* A heap of potatoes. [Scotch.]

> *Potato-bings* are snugged up frae skaith
> Of coming Winter's biting frosty breath.
> *Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

potato-blight (pō-tā′tō-blīt), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-bogle (pō-tā′tō-bō″gl), *n.* A scarecrow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

potato-bread (pō-tā′tō-bred), *n.* A bread made of potatoes which have been boiled, pressed till they are dry, beaten up, kneaded with wheat-flour, aniseed, and yeast, and then baked.

potato-bug (pō-tā′tō-bug), *n.* Same as *potato-beetle*.

potato-digger (pō-tā′tō-dig″ėr), *n.* An implement, resembling a plow, used to remove potatoes from the ground. Some of these implements simply leave the potatoes on the surface, others screen the earth from the tubers, and other more complicated machines remove the potatoes from the soil, divest them of adherent earth, and deposit them in a receptacle.

potato-disease (pō-tā′tō-di-zez″), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-eel (pō-tā′tō-ēl), *n.* A small threadworm or nematoid, of the family *Anguillulidæ*, infesting the potato.

potato-fern (pō-tā′tō-fėrn), *n.* A New Zealand fern, *Marattia fraxinea*. Its rootstock is a rounded, hard, fleshy mass, as large as the head, roasted and eaten by the natives, who call it *para*.

potato-finger† (pō-tā′tō-fing″gėr), *n.* A long thick finger, like a sweet potato: used in a loose, contemptuous sense. It is otherwise explained as 'a provocative.' [Rare.]

> How the devil Luxury, with his fat rump and *potato-finger*, tickles these together! *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2, 56.

potato-fungus (pō-tā′tō-fung″gus), *n.* See *potato-rot*.

potato-grant (pō-tā′tō-grant), *n.* A patch of land for growing vegetables, formerly granted by the owner to each of his slaves. *Bartlett.* [West Indies.]

potato-hook (pō-tā′tō-hůk), *n.* A hand-tool with bent fork-like tines, used for digging potatoes from the ground.

potato-mold (pō-tā′tō-mōld), *n.* Same as *potato-rot*.

potato-murrain (pō-tā′tō-mur″ān), *n.* The potato-rot.

potato-oat (pō-tā′tō-ōt), *n.* A variety of the common oat. See *oat*, 1 (*a*).

potato-oil (pō-tā′tō-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of potatoes* (which see, under *potato*).

potato-onion (pō-tā′tō-un″yon), *n.* See *Egyptian onion*, under *onion*.

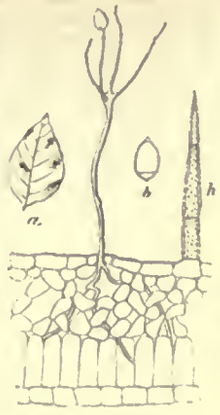
potato-pen (pō-tā′tō-pen), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden compartment or pen on deck, built with a view to thorough ventilation, for keeping potatoes and other vegetables during a voyage.

potato-planter (pō-tā′tō-plan″tėr), *n.* An implement for planting seed-potatoes and covering them with soil. A planting-share plows a furrow, into which the potatoes are dropped by an automatic device, and a following covering-share turns the soil over them.

potator (pō-tā′tor), *n.* [= OF. *potateur* = It. *potatore*, < L. *potator*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink: see *potation*.] A driuker.

> Barnabee, the illustrious *potator*, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels.
> *Southey*, The Doctor, xliv. (*Davies.*)

potato-rot (pō-tā′tō-rot), *n.* A very destructive disease of the potato, caused by a parasitic fungus, *Phytophthora infestans*. It seems to have been introduced from South America, about the year 1840, and since that time has been the cause of very serious losses, sometimes involving almost the entire crop. The fungus attacks the stem and leaves as well as the tubers, and when confined to the leaves and stem is usually called *potato-blight*. On the leaves it first appears as pale-yellowish spots, which soon turn brown and finally black, indicating the total destruction of the tissues. On the tubers the parasite attains a considerable growth within the tissues before there is any external manifestation of its presence. After a time depressed spots appear, and the skin covering these dies and becomes discolored. Underlying these spots the tissue will be found to be dark-colored to a considerable depth. The flesh in the center of the tuber may remain for some time healthy and normal, but in the end it also decays, with either dry or wet rot. See *Phytophthora* and *mildew*.



Potato-rot (*Phytophthora infestans*).

Transverse Section of Leaf of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*), showing the hyphæ ramifying among the cells, and a branch or conidiophore bearing a single conidium, which has issued from a stoma (highly magnified); *b*, a hair of the leaf. *a*, a leaflet, half natural size, showing the dark spots caused by the fungus; *b*, a conidium.

potatory (pō′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *potatorius*, belonging to drinking, < L. *potator*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink: see *potation*.] Potable; drinkable. [Rare.]

> I attempted the soup, and . . . helped myself to the *potatory* food with a slow dignity that must have perfectly won the heart of the solemn waiter.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxxix.

potato-scoop (pō-tā′tō-skōp), *n.* A hand-screen in the form of a grated shovel for taking up potatoes which have been dug by a potato-digger. The soil sifts through the grating-bars, which detain the tubers.

potato-spirit (pō-tā′tō-spir″it), *n.* An alcohol distilled from potatoes: it is made chiefly in Germany.—**Potato-spirit oil.** See *oil*.

potato-sugar (pō-tā′tō-shůg″ėr), *n.* A sugar obtained from potatoes.

potato-vine (pō-tā′tō-vin), *n.* The potato-plant, especially the part above ground. [U. S.]—**Wild potato-vine.** See *Ipomœa* and *man-of-the-earth*.

pot-barley (pot′bär″li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

pot-bellied (pot′bel″id), *a.* Having a prominent belly; abdominous.

> He appears to be near forty; a little *pot-bellied* and thick-shouldered, otherwise no bad figure.
> *Gray*, To Mason. (*Latham.*)

pot-belly (pot′bel″i), *n.* 1. A protuberant belly.—2. A person having a protuberant belly.

> He will find himself a forked straddling animal, and a *pot-belly*.
> *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. The lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*. [Lake Huron.]

pot-boiler (pot′boi″lėr), *n.* 1. A work of art or literature produced merely "to keep the pot boiling"—that is, for the sake of providing the necessaries of life.

> His [Raff's] very fertility is a misfortune; . . . writing *pot-boilers* has injured the development of a delicate feeling for what is lofty and refined.
> *Grove's Dict. Music*, III. 65.

> Murillo executed a few portraits about the time he was painting *pot-boilers* for sale at fairs and to sea-captains.
> *The American*, XIV. 301.

2. A housekeeper. Compare *pot-waller*, *pot-walloper*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pot-boiling (pot′boi″ling), *n.* The practice of producing pot-boilers; working for a living rather than for love of art.

> Most earnestly is it to be hoped that a writer who has the faculty displayed in this book will not, like so many of his contemporaries, dissipate it in *pot-boiling* on a colossal scale.
> *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 34.

pot-boy (pot′boi), *n.* A boy or young man who has the charge of beer-pots. (*a*) An attendant on a bar; a young man who assists the barmaid in serving customers with porter, ale, or beer. (*b*) One who carries beer or ale in pots to customers, or for sale to passers-by. [Eng.]

> I could get a *pot-boy's* place again, but I'm not so strong as I were, and it's slavish work in the place I could get.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 17.

pot-cake (pot′kāk), *n.* A light Norfolk dumpling. *Halliwell.*

pot-celt (pot′selt), *n.* A celt having the hollow or opening comparatively large. This form of celt was long thought to be an ax-head, but is now regarded as a ferrule. See *amgarn*.

potch[1] (poch), *v. i.* A variant of *poach*[1].

potch[2]† (poch), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *poach*[3].

potch[3] (poch), *v. t.* In *paper-manuf.*, to perform gas-bleaching upon (paper-stock) in a potching-engine. The bleaching reagent is chlorin dissolved in water, or chlorin generated in the mass by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon a solution of common salt, or a solution of salt and chlorid of manganese, called *bleaching-liquid*. The stock is placed in a machine constructed much like a breaking- or washing-engine, and called a *potching-engine*. The acid is very slowly dropped into the bleaching-liquid when the chlorin is to be generated in the mass, and, after the liberated chlorin has performed its work, the stuff is discharged into stone or earthenware chests having zinc strainers at the bottom, where the bleaching-liquid is drained off. When a solution of chlorin in water is used, it is added in proper quantity to the stock after washing, and the latter, after sufficient treatment, is drained as above described. See *bleaching* and *gas-bleaching*.

pot-cheese (pot′chēs), *n.* See *cheese*[1].

potcher (poch′ėr), *n.* Same as *potching-engine*.

> From this main tank the solution is pumped to the bleaching mill, . . . and is there discharged into *potchers* which contain the paper bulk to be bleached.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIII. xxiv. 2.

potcher-engine (poch′ėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for saturating washed rags thoroughly with a bleaching-solution of chlorid of lime. Also called *potching-machine*.

potching (poch′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *potch*[3], *v.*] In *paper-manuf.*, gas-bleaching. See *potch*[3].

potching-engine (poch′ing-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine in which both washing and gas-bleaching are performed. It resembles in general construction a breaking- or washing-engine. In it the rags are first washed. The washer is then lifted out, and the bleaching-liquid introduced. The process thereafter proceeds as described under *potch*[3]. Also called *potcher*.

potching-machine (poch′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* Same as *potcher-engine*.

pot-claw (pot′klâ), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*.

pot-clep (pot′klep), *n.* Same as *pot-claw*.

pot-companion (pot′kom-pan″yon), *n.* A comrade in drinking; a boon companion: applied generally to habitual topers.

> One *pot companion* and his fashion
> I will describe, and make relation
> Of what my selfe have seene.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

> For fuddling they shall make the heat *pot-companion* in Switzerland knock under the table.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo. (*Latham.*)

pote (pōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *poted*, ppr. *poting*. [< ME. *poten*, < AS. *potian*, push, thrust, as an ox with its horns; cf. Sw. *påta*, poke; D. freq. *poteren*, *pouteren*, dig, poke, pry into, search: of Celtic origin; cf. W. *pwtio* = Corn. *poot* = Gael. *put*, poke, put: see *put*[1], a var. of *pote*, and *potter*[2], a freq. form.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push; kick. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]—2†. To plait. See *poke*[1], 6.

> He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
> A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
> *Heywood*, Troia Britannica (1609), p. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To creep about listlessly or moodily; poke.

potecary† (pot′ē-kā-ri), *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *apothecary*.

poteen (po-tēn′), *n.* [Also *potteen*, *pothcen*; < Ir. *poitín*, a small pot, dim. of *poite*, a pot, *pota*, a pot, a vessel: see *pot*, *potation*.] Whisky made in Ireland, especially that which is illicitly distilled, sometimes very strong.

poteline (pot′e-lin), *n.* [< *Potel*, the name of its inventor, + *-ine*[2].] A mixture of gelatin, glycerin, and tannin in variable proportions, according to its intended application, in which also may be incorporated zinc sulphate or barium sulphate. It may or may not be tinted by vegetable coloring matters. It is plastic or liquid when heated, according to the degree of heat, and hard enough at ordinary temperatures to be bored, turned, filed, or polished. It has various adaptations. In a liquid state it is used for sealing bottles, and meats can be preserved by coating them with it.

potellt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pottle*.

potelot (pot′e-lot), *n.* [< F. *potelot*, < D. *potlood* (> also G. *pottloth*), black-lead, < *pot*, pot, + *lood*, lead.] Sulphid of molybdenum.

potence (pō′tens), *n.* [Also, in some uses, *potance*; < OF. *potence*, power, a crutch, F. *potence*, a crutch, gibbet, etc., = Sp. Pg. *potencia* = It. *potenza*, power, < L. *potentia*, power, ML. also a crutch, < *potent(-)s*, powerful: see *potent*.] 1. Power; potency.

> I've seen the oppressor's cruel smile
> Amid his hapless victim's spoil,
> And for thy *potence* vainly wish'd,
> To crush the villain in the dust.
> *Burns*, Lines Written on a Bank Note.

2. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing of the shape of a capital T—that is, a cross tau. (*b*) The termination of an ordinary or other bearing when of that form.—3. In *watch-making*, the counter-bridge to the main cock or bridge on the top plate of a watch, holding the jeweling for the balance-staff, cylinder, or verge.

potencée (pō-ten-sā′), *a.* [< OF. *potencee*, < *potence*, a cross: see *potence*.] In *her.*, terminating in a potence—that is, in the figure of a cross tau. Also, rarely, *enhendé*.

potence-file (pō'tens-fīl), *n.* A small hand-file with flat and parallel sides. *E. H. Knight.*

potency (pō'ten-si), *n.*; pl. *potencies* (-siz). [As *potence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The quality of being potent; power; inherent strength. (*a*) Physical, mental, or moral power or influence.

Heavenly [Father], that admonisheth us of his *potency* and ability, that is ruler over all things.
Latimer, First Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

When we will tempt the frailty of our powers,
Presuming on their changeful *potency*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 99.

'Tis always Springtime here; such is the grace
And *potency* of her who has the bliss
To make it still Elysium where she is.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

Her spirit resembled, in its *potency*, a minute quantity of ottar of rose in one of Hepzibah's huge, iron-bound trunks, diffusing its fragrance through . . . whatever else was treasured there. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

(*b*) Potentiality; capability of development.

Books are not absolutely dead things, but doe contain a *potencie* of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

By an intellectual necessity I cross the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in that Matter which we, in our ignorance of its latent powers, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and *potency* of all terrestrial Life. *Tyndall*, Belfast Address, 1874, p. 75.

(*c*) Efficacy; capability of producing given results: as, the *potency* of a medicine.

Use almost can change the stamp of nature,
And either master the devil, or throw him out
With wondrous *potency*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 170. (*Furness.*)

(*d*) Specifically, in *homeopathy*, the power of a drug as induced by attenuation. Two scales of dilution or attenuation are employed, known as the *centesimal* and the *decimal*, the former being the one advocated by Hahnemann, and the latter of more recent introduction. In the decimal scale, one drop of the mother tincture is added to nine of the diluent, which is usually alcohol, with certain manipulations, and from this first decimal solution or potency one drop is taken, to form, with nine others of the diluent, the second decimal solution. This process is repeated till the required solution or potency is reached. Drugs of high potency are those of which the dilution has been frequently repeated, and the medicinal substance correspondingly attenuated; drugs of low potency, on the other hand, are those in a less diluted, more concentrated condition. The thirtieth (centesimal) potency was the highest recommended by Hahnemann.

2. Power dependent on external circumstances; material strength or force; authority.

Read
The cardinal's malice and his *potency*
Together. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 105.

Afterwards, there coming a company of Indians into these parts, that were driven out of their country by the *potency* of the Pequots, they solicited them to go thither.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 171.

3. Influence; power; sovereignty.

Strange thunders from the *potency* of song.
Keats, Sleep and Poetry.

Whose mighty *potencies* of verse
Move through the plastic universe.
The Academy, June 15, 1889, p. 407.

4†. Same as *potence*, 2.—**Objective potency.** See *objective*.—**Potency of two circles,** in *math.*, the square of the distance between their centers less the sum of the squares of their radii.

potent (pō'tent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. **potent* = Sp. Pg. It. *potente*, < L. *poten(t-)s*, powerful, strong, potent, ppr. of *posse* (ind. *possum*), be able, < *potis*, able, powerful, orig. a lord, master, = Gr. **πότις*, later *πόσις*, husband, orig. master, lord, = Skt. *pati*, master, lord, = Lith. *patis*, lord. The same element occurs also in *despot*, *host*[2], q. v. II. *n.* < ME. *potent*, *potente*, a crutch, equiv. to *potence*, a crutch: see *potence*.] I. *a.* 1. Powerful; possessed of inherent strength. (*a*) Powerful in a physical sense; effective; efficacious.

Moses once more his *potent* rod extends.
Milton, P. L., xii. 211.

A beautiful crimson flower, the most gorgeous and beautiful, surely, that ever grew; so rich it looked, so full of *potent* juice. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 119.

(*b*) Powerful in a moral sense; having great influence; cogent; prevailing; convincing: as, *potent* arguments; *potent* interest.

I do believe,
Induced by *potent* circumstances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 76.

Rise, madam; those sweet tears are *potent* speakers.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

We may well think there was no small Conflict in King Edward's Mind between the two great commanders, Love and Honour, which of them should be most *potent*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

Such a majesty
As drew of old the people after him . . .
Is *potent* still on me in his decline.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. Having great authority, control, or dominion.

The Jews imagining that their Messiah should be a *potent* monarch upon earth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 15.

Most *potent*, grave, and reverend signiors.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 76.

3. In *her.*, divided or included by a line or lines forming a series of potents: as, a fesse *potent*. [In this sense originally *potenté*.]—**Cross potent.** See *crossl.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Puissant, cogent, influential.

II. *n.* 1†. A prince; a potentate.

Cry "havock"! kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery kindled spirits!
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 358.

2†. A crutch; a walking-staff.

Fro the bench he droof awey the cat,
And leyde adoun his *potente* and his hat.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 68.

A pyk is in that *potent* to punge a-doun the wikkede,
That wayten eny wikkednesse.
Piers Plowman (A), ix. 88.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) A figure resembling the head of a crutch, and consisting of a parallelogram laid horizontally on the top of a small square. (*b*) A fur made up of patches or figures. There are four varieties. Of these, the first is the most common, and is generally called *potent;* the second is generally called *counter-potent;* and the others are varieties which different authors describe by the above names, or by the term *potent counter-potent*, which is applied to one or the other indifferently.

Potent Counter-potent.

4. In *watch-making*, a journal plate or bearing. *E. H. Knight.*

potentacy† (pō'ten-tā-si), *n.* [< *potenta(te)* + *-cy.*] Sovereignty.

That observation of Socrates, that long before his time the Roman episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potentacy*. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 371.

potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* [< F. *potentat* = Sp. Pg. *potentado* = It. *potentato*, a potentate, < LL. *potentatus*, might, power, political power, ML. a potentate, prince, < L. *poten(t-)s*, powerful: see *potent.*] 1. A person who possesses power or sway; a prince; sovereign; monarch; ruler.

The blessed and only *Potentate*, the King of kings, and Lord of lords. 1 Tim. vi. 15.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 136.

2†. A power; state; sovereignty.

Carthage grew so great a *Potentate*, that at first was but inclreuled in the throngs of a Bulls skinne, as to fight with Rome for the Empire of the world.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, [I. 242.

Argent, a Fesse Potenté Purpure.

potenté (pō-ten-tā'), *a.* [< *potent*, *n.*, 3, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, having the outer edge stepped or battlemented in the form of potents.

potential (pō-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *potencial*, < OF. *potential*, *potentiel*, F. *potentiel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *potencial* = It. *potenziale*, < LL. **potentialis*, of power (in adv. *potentialiter*), < L. *potentia*, power: see *potence.*] I. *a.* 1†. Potent; powerful; mighty.

O most *potential* love! vow, bond, nor space,
In thee hath neither sting, knot, nor confine,
For thou art all, and all things else are thine.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 264.

2. Possible, as opposed to actual; capable of being or becoming; capable of coming into full being or manifestation.

Potential merit stands for actual,
Where only opportunity doth want,
Not will, nor power.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat, but not endure the *potential* calidity of many waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Alfenus was a cobbler, even when not at work; that is, he was a cobbler *potential;* whereas, when busy in his booth, he was a cobbler actual.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vii.

We cannot form any idea of a *potential* existence of the universe as distinguished from its actual existence.
H. Spencer, First Principles, p. 32.

3. In *physics*, existing in a positional form, not as motion: especially in the phrase *potential energy.*—4. In *gram.*, expressing power or possibility: as, the *potential* mode; *potential* forms.—**Potential being.** See *being.*—**Potential cautery.** See *cautery*, 1.—**Potential composition,** in *metaph.*, the union of two things related as power and act.—**Potential difference.** Same as *difference of potentials* (which see, under *difference*).—**Potential energy.** See *energy*, 7.—**Potential essence,** in *metaph.*, the essence of something that does not actually exist.—**Potential existence,** existence in an undeveloped state; preparedness such that on an appropriate occasion the subject will come into existence.—**Potential function.** See *function.*—**Potential group.** See *group*[1].—**Potential mode,** in *gram.*, a name sometimes given to verb-forms or verb-phrases that express power, possibility, or liberty of action or of being: as, I *may go;* he *can write.*—**Potential part.** (*a*) A species as contained under a genus. (*b*) See phrase under *part.*—**Potential whole,** a genus as containing species under it.

Because universal contains not subjected species and individuals in act, that is actually, but power, it is come to pass that this *whole* is called *potential*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xiv. 9.

II. *n.* 1. Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—2. In *dynamics:* (*a*) The sum of the products of all the pairs of masses of a system, each product divided by the distance between the pair. The conception is due to Lagrange, the name to Green (1828) and independently to Gauss (1840). The *potential* is so called because its product by one constant differs only by another constant from the total *vis viva* of the system. In case there is but one attracting point, the potential is the sum of the masses, each divided by its distance from the point. (*b*) More generally, the line-integral of the attractions of a conservative system from a fixed configuration to its actual configuration; the work that would be done by a system of attracting and repelling masses (obeying the law of energy) in moving from situations infinitely remote from one another (or from any other fixed situations) to their actual situation. In this sense, the *potential* is the negative of the potential energy, to a constant *près*. But some writers limit the use of the word to the case in which the bodies in $(s+1)$-dimensional space attract one another inversely as the sth power of the distance. (*c*) In *electrostatics*, at any point near or within an electrified body, the quantity of work necessary to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, the given distribution of electricity remaining unaltered. See *equipotential*. (*d*) A scalar quantity distributed through space in such a way that its slope represents a given vector quantity distributed through space.—**Difference of potentials.** See *difference.*—**Logarithmic potential,** the potential for a force varying inversely as the distance. It is proportional to the logarithm of the distance, and is important in reference to the theory of functions.—**Magnetic potential,** at any point in a magnetic field, the quantity of work expended in bringing a positive unit magnetic pole from a given distance to that point.—**Newtonian potential.** See *Newtonian.*—**Potential difference.** Same as *difference of potentials* (which see, under *difference*).—**Potential of dilatation,** the function whose partial differential coefficients are the components of a dilatation.—**Velocity potential,** a scalar quantity such that the velocity of a mass of fluid in irrotational motion is everywhere equal to the slope of this quantity—that is to say, coincides in direction and in amount with the most rapid change of the value of the potential with the space. See *slope.*—**Zero potential,** in *elect.*, strictly, the potential of a point infinitely distant from all electrified bodies; practically, the potential of the earth, this being taken as an arbitrary zero, analogous to the sea-level in measuring altitudes. A body which is positively electrified is said to be at a higher potential, one negatively electrified at a lower, than the assumed zero of the earth. *Potential* in electricity is analogous to *temperature;* and, as heat tends to pass from a point at a higher to one at a lower temperature, so electricity tends to move from a higher to a lower potential. Two bodies, then, one or both of which are electrified, if brought into metallic connection with each other, will assume the same potential, which will be determined by their original potential and their capacity. (See *capacity.*) The time necessary for this equalization of potential will depend on the resistance of the connecting conductor. Thus, an electrified body connected with the earth loses its electricity—that is, takes the zero potential of the latter—the capacity of the earth being indefinitely great. If the difference of potentials between two connected bodies is kept up in any way—by the expenditure of mechanical work as in turning a Holtz machine, or of chemical energy as in a voltaic battery—there results an electric current. Hence, in *electrokinetics*, the difference of potential determines the electromotive force of the electric current, being analogous to the difference of level between two reservoirs of water, which determines the pressure causing the flow.

potentiality (pō-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *potentialities* (-tiz). [< F. *potentialité* = Sp. *potencialidad* = It. *potenzialità*, < LL. **potentialita(t-)s*, < **potentialis*, potential: see *potential.*] 1. The state of being potential; mere being without actualization; the state of being capable of development into actuality: as, to exist in *potentiality:* opposed to *entelechy.*—2. A potential state, quality, or relation; the inherent capability of developing some actual state or quality; possibility of development in some particular direction; capability; possibility.

For space and time, if we abstract from their special determination by objects, are mere *potentialities* or possibilities of relations. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 240.

Rudimentary organs sometimes retain their *potentiality;* this occasionally occurs with the mammæ of male mammals, for they have been known to become well developed, and to secrete milk. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 405.

An old-fashioned American rustic home; not a peasant-home—far above that in refinement and *potentialities*—but equally simple, frugal, and devout.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 117.

In using the notion of self-development we must carefully exclude the apparent implication that we are beings

with perfectly definite *potentialities*, which we have only the alternatives of developing or not developing.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 170.

3. A potential being; a being, or capacity for existence, not yet actualized, but which may be developed into actuality.

The self-creation of such a potential universe would involve over again the difficulties here stated—would imply behind this potential universe a more remote *potentiality*. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, p. 33.

The seed is the *potentiality* of the plant.
Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

potentialize (pō-ten'shal-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *potentialized*, ppr. *potentializing*. [< *potential* + *-ize*.] To convert into or assume a potential or positional form: said of energy.

The problem proposed is to find an expression for the distribution of *potentialized* energy throughout the passive mass. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 119.

With a given metal, there is large *potentializing* in the first stages of strain, and large dissipation in the final stages. *Nature*, XL. 562.

potentially (pō-ten'shal-i), *adv.* 1†. Powerfully; potently; efficaciously.

Indeed the wordes of holy scripture doe worke their effectes *potentiallie* and thorowly by the mightie operation of the spirit of God. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1256, an. 1549.

2. In a potential manner or state; in an undeveloped or unrealized manner or state; possibly; latently.

Anaximander's infinite was nothing else but an infinite chaos of matter, in which were either actually or *potentially* contained all manner of qualities.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 128.

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off.
Boyle, On Colours.

The apple already lies *potentially* in the blossom, as that may be traced also in the ripened fruit.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 121.

potentiary (pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *potentiaries* (-riz). [< ML. **potentiarius*, < L. *potentia*, power: see *potence*. Cf. *plenipotentiary*.] A person invested with or assuming power; one having authority or influence.

The last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxx.

potentiate (pō-ten'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potentiated*, ppr. *potentiating*. [< L. as if **potentiatus*, < *potentia*, power: see *potence*.] To give power to.

Substantiated and successively *potentiated* by an especial divine grace. *Coleridge*.

The power of the steam-engine derives its force and effect, its working capacity, from the appliances by which it is *potentiated*—i. e., from road-beds, rolling-stock, etc., in railroads, and from fly-wheels, cog-wheels, spindles, etc., in manufactories. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 20.

potentiation (pō-ten-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *potentiate* + *-ion*.] The state or quality of being made potent; capacitation for certain ends.

Estimating the increased *potentiation* [of steam-engines] at the average of forty-seven times, we shall have, from railroads alone, a working capacity equal to that of 5,293,250,000 living horses or of 31,407,750,000 laboring men.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 20.

Potentilla (pō-ten-til'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the repute of some species in medieval medicine; < L. *potens(t-)s*, potent: see *potent*.] 1. A large genus of rosaceous plants, type of the tribe *Potentilleæ*, characterized by the numerous pistils on the dry receptacle, styles not lengthened after flowering, four or five bracts below the calyx, and many stamens in a single row. The number of species has been estimated at from 160 to 260, most common in temperate and cold northern regions, only two being as yet known south of the equator. They are herbs or undershrubs, with mainly alternate pinnate or palmate leaves, adnate stipules, and usually white or yellow, often clustered, flowers. Several species are frequently called *wild strawberry*, as *P. Canadensis* in the Atlantic States and *P. Fragariastrum* in England, but, while they are often very much like the true strawberry, *Fragaria*, in habit, the latter is always different in its fleshy receptacle. (See *cinquefoil* and *fivefinger*.) Many brilliant-flowered species are occasional in cultivation, under the name *potentilla*. *P. anserina* is called in England *goose-tansy*, *wild tansy*, *goose-grass*, and *silverweed*. For *P. Tormentilla*, the most in repute in medicine, also known as *septfoil*, see *tormentil* and *bloodroot*, 1.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Potentilleæ (pō-ten-til'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Potentilla* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Rosaceæ*, characterized by a superior ovary, four or sometimes numerous carpels, each with a single ovule, and the four or five calyx-lobes provided with alternate bracts. It includes 14 genera of herbs and shrubs, mainly of the north temperate zone, of which *Potentilla* is the type, and the strawberry, *Fragaria*, the best-known. See also *Geum* and *Dryas*.

potentiometer (pō-ten-shi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *potentia*, power, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the difference of electrical potential between two points. There are many forms of the instrument, as the conditions under which it is used differ widely.

The *potentiometer* employed its own working battery, mirror galvanometer, and Clark standard cell.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 642.

potentize (pō'ten-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *potentized*, ppr. *potentizing*. [< *potent* + *-ize*.] In *homœopathy*, to induce power in, as drugs, by attenuation. See *potency*, 1 (*d*).

In the most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—"the *potentizing*," "dynamizing," of medicinal substances—he appears to have been original.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 127.

potently (pō'tent-li), *adv.* 1. In a potent manner; with potency; powerfully; with great energy or force.

You are *potently* opposed, and with a malice
Of as great size. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1. 134.

What is there in thee, Moon! that thou shouldst move
My heart so *potently*? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

2. Hence, extremely; emphatically.

From my own experience I begin to doubt most *potently* of the authenticity of many of Homer's stories.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 388.

potentness (pō'tent-nes), *n.* The state or property of being potent; powerfulness; strength; potency.

Poterieæ (pot-ē-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Poterium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, characterized by an inferior ovary with one ovule, and fruit of one, two, or three dry achenes inclosed within the calyx-tube. It contains 11 genera, mainly of temperate regions, both herbs and shrubs, generally without petals, producing a dry fruit resembling a rose-hip in structure, and having the five-lobed calyx provided with alternate bractlets. See *Poterium* (the type) and *agrimony*.

Poterium (pō-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the former use of the leaves of *P. Sanguisorba*, which have a cucumber-like flavor, in preparing a medicinal drink called *cool-tankard*, q. v.; < L. *poterium*, < Gr. *ποτήριον*, a drinking-cup, < *ποτήρ*, a drinking-cup, < √ *πο-* (in *ποτός*, verbal adj.), drink: see *potation*.] A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the tribe *Poterieæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, absence of bractlets and petals, imbricated calyx, and herbaceous habit; the burnets. There are about 20 species, natives of north temperate and warm regions. They are leafy perennial herbs, erect from a decumbent base, rarely becoming spiny shrubs. The pinnate leaves are alternate, with long sheathing petioles and toothed and stalked leaflets. The small perfect or polygamodiœcious flowers are borne in dense heads or spikes on long peduncles, and are green, purplish, pink, or white, conspicuous chiefly for the several or numerous slender stamens. The former genus *Sanguisorba* is here included. *P. Sanguisorba* is the common burnet. A tall American species, *P. Canadense*, with white flowers in cylindrical spikes, appearing late in summer, is the wild or Canadian burnet. See *burnet*[2], 2.

Flowering Plant of Cinquefoil (*Potentilla Canadensis*).

Flowering Plant of Canadian Burnet (*Poterium Canadense*).
a, male flower, seen from the side; *b*, female flower, seen from above.

poternert, *n.* Same as *pautener*[2].

He plucked out of his *poterner*,
And longer wold not dwell;
He pulled forth a pretty mantle,
Betweene two nut-shells.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 8).

potestas (pō'tes-tas), *n.* [L., power: see *potestative*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, personal sovereignty or dominion of a man over persons dependent on him; the authority which the head of a household possessed over wife, descendants, and slaves, as distinguished from official authority, called *imperium*; more specifically, such personal authority over children and descendants as members of the household (*patria potestas*, which see) and over slaves (*dominica potestas*, also called *dominium*), as distinguished from authority over a wife, called *manus*. The conception of *potestas* is substantially that of the patriarchal authority—consisting of the aggregate of the powers of punishment even to death, of control, and of disposal—which in early times the chief of the household has generally been allowed to exercise, the ground of this authority being connected with the fact that retributive justice dealt rather with the family than with individuals, and held the chief responsible for offenses committed by members of the household, and did not interfere with him in his discipline. Hence, *potestas* was often used as the equivalent of *jus* or right, those who were subject to it being said to be *alieni juris*, or under the right of another, and those who were not subject to it *sui juris*, or living in their own right.

potestatet (pō'tes-tāt), *n.* [< ME. *potestat*, < OF. *potestat* = Sp. *potestad* = Pg. *potestade* = It. *potestà*, *podestate*, *potestade*, dominion, *podestà*, a magistrate, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power, a supreme monarch, < *potis*, powerful: see *potent*. Cf. the doublets *podestà* and *poust*.] A potentate; a ruler.

Whilom ther was an frous *potestat*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 309.

Still hee stood a *potestate* at sea.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

potestative (pō'tes-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *potestatif* = Sp. Pg. *potestativo*; < LL. *potestativus*, denoting power, < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power: see *potestate*.] Authoritative; befitting a ruler or potentate. [Rare.]

So I might contemplate him [Christ] in a judiciary posture, in a *potestative*, a sovereign posture, sitting, and consider him as able, as willing to relieve me.
Donne, Sermons, xi.

Potestative condition. See *conditional obligation*, under *conditional*.

pot-eye (pot'ī), *n.* 1. In a spinning-frame, the glass or metal guide-eye through which the yarn passes from the rollers to the flyer.—2. In *bleaching*, a glass or earthenware ring through which the moist cloth is passed, in order to guide it and prevent its coming in contact with other objects.

pot-fish (pot'fish), *n.* [= D. *potvisch* = G. *pottfisch* = Sw. *pottfisk*; as *pot*[1] + *fish*[1].] The sperm-whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*.

pot-fisher (pot'fish'ėr), *n.* 1. Same as *pot-fisherman*.—2. Same as *pot-hunter*.

pot-fisherman (pot'fish'ėr-man), *n.* One who fishes while floating on the surface of the water, supported by an earthen pot. The vessel not only buoys up the fisherman, but serves as a receptacle for the fish caught. This method is much practised in some Asiatic rivers.

potful (pot'fûl), *n.* [< ME. *potful*; < *pot*[1] + *-ful*.] The contents of a pot; as much as a pot can hold.

Honger was nat hardy on hem for to loke,
For a *potful* of potage that Peersses wyf made.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 182.

potgun†, (pot'gun), *n.* 1. A popgun.

Bryng with thee my *potgunne*, hangyng by the wall.
Udall, Roister Doister, iv. 7.

They are but as the *potguns* of boys.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 148.

2. A short wide cannon for firing salutes; a mortar: so called from its resemblance to a pot in shape.

They haue . . . a great many of morter pieces or *pot-guns*, out of which pieces they shoote wild fire.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 316.

pot-gutted (pot'gut$^{\prime}$ed), *a.* Pot-bellied. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 8.

pot-hanger (pot'hang$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* Same as *pothook*.

pot-hanglet (pot'hang$^{\prime}$gl), *n.* Same as *pot-hook*.

Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of *pot-hangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.
Inventory of Goods, 30 Hen. VIII. (*Nares.*)

pot-hat (pot'hat), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]).

pothead (pot'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow.

She was too good for a poor *pot-head* like me.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xv. (*Davies.*)

pothecary†, *n.* An obsolete aphetic form of *apothecary*.

potheen (po-thēn'), *n.* Same as *poteen*.

pot-hellion (pot'hel$^{\prime}$iọn), *n.* A large pie made of beef, pork, potatoes, and onions baked in a pan. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]

pot-helmet (pot'hel$^{\prime}$met), *n.* In a general sense, any defensive head-covering which has little opening, and covers the head completely, like the great heaume of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Compare *pot*[1], 13.

pother (poᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* [Also *pudder*; origin uncertain. The sense 'a suffocating cloud' seems to rest on the assumption that *pother* stands for *powder* (dial. *pouther*, etc.). Cf. *pothery*.] A tumult; disturbance; confusion; bustle; flutter.

Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pother* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies now. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 50.

And suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*.
Drayton, Nymphidia, st. 82.

Lucretius keeps a mighty *Pother*
With Cupid, and his fancy'd Mother.
Prior, Alma, i.

The *Pother* that is made about Precedence.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, i. 1.

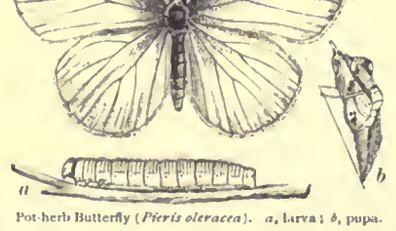
pother (poᴛʜ'ėr), *v.* [See *pother*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a pother or bustle; make a stir.

II. *trans.* To harass and perplex; bother; puzzle; tease. *Locke.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pot-herb (pot'ėrb), *n.* Any herb prepared for use by boiling in a pot; particularly, one of which the tops or the whole plant is boiled.

A gentleman,
Well read, deeply learned, and thoroughly
Grounded in the hidden knowledge of all sallads
And *pot herbs* whatsoever.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

Black pot-herb, in old use, the *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (see *alexanders*), in distinction from the corn-salad, *Valerianella olitoria*, the white pot-herb.—**Pot-herb butterfly**, *Pieris oleracea*, an American congener of the imported



Pot-herb Butterfly (*Pieris oleracea*). *a*, larva; *b*, pupa.

cabbage-butterfly, *P. rapæ*. The wings are white, the body is black, and the larva is pale-green.

pothery (poᴛʜ'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pother* + -*y*[1].] Hot; close; muggy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pothicar (poth'i-kạr), *n.* An aphetic form of *apothecary*. *Scott*, Abbot. [Scotch.]

Pothoideæ (poth-ō-id'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Engler, 1879), < *Pothos* + *-ideæ*.] A subfamily of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, characterized by the netted-veined or lateral-veined two-ranked or spiral leaves, by the flowers usually having both stamens and pistils and anatropous ovules, and by the absence of laticiferous vessels and intercellular hairs. It includes in 6 tribes about 15 genera, of which *Pothos* (the type), *Anthurium*, and *Culcasia* are in cultivation for their handsome leaves. See *Calla*, 1, *Acorus*, *Orontium*, and *Symplocarpus* for important genera native in the United States.

pot-hole (pot'hōl), *n.* A cavity more or less nearly cylindrical in form, and from a few inches to several feet in depth and diameter, made by an eddying current of water, which causes a stone or a collection of detrital material to revolve and thus wear away the rock with which it is in contact. Such pot-holes are common, especially in and near the beds of streams running over bare rocks, and under glaciers, in regions of present or past glaciation, or in any locality where there is, or was formerly, a rapid current of water. A group of pot-holes, some of which are of great size, is one of the curiosities of Lucerne in Switzerland (the "Glacier Garden"), where they appear to have been made at the time of the former greater extension of the glaciers in the Alpine range: also called *giants' kettles*. The large conical or more rarely pot-shaped cavities formed by water in the chalk and other limestone rocks of England and the United States are called, besides *pot-holes*, by various names, as *swallow-holes*, *sink-holes*, *butter-tubs*, *water-sinks*, and *pots*. See *swallow-hole*.

pothook (pot'hůk), *n.* 1. A hook, secured in a chimney in any manner (as upon a crane), for supporting a pot over a fire.

The great black crane . . . awung over it, with its multiplicity of *pot-hooks* and trammels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 62

2. A short bar or rod of iron, usually curved, and with a hook at the end, used to lift hot pots, irons, or stove-lids from a stove.—3. A letter, character, or curve shaped like a pothook (def. 1); an elementary character consisting of a stroke terminating in a curve, practised upon by children in learning to write; hence, any irregular, straggling written character.

Also *pot-hanger*.

Pothooks and hangers. See *hanger*.

Pothos (pō'thos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < *potha*, a native name in Ceylon.] A genus of plants, of the order *Araceæ*, type of the tribe *Pothoideæ*, characterized by an ovary with three cells, each with one ovule, a large embryo without albumen, and a spathe enlarging after flowering. It includes about 20 species, natives of Asia, the Pacific islands, Australia, and Madagascar. They are shrubby climbers, fastening themselves by rooting branches below and more spreading above. When grown under glass, they often adhere, perfectly flat, to damp vertical wooden surfaces, forming a sinuous upward line with the leaves facing the horizon. The leaves are two-ranked, oblique, and usually ovate or narrower, sometimes replaced by a broad leaf-like petiole (phyllodium). The small green reflexed spathe is ovate or shell-shaped, and contains a short or roundish spadix, sometimes twisted or bent, bearing small close or scattered flowers above, each with a six-parted perianth.

pot-house (pot'hous), *n.* An ale-house; a liquor-saloon.—**Pot-house politician.** See *politician*.

pot-hunter (pot'hun$^{\prime}$tėr), *n.* One who hunts or fishes for profit, regardless of close seasons, the waste of game, or the pleasure to be derived from the pursuit. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

Poachers and *pot-hunters* are encouraged [in Rumania], that they may keep the tables of their friends in office well supplied with game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 570.

pot-hunting (pot'hun$^{\prime}$ting), *n.* The act or practice of hunting for the sake of profit, regardless of the regulations or conventionalities of the sport.

The Chinese have an original and effective manner of *pot-hunting* after Wild-fowl.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 575.

poticary†, *n.* An aphetic form of *apothecary*.

potiche (F. pron. pō-tēsh'), *n.* [F., < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] A vase or jar of rounded form and short neck, with or without a cover. The shape usually denoted by this term approaches more or less that of an inverted truncated cone below, finished above in a hemispheroidal form, and with a cylindrical neck.

Potiche.

potichomania (pot$^{\prime}$i-kō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [Also *potichomanie*, < F. *potichomanie*; < F. *potiche*, a kind of pot (see *potiche*), + L. *mania*, madness.] Cheap decoration, consisting in coating a glass vessel with paintings on paper or linen, the interstices being filled with opaque paint, or varnish.

potin (F. pron. pō-taṅ'), *n.* [F., < OF. *potin*, *potain*, *potein*, *pottin*, a mixed metal (see def.), < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1], *n.* Cf. *putty*.] A mixed metal, consisting of copper, zinc, lead, and tin, of which certain coins of ancient Gaul were composed. The term is sometimes, though incorrectly, applied by numismatists to some ancient coins (for example, those of Alexandria) of mixed metal into the composition of which some silver enters: such coins should be called *billon*.

potinger, *n.* See *pottinger*.

poting-stick†, *n.* [< *poting*, ppr. of *pote*, *v.*, + *stick*.] Same as *poking-stick*.

Pins, points, and laces,
Poting-sticks for young wives, for young wenches glasses,
Ware of all sorts, which I bore at my back.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [I. 285).

potion (pō'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *pocion*, < OF. *pocion*, *potion* (also *poison*, > E. *poison*), F. *potion* = Sp. *pocion* = Pg. *poção* = It. *pozione*, < L. *potio*(*n*-), a drink; cf. *potus*, drunken, *potare*, drink: see *potation*. Cf. *poison*, a doublet of *potable*.] A drink; a draught; especially, a liquid medicine.

Would you haue one *potion* ministered to the burning Fever and to the cold Palsey? *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 43.

Here, thou incestuous, murderous, damned Dane,
Drink off this *potion*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 337.

potion† (pō'shọn), *v. t.* [< *potion*, *n.* Cf. *poison*, *v.*] To drug.

Lord Roger Mortimer, . . . having corrupted his keepers, or (as some others write) having *potioned* them with a sleepy drinke, escaped out of the Tower of London.
Speed, Hist. Great Britain, ix. 11. (*Davies.*)

pot-knight (pot'nīt), *n.* A drunken fellow. *Halliwell.*

pot-lace (pot'lās), *n.* See *lace*.

potlatch (pot'lach), *n.* [Also *potlache*; < Amer. Ind. (Nootka) *potlatsh*, *pahtlatsh*, a gift; as a verb, give.] 1. Among some American Indians, a gift.

They [Klickatat Indians] . . . expressed the friendliest sentiments, perhaps with a view to a liberal *potlatch* of trinkets. *Theodore Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle, iv.

2. An Indian feast, often lasting several days, given to the tribe by a member who aspires to the position of chief, and whose reputation is estimated by the number and value of the gifts distributed at the feast.

It may also, very probably, happen that delay arises because the man about to give the *potlatch* has not obtained the requisite number of blankets.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 350.

On his return he again called the people together and held a big *potlatch*, giving the Indians what appeared to them at that time great curiosities.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 75.

pot-lead (pot'led), *n.* Black-lead or graphite: as, a *pot-lead* crucible. [The word is now used chiefly of graphite in stove-polish applied to the hulls of racing-yachts below the water-line to diminish the friction of the water by giving a smooth surface.]

pot-lead (pot'led), *v. t.* [< *pot-lead*, *n.*] To coat with pot-lead: as, to *pot-lead* a yacht.

pot-leech† (pot'lēch), *n.* One who sucks at the pot; hence, one who drinks to excess; a drunkard.

This vallant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-se-freese.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

pot-lid (pot'lid), *n.* 1. The lid or cover of a pot.—2. A concretion occurring in various sandstones and shales, especially those of different parts of the Jurassic series. [In this sense properly *potlid*.]—**Pot-lid valve.** See *valve*.

pot-liquor (pot'lik$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* The liquor in which meat has been boiled; thin broth.

Mr. Geoffry ordered her to come daily to his mother's kitchen, where, together with her broth or *pot-liquor*, he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, i. 9. (*Davies.*)

pot-luck (pot'luk'), *n.* What may chance to be in the pot, in provision for a meal; hence, a meal at which no special preparation has been made for guests.

He never contradicted Mrs. Hackit—a woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i. (*Davies.*)

To take pot-luck, to accept an impromptu invitation to a meal; partake of a meal in which no special preparation has been made for guests.

Do, pray, stop and dine—
You will *take* our *pot-luck*—and we've decentish wine.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 294.

pot-man (pot'mạn), *n.* 1. A pot-companion.

Eddisbury carried it by the juniors and *pot-men*, he being one himself. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 286. (*Latham.*)

2. Same as *pot-boy*.

The *potman* thrust the last brawling drunkards into the street. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xiii. (*Davies.*)

pot-marigold (pot'mar$^{\prime}$i-gōld), *n.* See *Calendula*[1].

pot-metal (pot'met$^{\prime}$al), *n.* 1. An alloy of copper and lead, formerly used for making faucets and various large vessels employed in the arts.—2. Same as *pot-metal glass* (which see, under *glass*).—3. A kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow ware.

pot-miser (pot'mī$^{\prime}$zėr), *n.* See *miser*[2].

poto, *n.* See *potto*.

potomania (pō-tō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *potus*, drinking (see *potation*), + *mania*, < Gr. *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] Dipsomania.

potometer (pō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ποτόν*, drink, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of water absorbed by a transpiring plant in a given time. *F. Darwin.*

potoo (pō-tō′), *n.* [Jamaican; imitative.] A caprimulgine bird, *Nyctibius jamaicensis.*

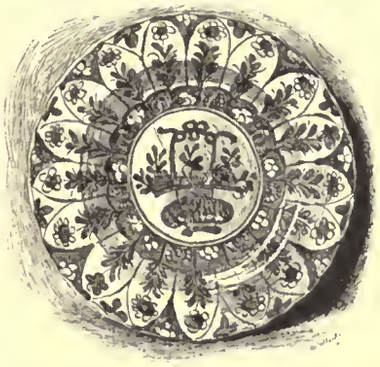
pot-paper (pot′pā′pėr), *n.* An old brand of paper bearing the figure of a pot as a water-mark. See *pot*[1], *n.*, 9.

pot-pie (pot′pī), *n.* 1. A pie made by lining the inner surface of a pot or pan with pastry and filling it with meat, as beef, mutton, fowl, etc., seasoning it, and then baking.—2. A dish of stewed meat with pieces of steamed pastry or dumplings served in it; a fricassee of meat with dumplings. [U. S.]

pot-piece† (pot′pēs), *n.* Same as *potgun*, 2.

pot-plant (pot′plant), *n.* 1. Any plant grown in a pot.—2. The pot-tree, or monkey-pot tree. See *Lecythis* and *pot-tree.*

pot-plate (pot′plāt), *n.* A plate of Chinese porcelain, or of some fine European faience, in



Pot-plate of Chinese blue and white porcelain.

the decoration of which appears a vase, basket, or the like, of broad rounded form, usually very conventional.

potpourri (pō-pō-rē′), *n.* [Formerly also *pot porrid* (Cotgrave); < F. *pot-pourri*, < *pot*, pot, + *pourri*, pp. of *pourrir*, < L. *putrere*, rot: see *putrefy.* Cf. equiv. *olla podrida.*] 1. A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; a stew. Hence—2. A miscellaneous collection; a medley. Specifically—(*a*) A mixture of the dried petals of rose-leaves or other flowers with spices and perfumes. It is usually kept in jars for its fragrance. (*b*) An incense for burning, made of a mixture of gums, seeds, and the like, recipes for which were highly valued, especially in the eighteenth century. (*c*) Same as *potpourri-jar.* (*d*) Same as *medley.* (*e*) A literary composition consisting of parts put together without unity or bond of connection.—**Potpourri-jar**, a covered jar or vase for holding potpourri. (See def. 2 (*a*).) Rich jars of the enameled pottery of the eighteenth century having covers are often called by this name.

Potpourri-jar.

potrack (pot-rak′), *v. i.* [Imitative.] To cry as a guinea-fowl. [Rare.]

That the dusting of chickens, cackling of geese, and the *potracking* of Guinea-hens have not given rise to an elaborate series of weather proverbs is, I think, surprising.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

pot-roast (pot′rōst), *n.* Meat (generally beef) cooked in a pot with a little water, and allowed to become brown as if roasted. [Local, U. S.]

pot-setting (pot′set′ing), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of placing in their proper position in the furnace pots which have previously been annealed at a red heat.

potshard, *n.* Same as *potsherd.*

potsharet, *n.* Same as *potsherd.*

potsheen†, *n.* Same as *poteen.* *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, x.

potshell (pot′shel), *n.* A potsherd. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 248.

potsherd (pot′shėrd), *n.* [Also *potshard*; < *pot*[1] + *sherd.*] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot; any broken fragment or piece of earthenware.

And he took him a *potsherd* to scrape himself withal.
Job ii. 8.

In upper Egypt, it is true, the *potsherd*, the ostrakon, takes the place of the papyrus.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 508.

pot-shop (pot′shop), *n.* A small public house. [Slang.]

Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer betook themselves to a sequestered *pot-shop* on the remotest confines of the Borough. *Dickens*, Pickwick, iii.

pot-shot[1] (pot′shot), *n.* 1. A shot taken for the purpose of filling the pot, little heed being paid to skill in shooting or to the preservation of the appearance of the animal.

Shooting flying was not an ordinary accomplishment: it was just coming in, and most people took *pot shots*, and would not risk shooting at a bird on the wing.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Hence, a shot carefully aimed.

In consequence of the sepoys stealing through the thick brushwood and dense woods, and taking *pot shots* at their sentries and pickets.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 327.

pot-shot[2]† (pot′shot), *a.* Drunk; fuddled with drink.

And being mad perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

pot-sick† (pot′sik), *a.* Intoxicated; tipsy. *Florio*, p. 68.

pot-stick (pot′stik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *potstyeke*, < ME. *potstyk*; < *pot*[1] + *stick.*] A stick for stirring porridge, etc.

The next had in her hand a sword, another a club, another a *pot-sticke.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 195.

pot-still (pot′stil), *n.* A still to which heat is applied directly as to a pot, in contradistinction to one heated by a steam-jacket. See *still.*

potstone (pot′stōn), *n.* 1. A concretion or mass of flint, of a pear-shaped form, and having a central cavity passing through the longer axis. These concretions occur in the chalk, singly or in vertical rows like columns, at irregular distances from each other, but usually from 20 to 30 feet apart. They were formerly particularly conspicuous near Horstead, about six miles from Norwich, England, in a quarry, now closed, where they were mostly pear-shaped, and about 3 feet in height and 1 foot in diameter. Their origin is not easily explained.

2. Same as *soapstone* or *steatite.*

pot-sure† (pot′shör), *a.* Full of confidence through drink; cock-sure.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms; and so Monstrifera
(So hight the ship) touch'd about Florida.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

pott†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pot*[1].

pottage (pot′āj), *n.* [< ME. *potage*, < OF. *potage*, pottage, F. *potage* (= Sp. *potaje* = Pg. *potagem* = It. *potaggio*, *pottaggio*), porridge, soup, < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. A dish consisting of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with vegetables; meat-broth; soup.

Though a man be falle in jalous rage,
Let maken with this water his *potage*,
And never shal he more his wyf mistriste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 82.

Blow not thy *Pottage* nor Drinke,
For it is not commendable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

Jacob sod *pottage:* and Esau came from the field, and he was faint. Gen. xxv. 29.

2. Oatmeal or other porridge.

Thei have not, in many places, nouther Pesen ne Benes, ne non other *Potages*, but the Brothe of the Flessche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 250.

pottage-ware†, *n.* [ME. *potageware*; < *pottage* + *ware*[2].] Pottage-herbs; pulse.

Nowe *potageware* in askes mynge & kepe
In oilbarelles or salt tubbes doone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

pottaint (pot′ān), *n.* [< OF. *potain*, pot-metal: see *potin.*] Same as *pot-metal*, 1.

potteen, *n.* See *poteen.*

pottenger, *n.* See *pottinger.*

potter[1] (pot′ėr), *n.* [= D. *potter*, a hoarder, = MLG. *potter*, LG. *pottjer* = G. *pötter*, potter; < OF. *potier*, F. *potier*, a potter, < *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of pots or earthenware vessels of any kind.

We are the clay, and thou our *potter;* and we all are the work of thy hand. Isa. lxiv. 8.

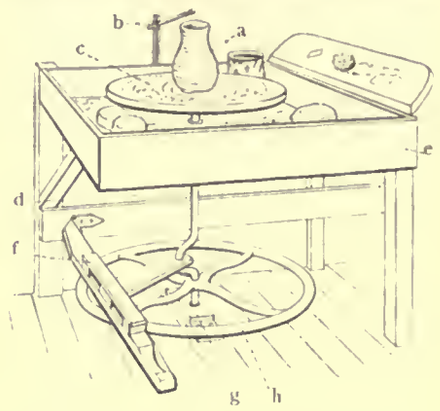
2. One who peddles earthenware or crockery. [Prov. Eng.]

Rough *potters* seemed they, trading soberly,
With paniered asses driven from door to door.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xlvi.

3. One who pots meats, vegetables, etc.—4. A fresh-water clemmyoid turtle, *Deirochelys serrata*, of the United States.—5. The slider, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa.* See *slider.* [Local, U. S.]—**Potters' clay.** (*a*) A clay used for ordinary earthenware, and of some shade of brown, red, or yellow after burning. (*b*) In a larger sense, any earth used in the ceramic art, including kaolin, a so-called blue clay which is of a grayish color and when fired is white, and a black clay so called, which also results in a white biscuit.—**Potter's field**, a piece of ground reserved as a burial-place for strangers and the friendless poor. The name is derived from its use in the following passage:

And they took counsel, and bought with them [thirty pieces of silver] the *potter's field*, to bury strangers in.
Mat. xxvii. 7.

Potters' lathe. Same as *potters' wheel.*—**Potters' ore**, one of the many miners' terms for galena: lead ore in lumps and sufficiently free from gangue to be used by potters for glazing their ware.—**Potters' wheel**, an implement used in shaping earthenware vessels of rounded form, serving to give the mass of clay a rotary motion while the potter manipulates it. The primitive form is a small round table set on a pivot, and free to revolve; it is turned by the hand at intervals. An improved form has a lower shelf or foot-piece connected with the table, so that



Potters' Wheel.

a, partly molded clay; *b*, guiding measure; *c*, revolving wheel, screwed on shaft *d*, which is propelled by horizontally moving treadle-apparatus *f*, and steadied by fly-wheel *h*, pivoted on block *g*; *e*, box for containing balls of clay, water-vessel, sponge, tools, etc.

the potter can give it continuous motion by the action of his foot. The wheel is also used in applying rings of color, by revolving the vessel while the brush is firmly held stationary and in contact with it.

potter[2] (pot′ėr), *v.* [Also *putter*, dial. (Sc.) *pouter*, *pudder*; cf. D. *poteren*, *peuteren*, poke, pry, search; freq. of *pote*, and secondarily of *put*[1], push: see *pote*, *put*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be busy in doing little, or what is of little or no practical value; busy one's self over trifles; trifle; work with little energy or purpose. [Colloq.]

His servants stayed with him till they were so old and *pottering* he had to hire other folks to do their work.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xvii.

Lord John Russell's Government *pottered* with the difficulty rather than encountered it.
J. McCarthy, Hist. Own Times, xvii.

2. To hobble; walk slowly and with difficulty; move slowly; loiter.

Past the old church and down the footpath *pottered* the old man and the child, hand-in-hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

I . . . *pottered* about Beaune rather vaguely for the rest of my hour. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 252.

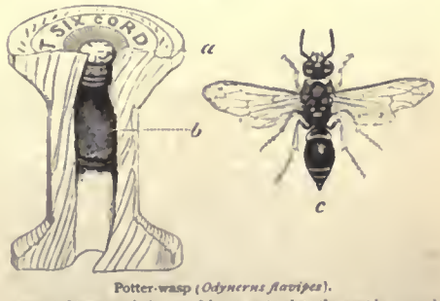
3. To walk upon or leap from piece to piece of floating ice. *Bartlett.* [Local, U. S.]—**To potter about**, to wander idly to and fro; move about in a purposeless and ineffectual manner.

II. *trans.* To poke; push; disturb. [Colloq.]

potterer (pot′ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which potters; one who moves slowly or loiters.

Potterton hen. See *hen*[1].

potter-wasp (pot′ėr-wosp), *n.* A wasp of one of the genera *Odynerus*, *Eumenes*, etc., which builds mud cells in any convenient cylindrical



Potter-wasp (*Odynerus flavipes*).

a, mass of tempered clay used by wasp to close the nest in a wooden spool; *b*, one cell of the nest; *c*, the wasp.

cavity, such as a hollow reed, an accidentally folded paper, or the hole in a spool. *O. flavipes* and *E. fraterna* are good examples.

pottery (pot′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *potteries* (-iz). [< F. *poterie* (= Pr. *potaria*), pottery, < *pot*, a pot: see

pot[1].] 1. The ware or vessels made by potters; baked earthenware, glazed or unglazed. —2. A place where earthen vessels are made. —3. The business of a potter; the manufacture of earthenware.—**Abruzzi pottery**, a name given to the decorative potteries made in the provinces of Abruzzi in Italy. The traditions of the majolica decoration lingered long in this region, although gradually modified. The most important of these wares are known by the name of *Castelli pottery*.—**Amstel pottery**, a common name for the decorative enameled pottery of Amsterdam, perhaps from the river Amatel, on which many of the furnaces were situated, but also by confusion with *Amstel porcelain*.—**Anatolian pottery**. See *Anatolian*.—**Apulian pottery**. See *Apulian*.—**Assyrian pottery**, the pottery found in the ruins of Assyrian antiquity. Its most important forms are—(*a*) architectural tiles and bricks, which are frequently decorated with enamel of the most brilliant colors, and arranged to form simple or elaborate designs, and sometimes painted with cuneiform characters, the bricks of each of these two kinds being frequently molded in relief; (*b*) cylinders, prisms, and so-called barrels, all intended to receive inscriptions which are impressed upon them; (*c*) flat tablets or tiles inscribed in the same way, and stored together in immense collections, forming libraries or collections of records, according to their subjects; (*d*) vessels for various uses—not generally rich in decoration, and for the most part of plain unglazed clay.—**Awata pottery**. Same as *Awata ware*. See *ware*.—**Bendigo pottery**, pottery made by the Bendigo Pottery Company at Epsom, near Sandhurst, in Victoria, Australia. It has a coarse body; but the surface is modeled in relief with flowers, etc., in a partial imitation of majolica.—**Bizen pottery**, pottery made in the Japanese province of Bizen; especially, a fine and hard pottery, unglazed or having a slight vitrification of the surface the nature of which is uncertain. It is of several colors, most commonly a grayish-white. Figures and grotesques are made of this ware, generally well modeled and spirited.—**Broussa pottery**, pottery with a coarse and soft brown paste and white enamel, made at Broussa or Brusa in Asia Minor. It is generally decorated in a style similar to the Persian or Rhodian ware, and is used especially for wall-tiles.—**Burslem pottery**, pottery made at Burslem in Staffordshire, of which there are many varieties, made by many different potters from the seventeenth century to the present day. The name is sometimes used for the early work of the Wedgwoods, especially that made by Thomas and John Wedgwood from about 1740 to 1770, and also the earliest work of Josiah Wedgwood, before his removal to the Etruria works.—**Cambrian pottery**. See *Cambrian*.—**Castelli pottery**. See *Abruzzi pottery*.—**Celtic pottery**, pottery found in northern Europe in burial-places and occasionally among ruins, evidently pre-Roman in character, and supposed to belong to times before the Roman domination in Gaul, Britain, and elsewhere. Among the most common forms are large jars used as cinerary urns; but utensils of many kinds are also found. This pottery is usually soft, fragile, and gray or black in color.—**Chartreuse pottery**. See *Chartreuse*.—**Cognac pottery**, a decorative enameled pottery made at Cognac in France at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It seems to have been generally similar to the pottery of Nevers.—**Corean, Corinthian, Cypriote**, etc., **pottery**. See the adjectives.—**Damascus pottery**, enameled pottery decorated with conventional flowers, scrolls, etc., made in various parts of the Levant, and known otherwise as Rhodian, Anatolian, Lindus, and Persian. An attempt has been made to discriminate between these, and to class as Damascus only the finer pieces having a very even surface and more subdued coloring.—**Dresden pottery**, a name given to the fine pottery made by Bottger before his discovery of porcelain. See *Bottger ware*, under *ware*[2].—**Etruscan, Etrusco-Campanian, German pottery**. See the adjectives.—**Faenza pottery**, a variety of the Italian enameled and decorated pottery known as *majolica*, made at the town of Faenza in the province of Ravenna in Italy. In this place decorated pottery was made at a very early epoch; in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries several important establishments existed there, and the amount of work done was very great. A distinguishing mark of the arabesque decoration of Faenza is the dark-blue ground, upon which the scrolls are often in yellow or orange. Faenza ware is generally decorated at the back, especially with an imbricated pattern, or still more simply with concentric circles.—**Hard pottery**, a name given to all manufactures of baked clay which are not translucent and are hard enough not to be scratched by an iron point. [This definition includes stoneware, which, however, is by some writers separated from pottery to constitute a third class, between pottery and porcelain. See *stoneware*.]—**Inlaid pottery**, a name given to the few varieties of decorated pottery in which the design is produced by cut-out patterns either incised in the surface of the paste or cut through the enamel to the paste beneath, which patterns are then filled up with clay of a different color. The earthenware tiles of the European middle ages, inlaid in red, yellow, and black, are an instance of this. The most remarkable is the Oiron ware. See cut under *biberon*.—**Mexican, Moorish, nonesuch pottery**. See the qualifying words.—**Nuremberg pottery**, pottery made at Nuremberg in Bavaria, a town which has always been a center of the potters' art. The most celebrated maker was Veit Hirschvogel, who was working in 1470, and after him his son Augustin, until 1560. The most important works of these and other potters of their time are tiles or panels with figures in relief, hand-modeled in fine clay, hard and thickly enameled, and colored dark-green, yellow, or brown.—**Palissy pottery**. (*a*) Decorative pottery made by Bernard Palissy in the sixteenth century, and from his molds or his designs after his death. Palissy's works were first at Saintes, near La Rochelle, and afterward at Paris, where the greater part of his finest productions were completed. The pottery by which he is best known has a hard paste and a rich glaze, decorated in many colors of great richness and depth. Some of his dishes, cups, and other pieces are pierced through, leaving an openwork pattern; some are decorated with marbled and jaspered surfaces, with moldings or marks in slight relief; and others are covered with lizards, serpents, fish, etc., modeled directly from life, and painted in close imitation of nature. (*b*) Imitations of the true Palissy ware, made by modern manufacturers, and often extremely successful, so as to be deceptive.—**Peasant pottery**. See *peasant*.—**Persian pottery**, pottery made in Persia, of several kinds, including an extremely hard and semi-translucent sort, which is probably an artificial porcelain. The ware commonly known as Persian is (*a*) a coarse brown paste with a white enamel, upon which flowers, scrolls, etc., are painted in vivid colors, and covered with a siliceous glaze, and (*b*) a ware of similar composition with figures in relief and similarly decorated. Each of these two sorts has sometimes a copper luster, and it is not uncommon for pieces otherwise alike to differ in having more or less luster, so that it seems that the luster is not in all cases an important object with the decorator. Rhodian, Damascus, and Anatolian wares are often classed as Persian.—**Quimper pottery**, pottery made at Quimper, in the department of Finistère, France, especially enameled faience made from 1650 and throughout the eighteenth century. The style of decoration is usually very similar to that of either Nevers or Rouen, according to the time.—**Rhodian pottery**, pottery made in the Isle of Rhodes. This pottery is similar in decoration to Persian and Damascus ware, but is distinguished from it by a somewhat bolder decoration and more brilliant colors, and by the more frequent use of enamel color put on so thickly as to remain in slight relief. In material and character, this ware is similar to the Persian. Also called *Lindus pottery*, from the town of Lindus, now called Lindo, a seaport of the isle.—**Roman pottery**, pottery made in the city of Rome since the tenth century; especially—(*a*) a variety of Italian majolica marked as being made in Rome, of which but few pieces are known to exist; and (*b*) a white-glazed earthenware, of which the factory was established by Volpato the engraver, about 1790, and was continued by his sons and others. Figures and groups were made of this ware. The color of the pieces varies from pure white through different shades of buff to a sort of stone-color.—**Rouen pottery**, pottery made at Rouen in Normandy, especially that made during the seventeenth century and later: an enameled faience of excellent make and fine finish, and decorated generally in excellent taste, according to the style of the day. The chief varieties, considered with regard to the decoration, are—(*a*) that ornamented with scrolls and arabesques of grayish blue on a bluish-white ground, the ground thickly covered with the ornament, which is generally disposed with great skill, so as to be effective both near at hand and at a distance; (*b*) that painted in full color with bouquets and single flowers, and more rarely with figure-subjects in medallions, the ground of this variety being generally of a purer white; and (*c*) that in which the two preceding styles are mingled, the dark-blue scrolls alternating with bouquets and festoons in color, and the ground of the enamel bluish. There are also exceptional varieties, as that closely imitating Chinese painting on porcelain, and that in which carefully made white enameled pieces are decorated only by a coat of arms, or a device or emblem in imitation of an effective Italian style.—**Rough-cast pottery**, a pottery whose surface is roughened by being dusted, before being fired, with pottery either in small fragments or pounded fine, or with small bits of dry clay. In most cases the vessel is dipped in thin slip before being fired.—**Semi-porcelain pottery**, a name given to pottery of a fine body made at the Royal China Works at Worcester about 1850: an excellent ware for table-services and the like, hard, very perfectly vitrified, and white throughout the paste.—**Sèvres pottery**, pottery made at Sèvres near Paris—either (*a*) at the National Porcelain Factory, which at different epochs has produced a limited number of pieces of enameled faience, or (*b*) at private factories, of which there have been a number at different times since about 1775. Compare *Sèvres porcelain*, under *porcelain*[1].—**Sicilian pottery**, a name given to certain varieties of lustered ware akin to the Hispano-Moresque, and with decoration frequently resembling Damascus pottery. The names *Siculo-Arabian* and *Siculo-Moresque* have been given to the above, and some attempt has been made to distinguish between these two alleged varieties. The pieces offered for sale in the towns of Sicily are roughly decorated in a style similar to that of the Italian peninsula.—**Soft pottery**, common pottery which is not hard-baked. The test is that it can be easily scratched with an iron point. All common flower-pots are of soft pottery; but there are many kinds of pottery much softer, some of which can be cut with a knife.—**Unglazed pottery**, earthenware made by modeling the vessel in clay, and firing it without the addition of a glaze. Ordinary flower-pots, terra-cotta, and common bricks are instances of unglazed pottery.—**Upchurch pottery**, a name given to the ancient pottery found in the Upchurch marshes in Kent, and also to that found elsewhere which appears to have come from that region. In a district five or six miles long many ancient kilns and immense quantities of this pottery have been found. The ware is gray or black, more rarely brownish-red, generally thin, and well made. It is undoubtedly of the Roman period.—**Varages pottery**, pottery made at Varages, in the department of Var, France, beginning about 1730. It is an enameled faience whose decoration imitates that of other factories, especially that of Moustiers. There were many potters engaged in this manufacture, whose work it is not possible to distinguish. (See *thrown-ware*.)

pottery-bark tree. See *Licania*.

pottery-tissue (pot'ėr-i-tish'ū), *n*. In *ceram.*, a thin paper used in transfer-printings for taking the impression of the engraved plate and transferring it to the biscuit. See *transfer-printing*.

pottery-tree (pot'ėr-i-trē), *n*. 1. See *caraipi*. —2. Same as *pottery-bark tree*.

pottery-ware (pot'ėr-i-wār), *n*. Same as *pottery*, 1.

Pottia (pot'i-ạ), *n*. [NL. (Ehrhart), after J. F. *Pott*, a German botanist.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, the type of the tribe *Pottieæ*. They are small annual or biennial plants, growing on newly exposed soil, with entire obovate-oblong or obovate-lanceolate leaves, an erect obovate- or oval-oblong capsule with cuculliform calyptra, and peristome either absent or composed of sixteen flat teeth. There are 9 North American species.

Pottieæ (po-tī'ē-ē), *n. pl*. [NL., < *Pottia* + *-eæ*.] A small tribe of bryaceous mosses, taking its name from the genus *Pottia*.

potting (pot'ing), *n*. [Verbal n. of *pot*[1], *v*.] 1. In *hort.*, the transfer of plants from beds or benches to flower-pots, or from one pot to another.—2. The operation of putting up cooked and seasoned meats in pots, where they are preserved by the action of the salt, spices, etc., with which they are prepared, and by the exclusion of air.—3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the act or operation of transferring raw sugar from the crystallizing-pans to perforated casks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 942.—4. In *sulphuric-acid manuf.*, the placing of pots containing either potassium nitrate or sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid in the kilns used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid from sulphurous acid obtained from the combustion of sulphur in air. The decomposition of the nitrate by the sulphuric acid supplies nitric acid, by which the sulphurous acid is oxidized into sulphuric acid, nitrogen being set free in the process. See *sulphuric acid*, under *sulphuric*.

potting-cask (pot'ing-kask), *n*. In *sugar-manuf.*, a cask vat used for draining molasses from imperfectly crystallized sugar. It has holes in the bottom, into each of which is inserted an end of a crushed stalk of sugar-cane, which is long enough to reach to the top of the sugar. The molasses drains off through the porous channels which these stalks afford, leaving the product much drier and more perfectly crystallized.

pottinger, pottenger (pot'in-jėr, -en-jėr), *n*. [Also (in def. 2) *potinger, potenger;* with inserted *n* as in *passenger, messenger*, etc., for **pottager*, < ME. *potager*, a pottage-maker, < *potage*, pottage: see *pottage*. Cf. *porringer*.] 1. A pottage-maker; a cook. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> I haue be cook in here kychene and the conent serued
> Meny monthes with hem and with monkes bothe.
> Ich was the prioresse *potager*.
>
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 232.

> Before that time . . . the wafers, flanuns, and pastry-meat will scarce have had the just degree of fire which learned *pottingers* prescribe as fittest for the body.
>
> *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

2†. A porringer.

> Her treasure was . . . only thynges necessary to bee vsed, as cheyars, stooles, settels, dyskes, *potingers*, pottes, pannes, basons, treyes, and suche other howsholde stuffe and instrumentes.
>
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 85).

> A *potenger*, or a little dish with eares.
>
> *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

potting-house (pot'ing-hous), *n*. A house in which plants are potted.

potting-stick (pot'ing-stik), *n*. A flat stick with a blunt end, used by gardeners, in potting plants, for compacting the earth in the space between the roots or ball of the plant and the sides of the pot.

pottle (pot'l), *n*. [< ME. *potel*, < OF. *potel*, a little pot, dim. of *pot*, pot: see *pot*[1].] 1. A liquid measure of two quarts; the contents of such a measure; hence, a measure of wine or other beverage; any large tankard; a pot.

> Go brew me a *pottle* of sack finely.
>
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 30.

> He calls for a *pottle* of Rhenish wine,
> And dranke a health to his queene.
>
> *Robin Hood and Queen Katherine* (Child's Ballads, V. 313).

> Certain Canes as bigge as a mans legge, which between the knots contained a *pottle* of water, extracted from the dewes.
>
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 877.

> Put them [ant-flies] into a glass that will hold a quart or a *pottle*.
>
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 184.

2. A dish made by Connecticut fishermen by frying pork in the bottom of a kettle, then adding water, and stewing in the water pieces of fresh fish. *Muddle*, made by Cape Ann fishermen, is the same dish with the addition of crackers.—3. A small wicker basket or vessel for holding fruit.

> Strawberry *pottles* are often half cabbage leaves, a few tempting strawberries being displayed on the top of the *pottle*.
>
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 63.

4. A children's game. [Prov. Eng.]

> I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at *pottle* or whip a top.
>
> *Southey*, To Rev. H. Hill, Oct. 14, 1822.

pottle-bellied (pot'l-bel'id), *a*. Same as *pot-bellied*.

pottle-bodied (pot'l-bod'id), *a*. Same as *pot-bellied*.

> A something-*pottle-bodied* boy,
> That knuckled at the taw.
>
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

pottle-bottle†, *n.* A bottle holding two quarts, or a pottle.

Item, j payre of *pottell botellys* of one sorte.
Item, j. nother *potell bottell*. *Paston Letters*, I. 488.

pottle-deep (pot'l-dēp), *a.* As deep as the pottle; to the bottom of the pottle.

Now, my sick fool Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night caroused
Potations *pottle-deep*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 56.

pottle-draught (pot'l-drâft), *n.* The drinking of a pottle of liquor at one draught; hence, a deep draught. [Prov. Eng.]

pottle-pot† (pot'l-pot), *n.* A vessel holding two quarts; also, the contents of such a vessel.

Great rattels awellyng bygger than the belly of a *pottale pot*. *W. Patten*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 217.

Shal. By the mass, you'll crack a quart together, ha! will you not, Master Bardolph?
Bard. Yea, sir, in a *pottle-pot*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 68.

potto (pot'ō), *n.* [Also *poto*; African (?).] 1. A small West African lemuroid quadruped, *Perodicticus potto*. See *Perodicticus*.—2. The kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*. [A misnomer.]

pot-tree (pot'trē), *n.* The monkey-pot tree: both names are from the large woody seed-vessels furnished with lids. See *Lecythis*.

Pott's curvature, disease, fracture. See *curvature*, etc.

Pottsville conglomerate. See *millstone-grit*.

pottu (pot'ū), *n.* The circular caste-mark worn on the forehead of a Brahman.

The right line alone, or *pottu*, the mystic circle, describes the sublime simplicity of his soul's aspiration.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 263.

potulent† (pot'ū-lent), *a.* [= It. *potulento*, < L. *potulentus*, drinkable, drunken, < *potus*, drunken: see *potation*.] 1. Nearly drunk; rather tipsy. *Bailey*.—2. Fit to drink; drinkable. *Johnson*.

pot-valiant (pot'val'yant), *a.* Courageous through drink; fighting-drunk.

"Perhaps we had better retire," whispered Mr. Pickwick. "Never, sir," rejoined Pott, *pot-valiant* in a double sense, "never." *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

pot-valiantry (pot'val'yant-ri), *n.* The courage excited by drink; Dutch courage.

The old man is still mercurial; but his *pot-valiantry* is gone; cold water is his only fog-breaker.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

pot-verdugo† (pot'vèr'dū-gō), *n.* [*Verdugo* for *vertigo*.] Giddiness produced by hard drinking.

Have you got the *pot-verdugo*?
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

pot-wabbler (pot'wob'lèr), *n.* Same as *pot-walloper*. *Halliwell*.

pot-waller (pot'wol'èr), *n.* Same as *pot-walloper*.

pot-wallinert, pot-wallonert, *n.* Same as *pot-walloper*.

The election of members here [Taunton] is by those whom they call *pot-wallopers*—that is to say, every inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who dresses his own victuals; to make out which, several inmates or lodgers will, some little time before the election, bring out their pots, and make fires in the street, and boil victuals in the sight of their neighbours, that their votes may not be called in question.
De Foe, Tour thro' Great Britain, II. 18. (*Davies*.)

pot-walloper (pot'wol'op-èr), *n.* [< *pot* + *walloper*. Cf. *pot-waller*, *pot-walliner*, and *pot-boiler*, 2.] One who boils a pot. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares his own food; a housekeeper or a lodger who prepares his own food; in particular, a parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. Every male inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who had resided six months in the borough, and had not been chargeable to any township as a pauper for twelve months, was entitled to vote.

All manner of Utilitarians, Radicals, refractory *Potwallopers*, and so forth. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 198.

(*b*) A cook aboard ship; a pot-wrestler. [Slang.] (*c*) A scullion. *Bartlett*. [U. S.]

pot-walloping (pot'wol'op-ing), *n.* The sound made by a pot in boiling.

The trumpet that once announced from afar the laurelled mail . . . has now given way for ever to the *pot-wallopings* of the boiler. *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

pot-walloping (pot'wol'op-ing), *a.* Boiling a pot: applied to boroughs in which, before the Reform Act of 1832, pot-wallopers were entitled to vote. *Encyc. Dict.*

A *pot-walloping* borough like Taunton.
Southey, Letters, IV. 39.

pot-wheel (pot'hwēl), *n.* A bucket-wheel for raising water; a noria.

potwork (pot'wèrk), *n.* A small establishment for the making of pottery, or one for the production of the commoner wares only. *Jewitt*, II. i.

pot-works (pot'wèrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A manufactory of fish-oil; an oil-factory.

pot-wrestler (pot'rest'lèr), *n.* 1. The cook on a whale-ship. [Slang.]—2. A kitchen-maid. [Slang, U. S.]

pouce[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *pulse*[1].

pouce[2] (pous), *n.* [Appar. a reduced form of *pounce*[2] (cf. *powsoned* for *pounsoned*). Hence *poucy*.] 1. Dust. See the quotation.

The name under which the flax dust is known among the workers is "*pouce*," and those suffering from its effects are said to be "poucey," a word coming directly from the French. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 668.

2. Nastiness. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

pouch (pouch), *n.* [< ME. *pouche*, var. of *poche*, < OF. *poche*, a pouch, pocket: see *poke*[2].] 1. A bag or sack of any sort; especially, a poke or pocket, or something answering the same purpose, as the bag carried at the girdle in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and serving as a purse to carry small articles.

A joly poppere baar he in his *pouche*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 11.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3. 96.

A dirk fell out of William's *pouch*,
And gave John a deadly wound.
The Twa Brothers (Child's Ballads, II. 353).

Mony a time he wad slip in to see me wi' a brace o' wild denkes in his *pouch*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

2. A mail-pouch. See *mail-bag*.

At 3 o'clock A. M. the European mails closed, and the *pouches* put on board the Aller carried the usual copies for the foreign circulation. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 606.

3. In *zoöl.*, a dilated or sac-like part, capable of containing something. (*a*) A sac-like dilatation of the cheeks, commonly called *cheek-pouch*. See *cheek-pouch*, and cuts under *Geomys* and *Perognathus*. (*b*) The gular sac of totipalmate or steganopodous birds, as pelicans. See cut under *pelican*. (*c*) The marsupium of marsupial mammals. See *marsupium*. (*d*) The gill-sac or marsupium of a marsipobranchiate, as a lamprey or hag. See cut under *basket*, 10. (*e*) A brood-pouch, of whatever character. See *brood-pouch*, and cuts under *Nototrema* and *Pipa*. (*f*) The scent-bag of various animals, as the musk, the civet, and the beaver.

4. In *bot.*, a silicle; also, some other purse-like vessel, as the sac at the base of some petals.—5. In *anat.*, a cæcum, especially when dilated or saccular, or some similar sac or recess. See cut under *lamprey*.—6. A bag for shot or bullets; hence, after the introduction of cartridges, a cartridge-box.—7. A small bulkhead or partition in a ship's hold to prevent grain or other loose cargo from shifting.—**Anal, branchial, copulatory, gular pouch.** See the adjectives.—**Fabrician pouch.** See *bursa Fabricii*, under *bursa*.—**Laryngeal pouch**, a membranous sac, conical in form, placed between the superior vocal cord and the inner surface of the thyroid cartilage. Also called *saccule of the larynx*.—**Leaden pouch**, an ampulla of the kind used for pilgrims' signs.—**Needham's pouch** or **sac**, an enlargement or cæcal diverticulum of the seminal duct of a cephalopod, forming a hollow muscular organ serving as a receptacle for the seminal ropes or spermatophores which are formed in the glandular parts of the same duct.—**Pilgrim's pouch.** See *pilgrim*.—**Pouch gestation.** See *gestation*.—**Recto-uterine pouch.** Same as *rectovaginal pouch*.—**Rectovaginal pouch**, the pouch formed by the peritoneum between the rectum behind and the vagina and uterus in front. Also called *pouch of Douglas*.—**Recto-vesical pouch**, the peritoneal pouch between the rectum and the bladder, bounded laterally by the semilunar folds.—**Vesico-uterine pouch**, the peritoneal pouch between the bladder and the uterus.

pouch (pouch), *v.* [< *pouch*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pocket; put into a pouch or pocket; inclose as in a pouch or sack.

Come, bring your saint *pouch'd* in his leathern shrine.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

They [letters] have next to be *pouched*. For this purpose a large semicircular table is provided with a range of large sized pigeon holes whose floors are inclined downward in the rear. These are marked with the names of railroads, cities, etc. The packages of letters are thrown dexterously into the proper compartments.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 55.

2. To swallow, as a bird or fish. *Norris*.

The common heron hath . . . a long neck . . . to reach prey, a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, I. 364.

3. To pocket; submit quietly to.

I will *pouch* up no such affront. *Scott*.

4. To fill the pockets of; provide with money.

He had been loaded with kindness, . . . and, finally, had been *pouched* in a manner worthy of a Marquess and of a grandfather. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 11.

5. To purse up.

He *pouched* his mouth, and reared himself up, and swelled.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, V. 58. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* To form a pouch; bag.

Pouchings and irregularities of the bladder.
Lancet, No. 3476, p. 813.

pouch-bone (pouch'bōn), *n.* A marsupial bone; one of the ossa marsupialia of marsupials and monotremes.

pouched (poucht), *a.* [< *pouch* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pouch.—**Pouched animals**, the marsupials.—**Pouched ant-eaters**, the marsupials of the family *Myrmecobiidæ*.—**Pouched badgers**, the marsupials of the family *Peramelidæ*.—**Pouched dog.** See *dog*.—**Pouched frog.** Same as *pouch-toad*. See cut under *Nototrema*.—**Pouched lion**, a large extinct carnivorous marsupial of Australia. See *Thylacoleo*.—**Pouched marmot**, a spermophile; a ground-squirrel of the subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, having cheek-pouches. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Pouched mouse**, a rodent of the family *Saccomyidæ*; a pocket-mouse, having external cheek-pouches. See cut under *Perognathus*.—**Pouched rat**, some rat-like animal with cheek-pouches. Specifically—(*a*) An animal of the family *Geomyidæ*, including the two genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*, to which belong the gophers proper, camass-rats, or sand-rats of North America; one of the pocket-gophers, having external cheek-pouches. See cuts under *Geomyidæ* and *camass-rat*. (*b*) One of the African hamsters of the genus *Cricetomys*.—**Pouched stork.** Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched weasel**, a marsupial of the genus *Phascogale*.

pouchet-box (pou'chet-boks), *n.* Same as *pounce-box*.

pouch-gill (pouch'gil), *n.* 1. One of the *Marsipobranchii*; a lamprey or hag, having the gills in a pouch.—2. The so-called basket of the marsipobranchiates. *Haeckel*. See cut under *basket*, 10.

pouch-gilled (pouch'gild), *a.* Having the gills in a pouch; marsipobranchiate, as a lamprey or hag.

pouch-hook (pouch'hůk), *n.* A hook used for suspending mail-bags while assorting the mails. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

pouchless (pouch'les), *a.* [< *pouch* + *-less*.] Having no pouch.

The opossum was absolutely forced to acquire a certain amount of Yankee smartness, or else to be improved off the face of the earth by the keen competition of the *pouchless* mammals. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 687.

pouch-maker (pouch'mā'kèr), *n.* One whose business is the making of pouches or bags. *York Plays*, Index, p. lxxvii.

pouch-mouse (pouch'mous), *n.* One of the smaller pocket-gophers, *Thomomys talpoides*. [Manitoba.]

pouch-mouth† (pouch'mouth), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A mouth with pursed or protruded lips. *Ash*.

II. *a.* Same as *pouch-mouthed*.

(Players, I mean), theaterians, *pouch-mouth* stage-walkers. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

pouch-mouthed† (pouch'moutht), *a.* Blubber-lipped. *Ainsworth*.

pouch-toad (pouch'tōd), *n.* A toad of the genus *Nototrema*, as *N. marsupiatum*, which hatches its eggs and carries its tadpoles in a hole in its back. Also called *pouched frog*. See cut under *Nototrema*.

poucy (pou'si), *a.* [< *pouce*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Dirty; untidy. [Prov. Eng.]—2. See quotation under *pouce*[2], 1.

poudret, *n.* A Middle English form of *powder*.

poudré (pö-drā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *poudrer*, powder: see *powder*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *semé*.

poudre-marchant†, *n.* [ME., also *pouder marchant*, *poudre marchaunt*; < OF. *poudre* (see *powder*) + *marchant*, *marchand*, "well traded, much used, very common" (Cotgrave): see *merchant*.] A kind of flavoring powder used in the middle ages.

A cook they hadde with hem for the nonce,
To boylle chyknes with the mary bones,
And *poudre-marchaunt* tart and galingale.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 381.

poudrette (pö-dret'), *n.* [F., dim. of *poudre*, powder: see *powder*.] A manure prepared from night-soil dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Speculators have not traced a sufficient distinction between the liquid manure of the sewers and the *poudrette* or dry manure.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 464.

pouer[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *poor*.

pouer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *power*[1].

pouert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poverty*.

pouf (pöf), *n.* [F.: see *puff*.] A plaited piece of gauze worn in the hair, forming part of a head-dress of the second half of the eighteenth century; hence, a head-dress in which such pieces of gauze, and the like, were used, and to which were sometimes added very elaborate ornaments, as figures of men and animals, or even a ship or a windmill.

pouffe (pöf), *n.* [F.: see *puff*.] Anything rounded and soft. Especially—(*a*) In *dressmaking*, material gathered up so as to produce a sort of knot or

bunch for decorative effect. (*b*) In *upholstery*, a cushion, or ottoman, made very soft with springs and stuffing.—**Double-pouffe ottoman.** See *ottoman*[2].

pougonie, pougonné (pö-go-nē′, -nā′), *n.* The Indian palm-cat or palm-marten, a kind of paradoxure, *Paradoxurus typus*.

pouke[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *puck*.

pouke[2]†, *n.* See *powk*.

poukenel†, *n.* [Also *poukenel, powke-needle;* said to be so called in allusion to the long beaks of the seed-vessels; < *pouke*, older form of *puck*, + *needle*.] The plant Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

poulaine (pō-lān′), *n.* [Also *poulain;* ME. *polayne, polayn, polan, poleyn,* < OF. *poulaine, poullaine,* "*souliers à poulaine*, old fashioned shoes, held on the feet by latchets running overthwart the instnp, which otherwise were all open; also, those that had a fashion of long hooks sticking out at the end of their toes" (Cotgrave). Cf. Sp. Pg. *polaina*, usually in pl. *polainas*, gaiters, spatterdashes, from the F.] A long, pointed

Poulaines, close of 14th century.

A, slipper; *B*, lambe and solleret with poulaine; *C*, riding-boot; *D*, sole of clog for wearing with either *A* or *C*.

shoe worn in the fourteenth century. See *cracow*.

The half-boots or shoes distinguished as *poulaines* continued to be long and very sharply pointed.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 469.

Poulaine de varlet, a poulaine with shorter projecting toe, such being the only ones allowed to working people and domestics, not merely for convenience or utility, but by express ordinances.

poulcet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulse*[1].

pouldavis†, *n.* Same as *poledavy*.

poulder†, *v.* An obsolete form of *powder*.

pouldred†, *a.* An obsolete form of *powdered*.

pouldron, *n.* A variant of *pauldron*.

poule (pōl), *n.* [F.: see *pool*[2], *n.*] 1. In *card-playing*. See *pool*[2].—2. One of the movements of a quadrille.

pouleinet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pullen*.

poulet (pō-lā′), *n.* [F., a note: see *pullet*.] A note; a familiar note.

Miss Tristram's *poulet* ended thus: "Nota bene,
We meet for croquet in the Aldobrandini."
Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

poulp, poulpe (pōlp), *n.* [< F. *poulpe*, < L. *polypus:* see *polypus*.] A cuttlefish or octopus. See *polyp* (*a*).

The description of the *poulpe* or devil-fish, by Victor Hugo, in "The Toilers of the Sea," with which so many readers have recently become familiar, is quite as fabulous and unreal as any of the earlier accounts, and even more bizarre. His description represents no real animal whatever. He has attributed to the creature habits and anatomical structures that belong in part to the polyps and in part to the *poulpe* (Octopus), and which appear to have been derived largely from the several descriptions of these totally distinct groups of animals contained in some cyclopedia. *Verrill.*

poult (pōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *powlt* (and *polt:* see *poult-foot*); also dial. *pout, powt;* < ME. *pulte*, a contr. of *polete*, a pullet, fowl: see *pullet*. Cf. *poulter, poultry.*] The young or chick of the domestic fowl, turkey, pheasant, guinea-fowl, and similar birds.

I' th' camp
You do not feed on pheasant *poults*.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, I. 1.

The third [dish] contained a turkey-*poult* on a marmalade of berengena. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, ix. 4.

A turkey *poult* larded with bacon and spice.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 169.

poult (pōlt), *v. t.* [< *poult, n.*] To kill poultry. *Halliwell.*

poult-de-soie (pō-dē-swo′), *n.* A heavy corded silk material used for dresses.

poulter† (pōl′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *powlter, pulter;* < ME. *pulter*, < OF. *pouletier, poletier, pulletter*, a dealer in fowls, < *poulet*, a pullet, fowl: see *poult, pullet.*] Same as *poulterer* (and the earlier form).

His eyes are set,
Like a dead hare's hung in a *poulter's* shop!
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

The costermongers fruite vs,
The *poulters* send vs in fowl,
And butchers meate without controul.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 11).

Poulters' measure†, a kind of verse combining lines of twelve and fourteen syllables. See the quotations.

The commonest sort of verse which we vse now adayes (viz. the long verse of twelue and fourtene sillables) I know not certainly howe to name it, vnlesse I should say that it doth consist of *Poulter's measure*, which giueth xii. for one dozen and xiiij. for another.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 39.

The first or the first couple hauing twelue sillables, the other fourteene, which versifyers call *poulters measure*, because so they tallie their wares by dozens.
W. Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poetrie, p. 62. (*Davies.*)

poulterer (pōl′tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *poulter* + *-er*[1]; the suffix being needlessly added as in *fruiterer, upholsterer*, etc.] 1. One whose business is the sale of poultry, and often also of hares, game, etc., for the table.

Yesterday the lords past the bill for the preservation of the game, in which is a clause that if any *poulterer*, after the 1st of May next, sells hare, pheasant, partridge &c., [he] shall forfeit 5*l.* for every offence, unless he has a certificate from the lord of the manuor that they were not taken by poachers. *Luttrell*, Diary, March 15, 1707.

2†. Formerly, in England, an officer of the king's household who had supervision of the poultry.

poult-foot (pōlt′fůt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *powlt-foot*, commonly *polt-foot;* lit. 'chicken-foot'; < *poult, polt*[2], + *foot*.] I. *n.* A club-foot.

Venus was content to take the blake Smith with his *powlt foote*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 97.

She hath a crooked backe, he a *polte-foote*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

II. *a.* Club-footed.

What 's become of . . . Venus, and the *polt-foot* stinkard her husband? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 7.

The rough construction and the *poltfoot* metre, lame sense and limping verse. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 185.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

poult-footed† (pōlt′fůt′ed), *a.* [< *poult-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Club-footed.

I will stand close up anywhere to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos, and his smoky family. *B. Jonson*, Mercury Vindicated.

poultice (pōl′tis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pultis, pultesse;* < OF. as if **pultice*, < ML. **pulticium*, poultice (cf. OF. *pulte* = It. *polta*, poultice, It. also *poltiglia*, formerly also *pultiglia*, pap, porridge, formerly also poultice). < L. *pul(t-)s*, thick pap, porridge: see *pulse*[2].] A soft and usually warm mass of meal, bread, herbs, or the like, used as an emollient application to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm.

Is this the *poultice* for my aching bones?
Shak., R. and J., ii. 5. 65.

Pultises made of green herbs.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 380.

Treating it [a stiff joint] . . . with *poultices* of marshmallows, . . . bonus Henricus, white lilies, and fenugreek.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

And silence like a *poultice* comes
To heal the blows of sound.
O. W. Holmes, Organ-grinder.

poultice (pōl′tis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *poulticed*, ppr. *poulticing*. [< *poultice, n.*] To cover with a poultice; apply poultices to.

Back into the friendly shadows of the mountain the young man carried his *poulticed* ear and picturesque scars.
The Century, XXXVI. 904.

poultice-boot (pōl′tis-bōt), *n.* A large boot with soft leather sides and a heavy sole-leather bottom, used for applying a poultice to a horse's leg. *E. H. Knight.*

poultice-shoe (pōl′tis-shō), *n.* Same as *poultice-boot*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 202.

poultry (pōl′tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pultrie;* < ME. *pultrie, pultrye*, < OF. *pouleterie, poulleterie, pouletrie, polletrie*, fowls collectively, poultry, < *poulet*, a pullet, fowl: see *poult, pullet.*] 1. Domestic fowls collectively; those birds which are ordinarily kept in a state of domestication for their flesh, eggs, or feathers, as the domestic hen, turkeys, guinea-fowl, geese, and ducks. Pigeons are not ordinarily included in the term, nor are pheasants or other birds which are kept in preserves for sporting purposes.

His lordes scheep, his neet, . . . and his *pultrie*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 598.

It is ryght lykely that within a shorte space of yeares our familiar *pultrie* shal be as scarce as be now partriche and fesaunt. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 18.

2. A number of specimens of the common hen, as distinguished from ducks, geese, etc.; particularly, chickens dressed for market.

The fat cook—or probably it might be the housekeeper—stood at the side-door, bargaining for some turkeys and *poultry*, which a country-man had brought for sale.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

poultry-farm (pōl′tri-färm), *n.* A place where poultry are reared and kept; an extensive establishment for the breeding and fattening of poultry and the commercial production of eggs.

poultry-feeder (pōl′tri-fē′dėr), *n.* 1. A hopper for grain the contracted open bottom of which extends below the rim of a feeding-trough for fowls, and allows fresh grain to descend into the trough as fast as it is emptied by the fowls.—2. An épinette, or gavage apparatus.

poultry-house (pōl′tri-hous), *n.* A building in which poultry are sheltered or reared; a henhouse or chicken-house.

poultry-yard (pōl′tri-yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure for poultry, including usually the buildings and appliances commonly connected with such a yard.

poun[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pound*[2].

poun[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pawn*[2]. *Chaucer.*

pounage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pannage*.

pounce[1] (pouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pounced*, ppr. *pouncing*. [< ME. *pounsen*, a var. of *punchen*, punch, pierce (see *punch*); in part prob. an abbr. of *pounsonen*, punch: see *pounson*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To punch; prick; perforate; make holes in; specifically, to ornament by perforating or cutting; ornament with holes, especially eyelet-holes.

A shorte coate garded and *pounced* after the galliarde fashion. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 3.

They make holes in their faces, and, foorthwith sprinkelynge a ponder theron, they moiste the *pounced* place with a certeyne blacke or redde luise.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 182).

The women with an Iron *pounce* and race their bodies, legs, thighes, and armes, in curious knots and portraitures of fowles, fishes, beasts, and rub a painting into the same, which will neuer out. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 768.

2†. To cut, as glass or metal; ornament by cutting.

Item, ij. ewers, gilt, *pounsed* with floures and braunches, weiyng xxix. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 468.

Punzonare. . . . to *pounce*, or work pouncing work.
Florio.

A *pounced* decanter would be what we now term a cut decanter. *Halliwell.*

3. To seize with the pounces; strike suddenly with the claws or talons.

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stoop'd from its highest pitch to *pounce* a wren.
Cowper, Table Talk, l. 553.

4. In *hat-making*, to raise a nap on (a felt hat). See *pouncing-machine*.

II. *intrans.* To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons; dart or dash upon, like a bird of prey upon its victim; seize suddenly: used with *on* or *upon*.

The eagle *pounces on* the lamb. *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 1.

Eagles such as Brandon do not sail down from the clouds in order to *pounce upon* small flies, and soar airwards again, contented with such an ignoble booty.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, iv.

Crime being meant, not done, you punish still
The means to crime you haply *pounce upon*,
Though circumstance have balked you of their end.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 98.

pounce[1] (pouns), *n.* [< *pounce*[1], *v.*; in part prob. an abbr. of *pounson*[1]: see *pounson*[1]. Cf. *punch*[1], *n.*] 1†. A punch or puncheon; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with.
Withals, Dict., p. 147. (*Nares.*)

2†. A sharp-pointed graver.—3†. Cloth pounced, or worked with eyelet-holes.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.
Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel, ii.

4. A claw or talon of a bird of prey; the claw or paw of any animal.

He did fly her home
To mine own window; but I think I soused him,
And ravished her away out of his *pounces*.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

We saw an eagle in close pursuit of a hawk that had a great fish in his *pounces*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 24.

A lion may be judg'd by these two claws of his *pounce*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 71. (*Davies.*)

pounce[2] (pouns), *n.* [< F. *ponce* = Sp. *pómez* = Pg. *pomes* = It. *pomice*. < L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice*.] 1. A substance, such as powdered sepia-bone or powdered sandarach.

used to prevent blotting in rewriting over erasures, and in medicine as an antacid; also, a similar powder used in the preparation of parchment or writing-paper.

It [sandarach] is used as a varnish, dissolved in spirits of wine, and the powder is used, under the name of *pounce*, to give writing-paper a surface after erasure.
McCulloch, Dict. Commerce, p. 1210.

2. A powder (especially, the gum of the juniper-tree reduced to a finely pulverized state, or finely powdered pipe-clay darkened by charcoal) inclosed in a bag of some open stuff, and passed over holes pricked in a design to transfer the lines to a paper underneath. This kind of pounce is used by embroiderers to transfer their patterns to their stuffs; also by fresco-painters, and sometimes by engravers.

3†. A powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

Of the flesh thereof is made *pounces* for sicke men, to refresh and restore them.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares.*)

pounce[2] (pouns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pounced*, ppr. *pouncing*. [< *pounce*[2], *n.*] **1.** To sprinkle or rub with pounce; powder.—**2.** To trace by rubbing pounce through holes pricked in the outline of a pattern: as, to *pounce* a design. See *pouncing*[2].—**3.** To imprint or copy a design upon by means of pounce. See *pouncing*[2].—**4.** In *hat-making*, to grind or finish (felt hats) by dressing them with sandpaper.

Pouncing is a term for rubbing down the outside of a hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper, or emery paper. *J. Thomson*, Hat-making, p. 48.

pounce-bag (pouns'bag), *n.* A bag of unsized muslin filled with pulverized charcoal, black or red chalk, black-lead, or pounce of any other kind, used to transfer a design from one surface to another by dusting through holes pierced along the lines of the design to be reproduced.

pounce-box (pouns'boks), *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or for holding perfume for smelling. The term was retained in use for the powder-box used on the writing-table, whether holding pounce or black sand, until the general disappearance in England and America of the object itself when supplanted by blotting-paper, about the middle of the nineteenth century. Also *pouncet-box*.

pounced[1] (pounst), *a.* [< ME. *pounsed;* pp. of *pounce*[1], *v.*] **1.** Ornamented with holes or indentations upon the surface, or with cut-work: perforated.

Pounsed [var. *pounsoned*] and dagged clothyng.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Gilt bowls *pounced* and pierced. *Holinshed.*

2. Powdered; mealy.

Where rich carnations, pinks with purple eyes, . . .
Tulips tall-stemm'd, and *pounced* auriculas rise.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

Pounced work, ornament made by means of a small pointed punch and a hammer. The punch was sometimes shaped at the end into a circle, triangle, or other form, which every blow marked upon the metal. This was a common style of decoration in the fourteenth century, sometimes alone, and sometimes used for the borders of enameled or embossed articles, as is seen in the sepulchral statues of Richard II. and his queen at Westminster.

pounced[2] (pounst), *a.* [< *pounce*[1], *n.*, 3, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with pounces or talons.

Some haggard Hawk, who had her eyry nigh,
Well *pounc'd* to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1117.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounced*. *Thomson*, Spring.

pounce-paper (pouns'pā'pėr), *n.* A kind of tracing-paper used in pouncing.

pouncer[1] (poun'sėr), *n.* In the *medieval church* in England, a gold or silver thumb-stall placed upon the thumb of a bishop's right hand after it had been dipped in chrism or holy oil, used out of reverence for the hallowed oils and in order to avoid soiling his vestments until he had washed his hands. Also *poncer*, *ponser*, *ponsir*, *thumb-stall*.

pouncer[2]†, *n.* Same as *pounce*[1], 2.

Bulino, a kind of *pouncer* that gravers vse. *Florio*, 1611.

pouncet-box (poun'set-boks), *n.* Same as *pounce-box*.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 38.

pounce-tree (pouns'trē), *n.* The arar-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

pouncing[1] (poun'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pounce*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of punching holes in or perforating anything for ornament: same as *pinking*.—**2.** Any design or ornamental effect produced by holes.

pouncing[2] (poun'sing), *n.* [< ME. *pounsyng;* verbal n. of *pounce*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of transferring the outline of a design from one surface to another, as from a cartoon to a wall or from a sheet of paper to a canvas or a piece of muslin, by perforating the surface on which the drawing has been made with small holes along the outlines, then laying it on the surface intended to receive the transfer and dusting over it with a pounce-bag, thus leaving a dotted repetition of the design. This may be fixed with a soft lead-pencil or a reed pen.—**2.** A pattern so produced.—**3†.** Same as *pounce*[2], 3.

What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

pouncing-machine (poun'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *hat-making*, a machine for raising a nap upon felt hats by a grinding action. The hat-body is rotated against a revolving cylinder of sandpaper, which shaves off loose fibers and gives the proper surface.

pound[1] (pound), *n.* [< ME. *pound, pownd, pund,* < AS. *pund*, a pound (weight), a pound (money), a pint, = OS. *punt* = OFries. *pund, pond* = D. *pond* = MLG. *punt* = OHG. *phunt*, MHG. *phunt, pfunt*, G. *pfund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *pund* = Goth. *pund*, a pound, < L. *pondo*, a pound, short for *pondo libra*, a pound by weight: *libra*, pound (see *libra*); *pondo*, by weight, heteroclitical abl. of *pondus* (*ponder-*), a weight, the weight of a pound, weight, heaviness, < *pendere*, weigh, *pendēre*, hang: see *pendent*. Cf. *ponder*, *ponderous*, etc. *Pound*, as used in comp. in designating the sizes of nails, has suffered alteration to *penny:* see *penny*.] **1.** A fundamental unit of weight or mass. In the English system, both in the more antiquated form retained in the United States and under the improvements established by the British government, two pounds are used—the pound avoirdupois (divided into 16 ounces) for all ordinary commodities, and the troy pound (divided into 12 ounces) for bullion, and in the United States for a few other purposes. But, while troy ounces and their subdivisions are often used, the pound itself is hardly employed. In Great Britain and its colonies the legal original standard weight since 1856 has been the imperial pound avoirdupois, which is a cylindrical mass of platinum, having a groove round it near the top, and marked P. S. 1844 1lb. The lettera P. S. stand for "Parliamentary Standard." The so-called "commercial pound" is only an ideal brass pound to be weighed in air. The troy pound in Great Britain is defined as 5,760 grains of which the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000. From 1824 to 1856 the only legal original standard weight in Great Britain was a troy pound constructed in 1758 and denominated the imperial standard troy pound; and the avoirdupois pound was defined as 7,000 grains of which the troy pound contained 5,760. The present imperial pound avoirdupois probably does not differ by $\frac{5}{1000}$ grain from the previous avoirdupois pound. Before 1824 the legal standards had been certain weights, both troy and avoirdupois, constructed under Queen Elizabeth in 1588. These standards had not been very accurately constructed, and became worn by continual use; but it is probable that the avoirdupois pound had been equal to 7,002 of our present grains, of which the troy pound may have contained 5,759. The two pounds were not supposed to be commensurable. The Elizabethan avoirdupois pound remains, in theory, the legal avoirdupois pound in the United States; but of late years the practice has been to copy the British imperial pound avoirdupois. Congress has made a certain pound-weight kept in Philadelphia the troy pound of the United States; but this is a hollow weight (and therefore of an inferior character, and such as no European nation would be content to take for a prototype), and consequently its buoyancy is uncertain, and its mass cannot be ascertained with great accuracy. Practically, the British troy pound is copied. The pound avoirdupois was made a standard by Edward III., according to official evidence. From his 56-pound weight Elizabeth's standards were copied, although standards had been made in 1497, direct copies from which still exist. The troy pound was the pound of the city of Troyes, where a great annual fair was held. In 1497 it was made the legal weight in England for gold and silver, and it was generally used for other costly things, such as silk. The old books say it was used for bread; but Kelly, writing before the abolition of the assize of bread, says the pound used for that purpose was one of 7,000 grains, which he calls "the old commercial weight of England." The monetary pound which the troy pound displaced had been used from Saxon times. It was equal to 5,400 or 5,420 of our present grains, and was divided into 12 ounces or 20 shillings. Contemporaneously with it there existed a merchants' pound containing 15 of the same ounces, making 6,775 grains. The avoirdupois and troy pounds are respectively about 453.6 and 373.26 grams. Other pounds have been in use in England. An act of 12 Charles II. legalizes the Venetian pound for weighing Venetian gold. This pound was a variation of the ancient Roman pound. The pound of Jersey and Guernsey was the French *poids de marc*. The Scottish Troyes or tron pound varied at different times, but latterly it was about 492 grams, being identical with the Dutch pound. Local pounds of 17, 18, 21, 22, and 24 ounces were in use until recently. Before the metric system, many hundreds of different pounds were in use in Europe, mostly divided into 16 ounces, but many into 12 ounces. The principal types were as follows. (1) Polish pounds, of values clustering about 405 grams, containing 16 ounces of about 25 grams each, from the old Warsaw pound of 378.8 grams to the old Cracow pound of 405.9 grams. The latest Polish pound was 405.504 grams. (2) The pounds of High Languedoc and the "table-weight" pounds of Provence, of values clustering about 410 grams, from the pound of Salon of 376.6 to that of Embrun of 435.0 grams. Some of the table pounds, as that of Aix (438.3 grams), were divided into 14 ounces; so the chocolate pound of Vienna had 28 loth, weighing 490 grams. Also, certain silk-pounds were divided into 15 ounces; but these were of greater weight. This was the case with the ordinary pound of Geneva of 458.9 grams, which was equal to the silk-pound of Lyons. The silk-pound of Patras in the Morea had also 15 ounces, but its value amounted to 480 grams. The 15-ounce merchants' pound of England of 437 grams had ounces of the same value as the old 12-ounce moneyers' pound of the Saxons. (3) Baltic pounds, of values clustering about 422 grams (making the ounce about 26¼ grams), from the Russian pound of 409.5174 grams to the Dantzic pound of 435.5 grams. The Swedish pound was 425.04 grams. (4) The Italian pounds, of values clustering about 326 grams (having 12 ounces of about 27 grams each), the great majority between 300 and 350 grams. The following are examples:

	Grams.
Venice, light pound	301.29
Sicily	319.06
Naples, silk-pound	320.70
Milan, light pound	327.02
Rome	339.16
Tuscany	339.58
Piedmont	368.88
Ragusa, in Dalmatia	374.07
Venice, heavy pound	477.12

These pounds would seem to be mostly modifications of the ancient Roman pound, the value of which was, according to the extant standards, 325.8 grams, but according to the coins 327.4 grams. There were, however, anciently other widely different pounds in Italy, from which some of the modern Italian pounds may have been derived. Many of the Italian cities had light and heavy pounds, the latter belonging to the class of pounds about 490 grams, or being still larger and containing more than 16 ounces. (5) Light-weight pounds, having ounces of about 29 grams. These include Spanish and Portuguese pounds, mostly ranging from 458.5 to 460.5 grams, Netherlands pounds, ranging mostly from 463 to 470 grams, and German light-weight pounds, ranging mostly from 467 to 468.5 grams. The Saxon moneyers' pound comes into this category, being 350 grams, or 467 grams for 16 ounces. The avoirdupois pound of 453.6 grams is either a very light Spanish pound or a very heavy Provençal pound. The German pounds are divided not into 16 ounces but into 32 loth. Some of the Spanish pounds contain only 12 ounces, the ounce retaining the same value. The following are examples:

	Grams.
Portugal	459.00
Spain	460.14
Liège	467.09
Antwerp	470.17
Saxony	467.15
Prussia	467.7110
Würtemberg	467.75
Frankfort	467.88

(6) The German 12-ounce medicinal pounds, of values clustering about 358 grams (the ounce about 30), and mostly between 357 and 360. The Nuremberg pound, 357.854 grams, had much currency in different parts of Germany. (7) The heavy-weight pounds of France and Germany, of values clustering about 490 grams (making the ounce about 30¾ grams), being mostly included between 488¼ and 498¼ grams. But there were a few half-heavy pounds between the heavy and the light, having ounces of 29½ grams. There were also a few extra-heavy, having ounces of 31¼ grams. The following are German examples:

	Grams.
Nuremberg, goldsmiths' (half-heavy)	477.138
Hamburg	484.12
Cassel	484.24
Lübeck	484.72
Hanover	489.57
Dutch troy	492.16772
Bremen	498.50
Denmark	499.26
Nuremberg, commer. (extra-heavy)	510.22

But the most important pound of this class was the French mark-weight pound, of 489.50585 grams. This unit was so called because it had double the mass of a certain nest of weights, called a *mark*, which had been preserved in the Paris mint with scrupulous care from time immemorial. There is evidence that Charlemagne, under whom Western medieval coinage commenced, used a 12-ounce pound, the *livre esterlin*, whose ounces agreed with those of the Paris mark. It is said that Haroun al Raschid sent a standard pound to Charlemagne, and it has commonly been inferred that the *livre esterlin* was conformed to that, especially as Queipo found an authentic roll of the same weight. Rolls, however, are of almost all weights, and there is no sufficient evidence of what one Haroun would have sent; besides, the fact that he sent a weight to Charlemagne affords no reason for thinking that Charlemagne would adopt it. We know that Dagobert, 150 years before, had kept a standard of weight in his palace, and it is quite likely that Charlemagne continued the use of that. Indeed, he had neither motive nor power to change the customary weight, such changes being effected only by changes in the course of commerce or by the hands of strong governments. (8) The South German pounds, of values clustering about 560 grams (making the ounce about 35 grams), from that of Fiume, in Croatia, of 558.7 to that of Münster of 576.4 grams. The Bavarian and Vienna commercial pounds were, by law, 560 grams. Besides the pounds above mentioned, there were some containing more than 16 ounces. The heavy pounds of Valencia (524.4 grams), Zürich (528.6), and Geneva (550.6) had 18 ounces. There is said to have been a heavy pound (575 grams) in the Swiss canton of Schaffhausen, having 20 ounces. The commercial pound of the Asturias, equal to 690.1 grams, seems to have been divided into 24 ounces. The heavy pond of Milan of 763.13 grams had 28 ounces, that of Bergamo (815.2 grams) 30 ounces, and the meat-pound of Valencia (1069 grams) 36 ounces. See *mark*[2], *mina*[1], *roll*.

2. A money of account, consisting of 20 shillings, or 240 pence, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver (or of the alloy used). It is usually discriminated from the pound weight by the epithet *sterling*. The pound Scots was equal to a twelfth

only of the pound sterling; it also was divided into 20 shillings, the shilling being worth only an English penny. In the currency of the American colonies the pound had different values: in New England and Virginia it was equal at the time of the Revolution to 15*s.* sterling, or $3.33⅓; in New York and North Carolina, to 11*s.* 3*d.* sterling, or $2.50; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to 12*s.*, or $2.66⅔; in Georgia, to 18*s.*, or $4.00. These units of value did not at once disappear from local use on the adoption of the decimal system of coinage by the United States.

3†. A balance.

Mongst them al no change hath yet beene found;
But, if thou now shouldst weigh them new in *pound*,
We are not sure they would so long remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 36.

Five-pound Act, Ten-pound Act, statutes of the colony of New York (1759, 1769) giving to justices of the peace and other local magistrates jurisdiction of civil cases involving not more than the sums named.—**Pound for pound,** in equal measure or proportions: applied in cookery, especially in preserving, to ingredients which are taken in equal weights.—**Ten-pound Act.** See *Five-pound Act*, above.—**Turkish pound.** See *lira*[1], 2.

pound[1] (pound), *v. t.* [< *pound*[1], *n.* Cf. *pond*[2].] 1†. To weigh. *Levins.*—2. To wager a pound on. [Slang.]

"Don't be out of temper, my dear," urged the Jew, submissively. "I have never forgot you, Bill, never once." "No! I'll *pound* it that you han't," replied Sikes, with a bitter grin. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxix.

pound[2] (pound), *n.* [< ME. **pound*, *pond*, < AS. **pund*, an inclosure, only in the derived **pyndan*, shut up, dam, in verbal noun *pynding*, a dam, and comp. *forpyndan*, turn away (shut out), *gepyndan*, shut up, impound: see *pind*, *pinder*[1], and cf. *pond*[1], a doublet of *pound*[2].] 1. An inclosure, maintained by authority, for confining cattle or other beasts when taken trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a pinfold. Pounds were also used for the deposit of goods seized by distress.

Pro. You are astray, 'twere best pound you.
Speed. Nay, sir, less than a pound shall serve me for carrying your letter.
Pro. You mistake: I mean the *pound*—a pinfold.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 113.

Some captured creature in a *pound*,
Whose artless wonder quite precludes distress.
Browning, Sordello.

There is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village *Pound*. It is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the kingdom.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 203.

2†. A pond.—3. In a canal, the level portion between two locks.—4. A pound-net; also, either one, inner or outer, of the compartments of such a net, or the inclosure of a gang of nets in which the fish are finally entrapped. See cut under *pound-net*.

We concluded the day by accompanying the fisherman and a neighbor as they went to "lift" their *pounds*.
New York Evening Post, Aug. 28, 1885.

Big pound, one of the compartments of a weir where the fish, directed by the leader, first enter the weir; the largest part of the weir, inclosed by a row of stakes.—**Hob's pound.** See *hob*[2].—**Inner pound,** the first inclosure of a pound-net, at the extremity of the run, shaped like an obtuse arrow-head, the entrance being between the two barbs or hooks.—**Little pound,** a compartment of a weir into which the fish pass from the big pound.—**Outer pound,** the inclosure of a pound-net connecting with the inner pound.—**Pound overt,** an open pound—that is, one not roofed, or perhaps one accessible to the owner of goods or cattle—as distinguished from a *pound covert* or *close*.

A pound (parcus, which signifies any enclosure) is either *pound-overt*, that is, open overhead; or *pound-covert*, that is, close. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

Round pound, one of the divisions of the deep-water weir, through which the fish pass, between the pasture and the fish-pound.—**To go to pound,** to go to prison; be imprisoned. [Slang.]

pound[2] (pound), *v. t.* [< *pound*[2], *n.* Cf. *impound*. The older verb is *pind*, q. v.] 1. To shut up in a pound; impound; confine as in a pound; hence, to imprison; confine.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 17.

In a lone rustic hall for ever *pounded*,
With dogs, cats, rats, and squalling brats surrounded.
Colman, Epil. to Sheridan's School for Scandal.

2. Figuratively, to keep within narrow limits; cramp; restrain.

This was the civil and natural habit of that prince; and more might be said if I were not *pounded* within an epistle. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 246.

He is balked or *pounded* at every step, always trying back, but never by any chance hitting off the right road to his object. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, III. 164. (*Hoppe.*)

3. To form into pounds, bins, or compartments.

In the hair-seal fishery, on the coast of Newfoundland, the vessel's hold is *pounded off* into bins only a little larger than the skins. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 426.

pound[3] (pound), *v.* [Early mod. E. *poun*, *pown*; < ME. *pounen*, < AS. *punian* (once), *gepunian* (rare), pound. Cf. *pun*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To beat; strike as with a heavy instrument and with repeated blows; pommel.

On the left the Mediterranean was *pounding* the sand and the clam-shells, for the wind had been blowing some days from the south, and a good surf was on.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 60.

2†. To inflict; strike: as, to *pound* blows.

An hundred knights had him encloséd round, . . .
All which at once huge strokes on him did *pound*,
In hope to take him prisoner.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 31.

3. To pulverize; break into fine pieces by striking with a heavy instrument; crush; reduce to powder.

Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most holesom bread.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Oh, brauely said, Ned Spicing! the honestest lad that euer *pound* spice in a mortar.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 10).

I care not, though, like Anacharsis, I were *pounded* to death in a mortar. *Webster*, White Devil, v. i.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike repeated blows; hammer continuously.

I found all our guns *pounding* at the Martinière.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, xviii.

2. To walk with heavy steps; plod laboriously or heavily.

What you don't know about cross-country riding in these parts that horse does, . . . for he 's *pounded* up and down across this Territory for the last five years.
The Century, XXXVII. 900.

pound[3] (pound), *n.* [< *pound*[3], *v.*] A blow; a forcible thrust given to an object, thus generally occasioning a noise or report; also, the sound thus produced.

poundage[1] (poun'dāj), *n.* [Also *pondage*; < ME. **poundage* (= ML. *pondagium*); < *pound*[1], *n.*, + *-age*.] 1. A certain sum or rate per pound sterling; a tax, duty, or deduction of so much per pound; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a duty of 12*d.* in the pound on exported or imported merchandise. See *tonnage and poundage* (under *tonnage*), and *subsidy*.

Poundage, . . . an allowance or abatement of twelve Pence in the Pound, upon the receipt of a Summ of Money; Also a Duty granted to the Queen of 12 Pence for every 20 Shillings Value of all Goods exported or imported, except such as pay Tunnage, Bullion, and a few others. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

There were considerable additions made to it last year; the ruins of a priory, which, however, make a tenant's house, that pays me tolerable *poundage*.
Shenstone, Letters, lxxi.

Poundage was a duty imposed *ad valorem*, at the rate of 12*d.* in the pound, on all other merchandise whatsoever.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

2. In *law*, an allowance to a sheriff or similar officer, computed by a percentage on the value of property seized by him or the amount of the judgment or process satisfied, as a compensation for his service.

Poundage also signifies a fee paid to an officer of a court for his services, e. g. to a sheriff's officer, who is entitled by 28 Eliz. c. 4 to a *poundage* of a shilling in the pound on an execution up to £100, and sixpence in the pound above that sum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 443.

3. In *salt-manuf.*, the number of pounds of salt contained in one cubic foot of brine.

poundage[1] (poun'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *poundaged*, ppr. *poundaging*. [< *poundage*[1], *n.*] To assess or rate by poundage; collect as poundage.

The custom-house of certain Publicans that have the tunaging and the *poundaging* of all free spok'n truth.
Milton, Areopagitica.

poundage[2] (poun'dāj), *n.* [< *pound*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The confinement of cattle in a pound.—2. A charge levied upon the owners of impounded cattle, both as a fine for trespass and to defray the cost of caring for the animals.

Poundage, . . . the fee paid to the pounder of cattle.
E. Phillips, 1706.

Molly I've known ever since she was dropt; she has brought in the strays, and many is the *poundage* she has saved Uncle Ket. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

poundal (poun'dal), *n.* [< *pound*[1] + *-al*.] A name proposed by Prof. James Thomson for the British kinetic unit of force—the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second: *g* poundals (*g* being the acceleration of gravity at a given place) are equal to the action of gravity upon (that is, to the weight of) one pound; one poundal = 13,825 dynes.

pound-boat (pound'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat used on Lake Erie. It is a flat-bottomed, wide-beamed type, very simply constructed from rough boards, usually 40 feet in length, with a large center-board, carrying two very tall spars, and a wide spread of canvas. It is fast before the wind, and very roomy, and is used in transporting fish from the nets to the warehouses and freezing-houses.

pound-breach (pound'brēch), *n.* [ME. *pund-breche*; < *pound*[1] + *breach*.] The forcible recovery, by the owner, of impounded chattels.

The taking them [chattels] back by force is looked upon as an atrocious injury, and denominated a rescous, for which the distrainor has a remedy in damages, either by writ of rescous, in case they were going to the pound, or by writ [of] . . . *pound-breach*, in case they were actually impounded. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

pound-cake (pound'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake, so named because its principal ingredients are measured by the pound.

pounder[1] (poun'dėr), *n.* 1. A thing or person weighing a specified number of pounds: only in composition, with a numeral; specifically, of artillery, a gun that discharges a missile of the specified weight: thus, a 64-*pounder* is a cannon firing balls weighing each 64 pounds.

There was the story of Doffue Martling, a large blue-bearded Dutchman, who had nearly taken a British frigate with an old iron nine-*pounder* from a mud breastwork, only that his gun burst at the sixth discharge.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 442.

2. A person who promises or pays a specified number of pounds sterling. Before the passing of the Reform Act of 1867 the term *ten-pounders* was applied in Great Britain to those paying the lowest amount of yearly rent (£10) entitling them to vote in parliamentary elections in cities and boroughs.

3†. A kind of pear, supposed to weigh a pound.

Alcinoüs' orchard various apples bears;
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

pounder[2] (poun'dėr), *n.* [< *pound*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *pinder*.] A pound-keeper.

pounder[3] (poun'dėr), *n.* [< *pound*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who pounds.—2. An instrument for pounding. (*a*) A pestle. (*b*) The beater of a fulling-mill.

poundfold† (pound'fōld), *n.* An obsolete form of *pinfold*.

Fro the poukes *poundfalde* no maynprise may ous fecche.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 282.

pound-foolish (pound'fōl'ish), *a.* Neglecting the care of large sums or concerns in attending to little ones: used only in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*. See *penny-wise*.

pounding (poun'ding), *n.* In *coining*, the process of testing repeatedly the weight of a given number of blanks punched from a sheet of gold or silver.

pounding-barrel (poun'ding-bar″el), *n.* A barrel to hold clothes which are pounded in hot water with a heavy pestle or pounder to clean them. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 340.

pounding-machine (poun'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stamping-mill; specifically, a powder-mill. *E. H. Knight*.

pound-keeper (pound'kē″pėr), *n.* One who has the care of a pound.

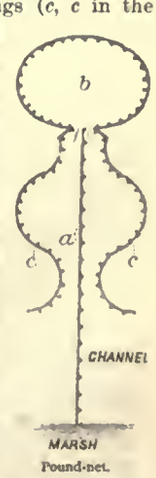
poundman (pound'man), *n.*; pl. *poundmen* (-men). A fisherman employed in weir- or pound-fishing; a pound-fisherman.

poundmaster (pound'mās″tėr), *n.* A pound-keeper.

poundmeal†, *adv.* [ME. *poundmele*; < *pound*[1] + *-meal* as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, etc.] By the pound.

Pardoners . . . 3af pardan for pons *poundmele* a-boute.
Piers Plowman (A), ii. 198.

pound-net (pound'net), *n.* In *fishing*, a kind of weir; a wall-net with wings (*c*, *c* in the cut), a leader (*a*), and a pocket, bowl, or pound (*b*). The leader is an upright net which is extended in a straight line to the shore to guide the fish into the mouth of an outer netted inclosure called the *heart*. A contracted opening at the extremity of the heart admits the fish into another inclosure called the *bowl* or *pound*, with a bottom of netting, where they remain until removed for market. The fish, in coasting along the shore, keep near the land, and, meeting the wing of the pound, follow the obstruction to its outer extremity, in order to get around it, and thus enter the trap, from which there is no escape. The wings are in many cases a thousand yards in length.



Pound-net.

pound-rate (pound'rāt), *n.* A rate or payment at a certain proportion per pound.

Houses in London pay an annual *pound-rate* in the name of tithes by virtue of an arbitration or decree confirmed by act of parliament. *Toller* (ed. 1808), Law of Tithes, I. 151.

poundrel[1]† (poun'drel), *n.* [ME., appar. < *pound*[1].] A weight, of unknown amount.

All that falsen or vse falso measures . . . or false wightes, poundes or *poundrelles*, or falso ellen yerdes, wetyngly other than the lawe of the lond woll.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

poundrel[2]† (poun′drel), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *poundrel*[1] (?).] The head.

So nimbly flew away these scoundrels,
Glad they had 'scap'd, and sav'd their *poundrels*.
Cotton, Works (ed. 1734), p. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

pound-scoop (pound′sköp), *n.* A scoop-net used in taking fish out of a pound.

pound-weight (pound′wāt), *n.* A piece of metal used in weighing to determine how much makes a pound.

No man can by words only give another an adequate idea of a foot-rule, or a *pound-weight*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

poundwort (pound′wėrt), *n.* Same as *Hercules' allheal* (which see, under *Hercules*).

pounsed†, *a.* See *pounced*[1].

pounson[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *puncheon*.

pounson[1]†, *v.* [ME. *pounsonen* (in verbal n. and pp.); < *pounson*[1], *n.* Cf. *pounce*[1], *v.*] Same as *pounce*[1], 1.

pounson[2] (poun′son), *n.* In coal-mines, a dense, soft clay underlying the coal-seam. Also called *under-clay*, *seat*, *pavement*, *floor*, or *thill* in different mining districts in England.

pounsoned†, *a.* [ME.: see *pounson*[1], *v.*] Same as *pounced*[1], 1.

Pounsoned [var. *pownsonyd*, *pownsoned*, also *pounsed*] and dagged clothyng. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

pounsoning†, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *pounson*[1], *v.*] Punching.

So muche *pounsonynge* [var. *pownsenynge*, *pownsonynge*, also *pounsyng*] of chisel to maken holes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Poupart's ligament. See *ligament*.

poupe[1]†, *v. i.* [ME.; cf. *pop*[1], *poop*[3].] To make a sudden sound or blast with a horn; blow.

Of bras they broughten beemes, and of box,
Of horn, of boon, in which they blew and *powpede*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 579.

poupe[2]†, *n.* [< OF. **poupe*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet: see *pupa*.] A puppet. *Palsgrave*.

poupeton† (pö′pe-ton), *n.* [< OF. **poupeton*, dim. of *poupette*, a puppet: see *puppet*.] 1. A little baby; a puppet; a doll. *Palsgrave*.—2. A stew consisting of either meat or fish, or of both; a ragout.

Poupeton, . . . a Mess made in a Stew-pan, as it were a Pie, with thin slices of Bacon laid underneath.
E. Phillips, 1706.

pour[1] (pōr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *poure*, *powre*, *power*; < ME. *pouren*, *powren*, *poweren*, *poren*, pour; perhaps < W. *bwrw*, cast, throw, rain (*bwrw gwlaw*, 'cast rain,' rain, *bwrw dagrau*, shed tears, *bwrw eira*, 'cast snow,' snow); cf. Gael. *purr*, push, thrust, drive, urge. Cf. D. *porren* = LG. *purren*, stir: see *pore*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to flow or stream, as a liquid or granular substance, either out of a vessel or into one; discharge in a stream: as, to *pour* out wine; to *pour* in salt or sand.

Peny-ale and podyng-ale hue *pourede* to-geders.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 226.

It is a figure in rhetoric that drink, being *poured* out of a cup into a glass, by filling the one doth emply the other.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 1. 46.

Orontes is a Riuer which ariseth in Cœlesyria, and . . . in fine *powreth* himselfe into the lappe of Neptune.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 83.

Mean while, Syneidesis *pour'd* this loud Cry
In Psyche's ear. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 113.

The soft-eyed well-girt maidens *poured*
The joy of life from out the jars long stored
Deep in the earth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 293.

2. To cause to flow or fall in a succession of streams or drops; rain.

There was *powred* downe a great deale of water.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 3.

This day will *pour* down,
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., vi. 544.

3. To send forth as in a stream; discharge; emit; send forth in profusion or as in a flood, as words.

And Daniel likewyse, cap. 9., *powereth* forth his herte before God. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel iv.

They *poured* out a prayer when thy chastening was upon them. Isa. xxvi. 16.

Now will I shortly *pour* out my fury upon thee.
Ezek. vii. 8.

How London doth *pour* out her citizens!
Shak., Hen. V., v., Prol., l. 24.

A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass
Rhene or the Danaw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 352.

Here nature all her sweets profusely *pours*,
And paints th' enamell'd ground with various flowers.
Gay, The Fan, i.

Tun'd at length to some immortal song,
It sounds Jehovah's name, and *pours* his praise along.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 908.

Over the waving grass-fields of June, the bobolink, tipsy with joy, *pours* his bubbling laughter.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 14.

Hence—4. To shed; expend: as, to *pour* out one's blood.

Four sprightly coursers with a deadly groan
Pour forth their lives, and on the pyre are thrown.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 209.

The Babylonian, Assyrian, Median, Persian monarchies must have *poured* out seas of blood in their destruction.
Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

To pour oil on the fire. See *fire*.—**To pour water on the hands.** See *hand*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow; issue forth in a stream: as, the water *poured* over the rocks.

Through the fair scene roll slow the ling'ring streams,
Then foaming *pour* along, and rush into the Thames.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 218.

The torrent brooks of hallow'd Israel
From craggy hollows *pouring*, late and soon,
Sound all night long, in falling thro' the dell.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. To fall, as a torrent of rain; rain hard.

In such a night
To shut me out! *Pour* on; I will endure.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 18.

May he who gives the rain to *pour* . . .
Protect thee frae the driving shower!
Burns, On the Birth of a Posthumous Child.

3. To rush on as in a stream; come forth in great numbers.

A nation of barbarians *pours* down on a rich and unwarlike empire. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

Roll of cannon and clash of arms,
And England *pouring* on her foes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

The slaves *poured* into the Roman provinces of the East in nearly the same character in which the Teutons *poured* into the Roman provinces of the West.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 431.

4. To spread; become diffused.

The universal calm of southern seas *poured* from the bosom of the ship over the quiet, decaying old northern port. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 67.

pour[1] (pōr), *n.* [< *pour*[1], *v.*] 1. Continuous motion as of a stream; flow.

The author's striking experiment of comparing solar radiation directly with the *pour* of molten steel from a Bessemer converter. *Science*, XI. 143.

2. A heavy fall of rain; a downpour.

He mounted his horse, and rode home ten miles in a *pour* of rain. *Miss Ferrier*, Destiny, xx. (*Davies.*)

pour[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *pore*[1].

pour[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *power*[1].

pour[4]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *poor*.

pourboire (pör-bwor′), *n.* [F., < *pour*, for, + *boire*, drink, < L. *bibere*, drink: see *bib*[1].] Drink-money; a douceur; a "tip."—**Policy of pourboire**, in international political transactions, the practice of giving equivalents or returns for particular courses of governmental action.

In 1866—for the *policy of pourboire* was known then, although the name had not, I think, been invented—Italy asked at Paris whether she was to join Austria or Prussia in the war, as both of them had made to her the same promise, that Venice was to be the price of her alliance.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 2.

pourchace†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *purchase*.

pourchas†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purchase*.

poure†. A Middle English form of *pour*[1], *poor*, *pore*[1].

pourer (pōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which pours.

pourfill†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *purfle*.

pourget, *v.* An obsolete form of *purge*.

pourie (pō′ri), *n.* [< *pour*[1] + dim. *-ie*.] 1. A small quantity of any liquid.—2. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for pouring; a pitcher, as distinguished from a mug; a decanter; a cream-jug. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

pouring-gate (pōr′ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding*, See *gate*[1], 5 (*a*).

pouriwinkle†, *n.* An obsolete form of *periwinkle*. *Palsgrave*.

pourlich†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *poorly*.

pourlieu†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

pourparler (pör-pär′lā), *n.* [F., a conference, parley, < OF. *pourparler*, *porparler*, *purparler*, confer, parley, < *pour-* (< L. *pro-*), before, + *parler*, speak: see *parle*, *v.*] A preliminary conference of a more or less informal nature; a consultation preliminary to subsequent negotiation.

A young man and maid, who were blushing over tentative *pourparlers* on a life-companionship, sat beneath the corner cupboard. *T. Hardy*, The Three Strangers.

pourparty†, *n.* See *purparty*.

pourpoint (pör′point), *n.* [< F. *pourpoint* (OF. *pourpoint*, *purpoint*, > ME. *purpeynte*) = Pr. *perpong*, *perpoing*, *perponh* = Sp. *perpunte* = Pg. *perpoente*, < ML. *perpunctum*, a quilted garment, prop. neut. pp. of LL. *perpungere*, pierce through, < L. *per*, through, + *pungere*, pierce: see *pungent*, *point*[1].] 1. A stuffed and quilted garment, as a military coat of fence, stuffed like the gambeson.

The knight wears a studded *pourpoint*.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 23.

2. A close-fitting garment worn by men in the fourteenth century and later, as distinguished from the doublet, which superseded it. Representations of it show a smoothly drawn garment, without wrinkles or folds.

Pourpoint, 2.—From a contemporary engraving of Henry II. of France.

Item, j. coveryng of whyte lynen clothe. Item, j. *purpoynt*.
Paston Letters, I. 482.

The slashed velvets, the ruffs, the jeweled *purpoints* of the courtiers around.
Green, Short History of the English People, p. 389.

pourpoint (pör′point), *v. t.* [< *pourpoint*, *n.*] To stuff and quilt, as a coat of fence.

The Jack of Defence . . . appears to have been of four kinds: it was a quilted coat; or it was *pourpointed* of leather and canvas in many folds; or it was formed of mail; or of small plates like the brigandine armour.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. 131.

pourpointerie (F. pron. pör-pwañ-te-rē′), *n.* [F.] Quilted work.

The hood is sometimes shewn as made of a cloth-like material (cloth, leather, or *pourpointerie*).
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 237.

pourpointing (pör′poin-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pourpoint*, *v.*] Stuffing and quilting, especially of garments of fence, as the gambeson; quilted work. Compare *gamboised*.

pourpointwise†, *adv.* [< *pourpoint* + *-wise*.] By quilting; as if quilted.

Item, j cover of white clothe, fyne and well-wrought, *purpeynte wyse*. *Paston Letters*, I. 478.

pourpre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purple*.

pourpresture, *n.* See *purpresture*.

pourridié (pö-rē-di-ā′), *n.* [F., < *pourrir*, rot, < *putrere*, rot: see *putrid*.] A comprehensive term for certain diseases of the roots of the cultivated vine, caused by several fungi, such as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, *D. glomerata*, *Vibrissea hypogæa*, etc., and frequently very destructive to the vineyards of southern Europe. The only really efficacious remedy is to remove and burn all roots showing traces of the disease.

poursuivant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pursuivant*.

pourtraict†, *v. t.* Same as *portrait*.

pourtraie†, *v.* A Middle English form of *portray*.

pourtraiour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *portrayer*.

pourtraiture†, *n.* An obsolete form of *portraiture*.

pourtray†, *v.* An obsolete form of *portray*.

pourvey, *v.* See *purvey*.

pourveyance, *n.* See *purveyance*.

poust, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulse*[1]. *Chaucer*.

pouse, pouss (pous), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *push*.

What tho' at times, when I grow crouse,
I gi'e their wames a random *pouse*.
Burns, To a Tailor.

poush†, *n.* An obsolete form of *push*.

pousse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pulse*[2].

pousse-café (pös′ka-fā′), *n.* [F., < *pousser*, push, + *café*, coffee.] A drink served after coffee at dinner, composed of several cordials (generally two parts of maraschino and one each of chartreuse, absinthe, vermouth, and benedictine, with a film of brandy), forming successive layers in the glass. The name is often given to any cordial taken after coffee.

poussette (pö-set'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *poussetted*, ppr. *poussetting*. [< F. *poussette*, push-pin, < *pousser*, push: see *push*.] To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance.

Came wet-shot alder from the wave;
Came yews, a dismal coterie;
Each pluck'd his one foot from the grave,
Poussetting with a sloe-tree.
Tennyson, Amphion.

poussie (pö'si), *n.* A Scotch form of *pussy*.

poust†, **poustie**†, *n.* [< ME. *pouste, powste, post, poste*, also *poustee*, < OF. *poeste, poest, poestre, podeste, poesté, pousté, poestet, podestet*, etc., < L. *potesta(t-)s*, power: see *potestate*.] 1. Power; might.

And so I wille my *post* proue,
By creaturis of kyndis clene.
York Plays, p. 9.

Richesse hath *pouste*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6484.

The est he put in my *poeste*,
And the north at my will to be.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 63.

With al thi myght and thi *pooste*
Thou schalt him serue, and othir noone.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

2. Violence; violent attack.

Thow hast bea warned ofte
With *poustees* of pestilences, with powerte and with angres.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 11.

In poust†, in one's power; hence, possible.

Yef it were *in poste*, he wolde it not haue do for all the reme of grete Breteigne, for sore he dredde oure lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 610.

pou sto (pö stō). [Gr. *ποῦ στῶ*: *ποῦ*, where; *στῶ*, 1st pers. sing. second aor. subj. of *ἱστάναι*, set, place, stand: see *stand*.] A place to stand; a basis of operations, either physical or metaphysical. According to Diogenes Laertius, Archimedes said, "Give me where I may stand (*ποῦ στῶ*), and with a lever I could move the world."

She perhaps might reap the applause of Great,
Who learns the one *pou sto* whence alter-hands
May move the world. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

pout[1] (pout), *n.* [< ME. **poute*, < AS. **pūte*, in comp. *ǣle-pūte*, eel-pout (see *eel-pout*); cf. MD. *puyt*, D. *puit*, a frog; MD. *pudde*, an eel-pout; ulterior origin unknown.] One of several fishes which have swollen or inflated parts. (*a*) An eel-pout. (*b*) The bib or blenn, *Gadus luscus*; the whiting-cod: more fully called *whiting-pout*. (*c*) In the United States,

Horn-pout (*Amiurus catus*).

a kind of catfish, *Amiurus catus*, and others of this genus; a horn-pout.

pout[1] (pout), *v. i.* [< *pout*[1], *n.*] To fish or spear for pouts.

pout[2] (pout), *v.* [< ME. *pouten;* perhaps < W. *pwdu*, be sullen, pout. Cf. F. *bouder*, pout (see *boudoir*). Cf. also F. dial. *pot, pout, potte*, lip (*faire la potte*, 'make a lip,' pout), = Pr. *pot*, lip, mod. Pr. kiss. The relations of these forms are undetermined.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To thrust out the lips, as in displeasure or sullenness; hence, to look sullen.

Be not gapynge nor ganynge, ne with thy mouth to *pout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 144.

Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a booing and whooing noise.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 232.

2. To swell out; be plump and prominent: as, *pouting* lips; *pouting* clusters of grapes.

Her mouth! 'twas Egypt's mouth of old,
Push'd out and *pouting* full and bold.
Joaquin Miller, Ship in the Desert.

3. To puff out or swell up the breast, as a pigeon. See *pouter*[1], 2.

II. *trans.* To thrust out; protrude.

Her lips are sever'd as to speak:
His own ere *pouted* to a kiss.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace.

pout[2] (pout), *n.* [< *pout*[2], *v.*] 1. A protrusion of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of sullenness or displeasure: as, she has the *pouts*.

Sideway his face reposed
On one white arm, and tenderly unclosed,
By tenderest pressure, a faint damask mouth
To slumbery *pout*. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. A pouter pigeon. See *pouter*[1], 2.

pout[3] (pout), *n.* [A reduction of *poult*. The LG. and G. *pute* are prob. < E.] 1. A young fowl or bird: same as *poult*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Fasanello [It.], a phesant *pout*.
Florio, p. 181. (*Halliwell.*)

As soon 's the cleskin' [brooding] time is by,
An' the wee *pouts* begin to cry.
Burns, Epistle to John Rankine.

2. Figuratively, a young girl; a sweetheart. [Scotch.]

The Squire, returning, mist his *poute*,
And was in unco rage, ye needna doubt.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93. (*Jamieson.*)

pout[3] (pout or pöt), *v. i.* [< *pout*[3], *n.*] To go gunning for young grouse or partridges. *Imp. Dict.*

pout[4] (pout), *n.* [Prob. < **pout* for *pote*, *v.*] In *coal-mining*, a tool used for knocking out timbers in the workings. [North. Eng.]

poutassou (pö-tas'ö), *n.* A name of the *Micromesistius* (or *Gadus*) *poutassou*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*.

pouter[1] (pou'tèr), *n.* [< *pout*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pouts. Specifically—2. A long-legged breed of domestic pigeons, named from their characteristic habit of pouting, or puffing up the breast, sometimes to surprising size and almost globular shape. They occur in many different color-varieties. Pygmy pouters have the same form and habit, but are of very small size, like the bantams among chickens.

English Pouter.

3. Same as *pout*[1] (*b*).

Small haddocks and rock *pouters*—cheap, common fish—are often . . . sold at a high price for whiting.
Lancet, No. 3455, p. 1024.

pouter[2] (pon'tèr or pö'tèr), *n.* [*pout*[3] + *-er*[1].] A sportsman whose game is poults or young grouse. *Imp. Dict.*

pouting[1] (pou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[1], *v.*] The act or art of taking pouts (the fish).

pouting[2] (pou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[2], *v.*] The act of protruding the lips petulantly; a pout.

Never look coy, lady;
These are no gifts to be put off with *poutings*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

pouting[3] (pou'ting or pö'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pout*[3], *v.*] The act or art of taking pouts (the bird).

poutingly (pou'ting-li), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

"I suppose I hesitate without grounds." Gwendolen spoke rather *poutingly*, and her uncle grew suspicious.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

pout-net (pout'net), *n.* Same as *plout-net*.

povert†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *poor*.

poverish†, *v. t.* [By apheresis for *impoverish*.] To impoverish; make poor.

No violent showr
Poverisht the Land, which frankly did produce
All fruitfull vapours for delight and vse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

poverte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *poverty*.

poverty (pov'èr-ti), *n.* [< ME. *povertee, poverte*, < OF. *poverte, povrete, povreteit, pourete, pauvrete*, F. *pauvreté* = Pr. *paupretat, paubretat, pauretat* = OCat. *pobretat* = OSp. *pobredad* (cf. Sp. Pg. *pobreza*) = It. *povertà*; < L. *paupertu(t-)s*, poverty, < *pauper*, poor: see *poor* and *pauper*.] 1. The state or condition of being poor; need or scarcity of means of subsistence; needy circumstances; indigence; penury.

For pacyence is payn for *pouerte* hym-selue,
And sobrete swete drynke and good leche in sykenesse.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 313.

Glad *poverte* is an honest thyng, certeyn.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 327.

The destruction of the poor is their *poverty*. Prov. x. 15.

It is still her (Fortune's) use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of *poverty*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. i. 271.

A carpenter thy father known, thyself
Bred up in *poverty* and straits at home.
Milton, P. R., ii. 415.

2. The quality of being poor; a lack of necessary or desirable elements, constituents, or qualities. (*a*) Lack of fertility or productiveness: as, the *poverty* of the soil. (*b*) Lack of ideas or of skill; lack of intellectual or artistic merit: as, the *poverty* of a sermon or a picture. (*c*) Lack of adequate means or instrumentality: as, *poverty* of language.

When Lucretius complains of our *poverty* in language, he means only in terms of art and science.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Tibullus and Messala).

(*d*) Lack of richness of tone; thinness (of sound).

The peculiar quality of tone commonly termed *poverty*, as opposed to richness, arises from the upper partials being comparatively too strong for the prime tone.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), i. 5.

3. Dearth; scantiness; small allowance.

In places glade and warme if vyne abounde
In leef, and have of fruite but *povertee*,
Now kitte hem short and thai wol be fecunde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 219.

4†. Poor things; objects or productions of little value.

Alack, what *poverty* my Muse brings forth!
Shak., Sonnets, ciii.

5†. The poor: poor people collectively. Compare *the quality*, used for persons of quality.

I have diuers tymes taken a waye from them their lycences, of both sortes, wyth such money as they haue gathered, and haue confiscated the same to the *pouerty* nigh adioyninge to me.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors (1567).

There is no people in the world, as I suppose, that line so miserably as do the *pouerty* in those parts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 323.

=Syn. 1. *Poverty, Want, Indigence, Penury, Destitution, Pauperism, Need*, neediness, necessitousness, privation, beggary. *Poverty* is a strong word, stronger than *being poor; want* is still stronger, indicating that one has not even the necessaries of life; *indigence* is often stronger than *want*, implying especially, also, the lack of those things to which one has been used and that befit one's station; *penury* is poverty that is severe to abjectness; *destitution* is the state of having absolutely nothing; *pauperism* is a poverty by which one is thrown upon public charity for support; *need* is a general word, definite only in suggesting the necessity for immediate relief. None of these words is limited to the lack of property, although that is naturally a prominent fact under each.

Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy *poverty* come as one that traveleth, and thy *want* as an armed man. Prov. vi. 10, 11.

Want can quench the eye's bright grace.
Scott, Marmion, i. 28.

The luxury of one class is counterbalanced by the *indigence* of another. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 38.

Chill *penury* repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy, st. 13.

Pity and *need*
Make all flesh kin. . . .
My strength is waned now that my *need* is most.
Edwin Arnold, Light of Asia, vi. 73, 113.

2 and 3. Meagerness, jejuneness.

poverty-grass (pov'èr-ti-gràs), *n.* A low branching grass, *Aristida dichotoma*, common eastward and southward in the United States: so named as inhabiting poor soils. The name is sometimes extended to the genus.

poverty-plant (pov'èr-ti-plant), *n.* A cistaceous plant, *Hudsonia tomentosa*, a little heath-like shrub of sandy shores. [New Jersey.]

poverty-stricken, poverty-struck (pov'èr-ti-strik'n, -struk), *a.* Reduced to a state of poverty; suffering from the effects of poverty; needy; indigent.

Poverty-stricken, hunger-pinched, and tempest-tortured, it [the pine] maintains its proud dignity, grows strong by endurance, and symmetrical by patient struggle.
H. Macmillan, quoted in Word-hunter's Note-book, iv.

poverty-weed (pov'èr-ti-wēd), *n.* The purple cow-wheat, *Melampyrum arvense*, a deleterious

grain-field weed with showy red and yellow flowers. [Isle of Wight.]

povey (puv'i), *n.* The white owl, or barn-owl. *C. Swainson.* [Gloucestershire, Eng.]

pow[1] (pou), *n.* A Scotch form of *poll*[1].

But now your brow is held, John,
Your locks are like the snaw;
But blessings on your frosty *pow*,
John Anderson, my jo.
Burns, John Anderson.

pow[2]† (pou), *interj.* A variant of *pooh*.

Vir. The gods grant them true!
Vol. True! *pow*, wow. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 157.

powan, *n.* Same as *pollan*. [Scotch.]

powder (pou'dèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pouder, poulder;* < ME. *powder, powdyr, powdur, pouder, poudre*, dust, powder (= D. *poeder*, hair-powder, = MLG. *puder, pudel*, powder, = G. *puder* = Sw. *puder* = Dan. *pudder*, hair-powder), < OF. *poudre, poldre, puldre, pouldre*, F. *poudre* = Sp. *polvo, pólvora* = Pg. *po, polvora* = It. *polve, polvere* = D. *pulver* = MLG. *pulver* = MHG. *pulver, bulver*, G. *pulver* = Sw. Dan. *pulver*, powder, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), ML. also *pulver*, dust, powder; cf. *pollen*, fine flour (see *pollen*). From L. *pulvis* are also ult. E. *pulverize, pulverulent*, etc.] 1. Fine, minute, loose, uncompacted particles, such as result from pounding or grinding a solid substance; dust.

On his face than fell he downe,
And kest *pouder* opon his croune.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 66.

The *poudre* in which myn herte ybrend shal turne,
That preye I the thow tak, and it conserve
In a vesselle that men clepeth an urne.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 309.

Therfore, whan thei wil schryven hem, thei taken Fyre, and sette it besyde hem, and casten therin *Poudre* of Frank encens. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 120.

They [the Indians] haue amongst them Physicians or Priests, whose dead bodies they burne with great solemnitie, and make *poulder* of the bones, which the kinsmen a yeare after drink. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 774.

2. A preparation or composition, in the form of dust or minute loose particles, applied in various ways, as in the toilet, etc.: as, hair-*powder;* face-*powder*.

The fische in a dische clenly that ye lay
With vineger and *powdur* ther vppon, thus is vsed ay.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

3. A composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated: more particularly designated *gunpowder* (which see).

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die, like fire and *powder*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 10.

Like their great Marquis, they could not
The smell of *powder* bide.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 272).

4. Seasoning, either of salt or of spices.—5. A medical remedy, or a dose of some medical remedy, in the form of powder, or minute loose or uncompacted particles: as, he has to take three *powders* every hour.—**Antacid powder**, compound powder of rhubarb.—**Antimonial powder**, oxid of antimony and precipitated calcium phosphate,. Also called *James's powder*.—**Aromatic powder**, cinnamon, ginger, and cardamom, with or without nutmeg.—**Brass-powder**. See *brass*[1].—**Compound chalk powder**, prepared chalk, acacia, and sugar.—**Compound effervescing powder**, a compound of two ingredients (35 grains of tartaric acid and a mixture of 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate with 120 grains of potassium and sodium tartrate) dissolved separately and the solutions mixed immediately before use. Also called *Seidlitz powder*.—**Compound licorice powder**, senna, glycyrrhiza, and sugar, with or without fennel and washed sulphur.—**Compound powder of catechu**, catechu, kino, rhatany-bark, cinnamon-bark, and nutmeg.—**Compound powder of morphine**, morphine, camphor, glycyrrhiza, and precipitated calcium carbonate. Also called *Tully's powder*.—**Compound powder of opium**, opium, black pepper, ginger, caraway-fruit, and tragacanth.—**Compound powder of rhubarb**, rhubarb, magnesia, and ginger.—**Compound powder of tragacanth**, tragacanth, gum acacia, starch, and sugar.—**Cubical powder**. Same as *cube-powder*.—**Cyanide powder**. See *cyanide*.—**Detonating powders**. See *detonating*.—**Dover's powder**, the more common name for powder of ipecac and opium. As originally prepared by the English physician Thomas Dover (died 1742), it was composed of potassium nitrate and sulphate, each 4 parts, opium, ipecac, and licorice-root, each 1 part.—**Effervescing powder**. Same as *soda powder*.—**Flour of powder**. See *flour*.—**Fulminating powders**. Same as *detonating powders*.—**Goa powder**. [So called from the Portuguese colony of *Goa* in India, where the substance, imported from Bahia in Brazil, appears to have been introduced about the year 1852.] A powder found in the longitudinal canals and interspaces of the wood of *Andira araroba*, a tree growing in Brazil and the East Indies. Its color varies from ocher to chocolate-brown. It has a bitter taste, and is used sometimes in medicine in the treatment of skin-diseases. It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, and is used for the preparation of chrysophanic acid. Also called *chrysarobin*.—**James's powder**, a celebrated nostrum of Dr. James, an English physician (died 1776), composed of calcium phosphate and antimony oxid. The phrase is often used for *antimonial powder*.—**Jesuits' powder**. See *Jesuit*.—**Knox's powder**, chlorinated lime.—**Mealed powder**, powder pulverized by treatment with alcohol. Also called *meal-powder*. *E. H. Knight*.—**Mica-powder**. See *mica*[2].—**Molded powder**, a gunpowder whose grains are formed in a mold.—**Oilstone-powder**. See *oilstone*.—**Portland powder**, gentian-root, aristolochia-root, germander, ground-pine, and lesser centaury.—**Powder of Algaroth**, the powder precipitated from the aqueous solution of the terchlorid of antimony by an excess of water. It is chiefly composed of the oxychlorid.—**Powder of aloes and canella**, socotrine aloes and canella. Also called *hiera-picra*.—**Powder of ipecac and opium**, ipecac 1 part, opium 1 part, and sugar of milk (or potassium sulphate) 8 parts: a powder widely used as an anodyne diaphoretic under the more common name of *Dover's powder*.—**Powder of iron**, reduced iron.—**Powder of projection**. See *projection*.—**Powder of sympathy**. Same as *sympathetic powder*.—**Prismatic powder**, a gunpowder adapted for heavy cannon. The grains are hexagonal prisms, with six cylindrical holes pierced parallel to the axis and symmetrically disposed around it. In putting up the cartridges, the prisms are arranged so that the orifices are continuous throughout the length.—**Seidlitz powder**. Same as *compound effervescing powder*.—**Soda powder**, sodium bicarbonate 30 grains, tartaric acid 25 grains.—**Styptic powder**, alum, gum acacia, and colophony, or argil, tragacanth, and colophony.—**Sympathetic powder**, a powder "said to have the faculty, if applied to the blood-stained garments of a wounded person, to cure his injuries, even though he were at a great distance at the time. A friar, returning from the East, brought the recipe to Europe somewhat before the middle of the seventeenth century" (*O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 8).—**Talcum powder**, powdered soapstone: used as a local application for inflamed and chafed surfaces.—**Tennant's powder**, chlorinated lime.—**To fluff powdert**. See *fluff*[2].—**Tully's powder**. Same as *compound powder of morphine:* so named from Dr. William Tully, an American physician, who originated it.—**Vienna powder**, potassa and lime.—**Vigo's powder**, red oxid of mercury.—**Violet powder**, a toilet-powder made of pulverized starch scented with so-called violet extract.

powder (pou'dèr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pouder, poulder, pouldre;* < ME. *powderen, poudren* (= D. *poedren*, powder, = MLG. *puderen*, season, spice, = G. *pudern* = Sw. *pudra* = Dan. *pudre*, powder), < OF. *poudrer, pouldrer, poldrer*, F. *poudrer* = Sp. *polvorear*, < ML. *pulverare*, powder, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), powder: see *powder, n.*]

I. *trans.* 1†. To reduce to powder; pulverize; triturate; pound, grind, or rub to fine particles.

And, were not heuenly grace that did him blesse,
He had beene *poudred* all as thin as flowre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 12.

2. To sprinkle with powder, dust, ashes, etc.; specifically, to put powder upon: as, to *powder* the hair or the face.

Thou sal make sorow in goddes sight;
Fall to erth and *powder* the.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 65.

If the said Ambassador were here among us, he would think our modern Gallants were also mad, . . . because they ash and *powder* their Pericraniums all the Year long. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 5.

He came back late, laid by cloak, staff, and hat,
Powdered so thick with snow it made us laugh.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 15.

3. To sprinkle with salt, spices, or other seasoning; hence, to corn; pickle.

Sethithe sche brouȝt hom in haste
Ploverys *poudryd* in paste.
Sir Degrevant, l. 1402.

If thou embowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me too to-morrow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 112.

One amongst the rest did kill his wife, *powdered* her, and had eaten part of her before it was knowne.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

4. To sprinkle as with powder; stud; ornament with a small pattern, continually repeated.

No patchwork quilt, all seams and scars,
But velvet, *powder'd* with golden stars.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Dream.

5. To whiten by some application of white material in the form of a powder: thus, lace which has grown yellow is *powdered* by being placed in a packet of white lead and beaten.—6. To scatter; place here and there as if sprinkled like powder: as, to *powder* violets on a silk ground.

Gilofre, gyngure, & gromylyoun,
& pyonys *powdered* ay betwene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall to dust; be reduced to powder.—2. To apply powder to the hair or face; use powder in the toilet.

The Deacon . . . went to the barber's, where the bi-weekly operation of shaving and *powdering* was performed.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

3. To attack violently; make a great stir.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

He had done wonders before, but now he began to *powder* away like a raving giant. *Dickens*.

powder-blower (pou'dèr-blō'èr), *n.* 1. A surgical instrument for throwing powder upon a diseased part.—2. A small bellows, or compressible bulb, with a long and slender nozle, used for blowing insect-powder into crevices, or among aphides, etc., which infest greenhouse-plants; an insect-gun.

powder-box (pou'dèr-boks), *n.* A box in which powder is kept. Especially—(*a*) A box for toilet-powder, large enough to contain a puff.

Betty, bring the *powderbox* to your lady; it gives one a clean look (tho' your complexion does not want it) to enliven it. *Steele*, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

(*b*) A box for powder or sand used on the writing-table, generally rather small and with a cover pierced with holes. Compare *pounce-box*.

powder-cart (pou'dèr-kärt), *n.* A two-wheeled covered cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

powder-chamber (pou'dèr-chām'bèr), *n.* See *chamber*, 5 (*b*) (2).

powder-chest (pou'dèr-chest), *n.* A small box or case charged with powder, old nails, etc., formerly secured over the side of a ship and discharged at an enemy attempting to board.

powder-division (pou'dèr-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* On a man-of-war, a division of the crew detailed to supply ammunition during action.

powder-down (pou'dèr-doun), *n.* In *ornith.*, certain down-feathers or plumulæ, technically called *pulviplumes*, which grow indefinitely, and continually break down at their ends into a kind of powdery or scurfy exfoliation. Such plumules are not found on most birds; they occur in various representatives of the raptorial, psittacine, and gallinaceous tribes, and especially in the heron tribe and some other wading birds, where they form matted masses of peculiar texture and appearance, called *powder-down tracts* or *patches*. These tracts are definite in number and situation in the several kinds of birds on which they occur. Thus, in the true herons, there are three pairs, one on the lower back over each hip, one on each side of the lower belly under each hip, and one on each side of the breast along the track of the furcula. Bitterns have two pairs (none under the hips); boatbills have one extra pair over the shoulder-blades.

powdered (pou'dèrd), *a.* 1. Having the appearance of powder, or of a surface covered with fine powder: as, a *powdered* glaze in porcelain; in *zoöl.*, marked as if powdered or dusted over: as, the *powdered* quaker, *Tæniocampa gracilis*, a moth; the *powdered* wainscot, *Simyra venosa*, a moth.—2. Ornamented with a small pattern, as a flower or the like, continually repeated. This sort of design differs from diaper in not covering the surface so completely, and in showing the pattern isolated with background between.

3. In *her.*, same as *semé*.—4. Burnt in smoking, as a herring.—**Powdered gold**, aventurin.

powder-flag (pou'dèr-flag), *n.* A plain red flag hoisted at the fore, to denote that the vessel is taking in or discharging powder. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 676.

powder-flask (pou'dèr-flàsk), *n.* A flask in which gunpowder is carried. The powder-flask was developed from the earlier powder-horn. It was made of metal, of a size convenient for handling and carrying about the person, in shape usually something like a flattened Florence flask, and fitted with a special device for measuring and cutting off a charge of powder to be dropped into the fowling-arm. The powder-flask has nearly disappeared with the disuse of the old-fashioned muzzle-loading shot-gun and the invention of special contrivances for loading shells or cartridges.

Powder-horns.
1, of stag's horn, 17th or 18th century; 2, of cow's horn.

powder-gun (pou'dėr-gun), *n.* An instrument for diffusing insect-powder.

powder-horn (pou'dėr-hôrn), *n.* A powder-flask made of horn, usually the horn of an ox or cow, the larger end fitted with a wooden or metal bottom, and the small end with a movable stopper or some special device for measuring out a charge of powder. Whenever gunpowder has been used for loading apart from cartridges and the like, powder-horns have been common. See cut on preceding page.

The father bought a *powder-horn*, and an almanac, and a comb-case; the mother a great fruztower, and a fat amber necklace. *Congreve*, Old Batcheior, iv. 8.

powder-hose (pou'dėr-hōz), *n.* A tube of strong linen filled with a combustible compound, used for firing mines; a fuse.

powderiness (pou'dėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being powdery, or of being divided into minute particles; resemblance to powder; pulverulence.

powdering (pou'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *powder*, *v.*] 1. *pl.* Small pieces of fur powdered or sprinkled on other furs, in resemblance to the spots on ermine; also, bands of ermine. Powderings have been worn on the capes of the robes of English peers as part of the insignia of rank; and the design has been often reproduced in heraldic bearings.

A dukes daughter is borne a Marchionesse, and shall weare as many *Poudringes* as a Marchionesse. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra scr.), i. 14.

2. Decoration by means of numerous small figures, usually the same figure often repeated. See *powdered*, 2.

powdering-gown (pou'dėr-ing-goun), *n.* A loose gown formerly worn by men and women to protect their clothes when having the hair powdered; a dressing-gown.

I will sit in my library, in my night-cap and *powdering-gown*, and give as much trouble as I can. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xv.

powdering-mill (pou'dėr-ing-mil), *n.* A grinding- or pulverizing-mill, as for ore, snuff, etc.

powdering-tub (pou'dėr-ing-tub), *n.* 1. A tub or vessel in which meat is corned or salted.—2. A heated tub in which an infected leeher was cured by sweating.

From the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind,
Doll Tearsheet. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 79.

powder-magazine (pou'dėr-mag-a-zēn'), *n.* 1. A place where powder is stored, as a bomb-proof building in fortified places, etc.—2. A specially constructed place on board a man-of-war for the storage and issue of explosives. See *magazine*, 1.

powder-man (pou'dėr-man), *n.* 1. On a man-of-war, a member of a gun's crew detailed to fetch powder for the gun.—2. A man in charge of explosives in an operation of any nature requiring their use.

In driving the heading, each of the three shifts is made up of a boss, 4 drill men, 4 helpers on drills, 1 *powder man*, 1 car man, and 2 laborers. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 85.

powder-mill (pou'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

powder-mine (pou'dėr-mīn), *n.* An excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or for blowing up an enemy's works in war.

powder-monkey (pou'dėr-mung″ki), *n.* A boy employed on ships to carry powder from the magazine to the guns. [Obsolete or colloquial.]

One poet feigns that the town is a sea, the playhouse a ship, the manager the captain, the players sailors, and the orange-girls *powder-monkies*. *Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson (ed. 1787), p. 195.

powder-paper (pou'dėr-pā″pėr), *n.* A substitute for gunpowder, consisting of paper impregnated with a mixture of potassium chlorate, nitrate, prussiate, and chromate, powdered wood-charcoal, and a little starch. It is stronger than gunpowder, produces less smoke and less recoil, and is not so much affected by humidity.

powder-plot† (pou'dėr-plot), *n.* See *gunpowder plot*, under *gunpowder*.

powder-post (pou'dėr-pōst), *n.* Wood decayed to powder, or eaten by a worm which leaves its holes full of powder. [Local, U. S.]

The grubs of the law have gnawed into us, and we are all *powder-post*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

powder-prover (pou'dėr-prō″vėr), *n.* A device or apparatus for testing the efficiency of gunpowder; a ballistic pendulum; an eprouvette.

powder-puff (pou'dėr-puf), *n.* 1. A soft feathery ball, as of swansdown, by which powder is applied to the skin.—2. Same as *pluff*, 2.

powder-room (pou'dėr-rōm), *n.* The room in a ship in which gunpowder is kept. See *magazine*, 1.

powder-scuttle (pou'dėr-skut″l), *n.* A small opening in a ship's deck for passing powder from the magazine for the service of the guns.

powder-shoot (pou'dėr-shōt), *n.* A canvas tube for conveying empty powder-boxes from the gun-deck of a ship to a lower deck.

powder-traitor† (pou'dėr-trā″tor), *n.* A conspirator in a gunpowder plot.

When he has brought his design to perfection, and disposed of all his materials, he lays his train, like a *powder-traitor*, and gets out of the way, while he blows up all those that trusted him. *Butler*, Remains, II. 453.

powder-treason† (pou'dėr-trē″zn), *n.* Conspiracy involving the use of gunpowder; a gunpowder plot.

Powdertreason surpasses all the barbarities of the Heathens. *Bacon*, Works (ed. 1765), III., Index.

How near were we going in '88, and in the *powder-treason?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons and Treatises, p. 90.

powdery (pou'dėr-i), *a.* [< *powder* + *-y*¹.] 1. In the form of powder; resembling powder in the fineness of its particles; pulverulent.

Her feet disperse the *powdery* snow
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Grey, ii. 85.

The niched snow-bed sprays down
Its *powdery* fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

The bee,
All dusty as a miller, takes his toll
Of *powdery* gold, and grumbles.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, covered with a fine bloom or meal resembling powder; powdered; farinose.

News is often dispersed as thoughtlessly and effectively as that pollen which the bees carry off (having no idea how *powdery* they are). *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 191.

Delicate golden auriculas with *powdery* leaves and stems. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 291.

3. Friable; easily reduced to powder.

A brown *powdry* spar which holds iron is found amongst the iron ore. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

Powdery grape-mildew. See *grape-mildew*.

powdike (pou'dik), *n.* A dike made in a marsh or fen for carrying off its waters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

By statute of 22 Hen. VIII. c. 11, perversely and maliciously to cut down or destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely is felony. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvii.

powe†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *paw*¹.

power¹ (pou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *poer*, *pouer*, *power*, < OF. *poer*, *poeir*, *poueir*, *pooir*, *povoir*, F. *pouvoir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *poder* = It. *potere*, power, prop. inf., be able, < ML. **potere*, for L. *posse*, be able: see *potent*.] 1. In general, such an absence of external restriction and limitation that it depends only upon the inward determination of the subject whether or not it will act.

Knowledge itself is a *power* whereby he [God] knoweth. *Bacon*, Of Heresies.

2. An endowment of a voluntary being whereby it becomes possible for that being to do or effect something. The power is said to belong to the being exercising it, and to be a power to act or of acting in a specified way. The person or thing affected by the action is said to be under the power of the subject, which is said to have power over or upon that object.

Hath not the potter *power* over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour and another unto dishonour? Rom. ix. 21.

And brought thee out of the land of Egypt with his mighty *power*. Deut. iv. 36.

The devil hath *power*
To assume a pleasing shape.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I know my soul hath *power* to know all things,
Yet is she blind and ignorant in all.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

Not heaven upon the past has *power*.
Dryden, Imit. of Horace, III. xxix.

3. A property of an inanimate thing or agency, especially a property of modifying other things.

Not that nepenthe which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Joveborn Helena
Is of such *power* to stir up joy as this.
Milton, Comus, l. 675.

The spot he loved has lost the *power* to please.
Cowper, Retirement.

Or alum styptics with contracting *power*.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 131.

4. Used absolutely, with specification of the effect: (*a*) The property whereby anything fulfils its proper functions well or strongly: as, a medicine of great *power*. (*b*) A gift or talent for influencing others.

Her beauty, grace, and *power*
Wrought as a charm upon them.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. The ability or right to command or control; dominion; authority; the right of governing.

All *power* is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Mat. xxviii. 18.

There are some things which are issues of an absolute *power*, some are expresses of supreme dominion some are actions of a judge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

All empire is no more than *power* in trust.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 411.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for *power*.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Power means nothing more than the extent to which a man can make his individual will prevail against the wills of other men, so as to control them.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 213.

6†. The domain within which authority or government is exercised; jurisdiction.

No brewestere out of fraunchyse, ne may brewe wt-ynne the *power* of the Citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

7. In *law:* (*a*) Legal capacity: as, the *power* to contract; the *power* of testation, or making a will. (*b*) Legal authority conferred, and enabling one to do what otherwise he could not do; the dominion which one person may exercise over the property of another: as, the *power* of an agent, which is his delegated authority to act in the name or on behalf of his principal. In Roman law, *power* (*potestas*), in its largest sense, was held to comprise the control of the head of the household over slaves, children, descendants, and wife. In its more limited sense, it was used for the control over children and descendants, the power over the wife being distinguished by the name *manus*.

He had assumed no *powers* to which he was not entitled by his services and peculiar situation.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Henry was a prince who had only to learn the extent of his *powers* in order to attempt to exercise them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

(*c*) In the law of conveyancing, an authority to do some act in relation to the title to lands or the creation of estates therein or to charges thereon, either conferred by the owner on another or reserved to himself when granting the lands or some interest therein; usually a *power of appointment*, which is the conferring on a person of the power of disposing of an interest in lands, quite irrespective of the fact whether or not he has any interest in the land itself. *Digby.* If the donee of the power has no interest in the land, the power is said to be *collateral*, as distinguished from a *power appendant* or *appurtenant*, as it is called when the interest he may dispose of must be carved out of or reduce his own interest; and from a *power in gross*, as it is called when the interest he may appoint will not take effect until his own interest has terminated: as, a *power* to a tenant for life to appoint the estate after his death among his children. A *general power* is one that may be exercised in favor of any one whatever, even the donee himself; a *special* or *particular power* can be exercised only in favor of a person or some of a class of persons specified in the document creating the power, or for specified purposes: as, a *power* to sell, to exchange, to lease, and the like.

8. A written statement of legal authority; a document guaranteeing legal authority.

When I said I was empowered, etc., he desired to see my *powers*. *Swift*, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

9†. Pecuniary ability; wealth.

Eche brother other suster tht ben of the fraternite, 3if he be of *power*, he schal 3eue somewhat in maintenance of the bretherhede, what hym lyketh. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

10. A large quantity; a great number. [Colloq.]

I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her against I see her next. *Richardson*, Pamela, II. 389. (*Davies.*)

They ate a *power*, and they drank bottle after bottle.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 49.

11. (*a*) [Tr. of ML. *potestas.*] An active faculty of the mind whose exercise is dependent on the will.

When *power* is applied to the soul, it is used in a larger signification than faculty; for by it we designate the capacities that are acquired, as well as those that are original. *Porter*, Human Intellect, § 30.

(*b*) [Tr. of L. *potentia.*] A capacity for acting or suffering in any determinate way.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all *power* of change except the capability of being destroyed. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

12. In *Aristotelian metaph.*, the state of being of that which does not yet exist, but is in germ, ready to exist, the general conditions of its existence being fulfilled; the general principle of existence.

We say in *power*, as in the wood a statue, and in the whole a part, because it may be brought out; and a theo-

rem not yet discovered, but capable of discovery, which is the actuality. . . . For as a person building is to a builder, and the thing waking to the thing sleeping, and the seeing to him who has his eyes shut though he has sight, and that which is severed from matter to matter, and work done to material unworked, so is act to *power*.
Aristotle, Metaphysics, viii. 6.

13. In *mech.*, that with which work can be done. (*a*) Energy, whether kinetic or potential (as of a head of water or a steam-engine), considered as a commodity to be bought and sold in definite quantities. Hence (since this is usually provided in the kinetic form)—(*b*) Kinetic energy.

If the *power* with which a system is moving at any instant be denoted by T, its expression becomes $T = \frac{1}{2}mv$.
B. Peirce, Anal. Mechanics, p. 307.

(*c*) The mechanical advantage of a machine. (*d*) A simple machine. (*e*) Mechanical energy as distinguished from hand-labor.

14. In *arith.* and *real alg.*, the result of multiplying a quantity into itself a specified number of times. The first power of a quantity is the quantity itself; the n^{th} power, where n is any positive integer, is the continued product of the quantity taken n times—that is, the quantity composed of n factors each equal to the quantity. A negative power, where n is a negative integer, is the reciprocal of the corresponding positive power: thus,

$$x^{-n} = \frac{1}{x^n}.$$

A fractional power is that root of the power of the quantity denoted by the numerator of the fraction which is denoted by the denominator: thus, $\sqrt[n]{x^m}$ is the n^{th} root of x^m. (See *exponent*.) In imaginary algebra the definition of a power is extended.

15. In *geom.*, the square of the distance of a point from the point of tangency to a given circle of a line through that point. This quantity is said to be the power of the point with respect to the circle.—16. A spiritual being in general. Specifically [*pl.*], in the celestial hierarchy, the sixth order of angels, ranking last in the second triad. The word translates the 'Εξουσίαι (*Potestates*) of Eph. i. 21 and Col. i. 16. See *hierarchy*.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, *powers*.
Milton.

The lord of spirits and the prince of *powers*.
2 Mac. iii. 24.

17. A person in authority or exercising great influence in his community.

You have, by fortune and his highness' favours,
Gone slightly o'er low steps and now are mounted
Where *powers* are your retainers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 113.

Are all teachers? Are all *powers*? 1 Cor. xii. 29.

A *power* is passing from the earth. *Wordsworth*.

18. A government; a governing body.

There is no power but of God; the *powers* that be are ordained of God. Rom. xiii. 1.

19. That which has power; specifically, an army or navy; a military or naval force; a host.

Than com Merlin to Arthur, and bad hym sende for all his *power* in all haste with-onte taryinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 566.

K. Rich. What says Lord Stanley, will he bring his *power*?
Mess. My lord, he doth deny to come.
K. Rich. Off with his son George's head!
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 344.

20. A token of subjection to power; in the New Testament, a covering for the head; a veil.

For this cause ought the woman to have *power* [a "sign of authority," revised version] on her head because of the angels. 1 Cor. xi. 10.

21. In *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument, as a telescope or microscope, magnifies the apparent linear or superficial dimensions of an object. See *magnify*.—22. The eyepiece of a telescope or the objective of a microscope.—**Absolute power**, unlimited power; power uncontrolled by law.—**Abutting power**. See *abut*.—**Accumulation of power**. See *accumulation*.—**Active power**. See *active*.—**Agonistic power**, power in strife.—**Animal power**. See *animal*.—**Animate power**, a faculty of the soul or mind.—**Appetitive power**, a faculty of desiring.—**Apprehensive power**, faculty of cognition.—**Artificial power**, an art considered as a power.—**Augmentative power**, the power of growth.—**Balance of power**. See *balance*.—**Civil power**. Same as *political power*.—**Cognoscitive power**. Same as *apprehensive power*.—**Commanding, directing, and executive powers**, three faculties of the mind, in the psychology of Aquinas, of which the first determines what shall be done, the last does it, and the second secures the correspondence of the action with the intention.—**Commensurable in power**, in *math*. See *commensurable*.—**Connate power**, a faculty possessed from birth, not developed by education.—**Corporeal power**, the virtue of an inanimate substance or thing.—**Creative power**, the power of creating.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers, of implied powers**. See *enumerate, imply*.—**Emissive, entitative, existent power**. See the adjectives.—**Essential power**, power in an essence to receive actual existence.—**Existential power**, power in a thing that actually exists to do or become something.—**Free power**, a faculty which the mind is free to exercise or not.—**Generative power**, the faculty of propagating the kind.—**Habitual power**, power resulting from custom.—**High power**. See *objective*, *n.*, 3.—**Impassive power**, the power of resisting a force tending to produce a change.—**Inanimate power**, a power not belonging to the soul.—**Incommensurable in power**. See *incommensurable*.—**In power**, in control of the administrative and executive functions of a government: a phrase noting the position of ministers or political parties when a majority vote or some other influence has given them the ascendancy.

In power a servant, out of power a friend.
Lord Melcombe, quoted in Pope's Epil. to Satires, ii. 161.

He [Pitt] had often declared that, while he was *in power*, England should never make a peace of Utrecht.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Irrational power, as defined by the advocates of the freedom of the will, a power which is determined to one or another of two opposites, so that it either can act but cannot refrain, or can refrain but cannot act.—**Judicial, judiciary, legislative, locomotive power**. See the adjectives.—**Logical power**, logical possibility; the not involving any contradiction.—**Low power**. See *objective*, *n.*, 3.—**Magnetic rotatory power**. See *magnetic*.—**Medicinal power**, the power of healing.—**Ministerial powers**. See *ministerial*.—**Mixed power**, a power of changing the subject of the power itself; a power at once active and passive: *mixed act* is used in an analogous sense.—**Motive power**. See *motive*.—**Natural power**. (*a*) Power to produce a natural motion. (*b*) Power within nature, not supernatural. Also called *physical power*.—**Nutritive power**, power of assimilating nutriment.—**Obediential power**, the power of a person, an animal, or a thing to do that which is beyond his or its natural powers, in consequence of miraculous interposition.—**Objective power**. See *objective*.—**Occult power**, an occult virtue or property of a natural thing. See *occult*.—**Passive power**. See *passive*.—**Perspective power**, the faculty of superaensuous cognition.—**Physical power**. Same as *natural power*.—**Police power**. See *police*.—**Political power**, power of governing; influence in the government.—**Power of attorney**. See *attorney*[2].—**Power of contradiction**, the power in an individual of being determined to one or the other of two contradictory predicates. The corresponding power in a genus to be determined to one or the other of two species is not called by this name.—**Power of life and death**, authority to inflict or to remit capital punishment.—**Power of points**. See *point*[1].—**Power of sale**, a clause inserted in securities for debt, conferring on the creditor a power to sell the subject of the security if the debt is not paid as specified; also, in wills, conferring on the executor authority to convert property into money.—**Power of the keys**. See *key*[1].—**Power to license**. See *license*.—**Practical power**, the power of doing something; the power conferred by a practical science.—**Pure power**, force which wants all form; the state of first matter.—**Rational power**, a faculty connected with the reason, as that part of the soul which distinguishes man from the beasts.—**Real power**, a power of doing, or suffering, or becoming: opposed to *logical power*.—**Receptive power**. Same as *subjective power*.—**Resolving power**. See *objective*, *n.*, 3.—**Rhetorical power**, the power of eloquence.—**Rotatory power**. See *rotatory*.—**Sensitive power**, the capacity of sensation.—**Signatory power**. See *signatory*.—**Sovereign power**, the supreme power in a state.—**Subjective power**, the capability of a subject of receiving contradictory predicates, or of being determined in different ways: usually confounded with *passive power*.—**The powers, the great powers of Europe**, in *modern diplomacy*, phrases designating the principal nations of Europe. The great powers long recognized were Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Later Prussia was replaced by the new German Empire, Italy was recognized, and in 1887 Spain was admitted to the European concert.—**Transmutative power**, the power of producing a change in an object.—**Treaty-making power**. See *treaty*.—**Violent power**, the power of producing violent motion.—**Vital power**, the power of living. **Syn.** *Power, Strength, Force.* *Power* and *strength* may be active or inactive; *force* is active. *Strength* is rather an inward capability; *force* an outward; *power* may be either: we speak of *strength* of character, *power* of habit, *force* of will; *strength* of timber, *power* of a steam-engine, *force* of a projectile.

power[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *poor*.

power[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pour*[1].

powerable† (pou'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *power*[1] + *-able*.] Endowed with power; powerful.

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongs as all things else. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

poweration (pou-ėr-rā'shon), *n.* [< *power*[1] + *-ation*.] A great quantity. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

power-capstan (pou'ėr-kap'stan), *n.* See *capstan*.

powered (pou'ėrd), *a.* [< *power* + *-ed*[2].] Having power (of a specified kind or degree): used especially in composition: as, high-*powered* or low-*powered* rifles or guns. The measure of a gun's power is its muzzle-velocity, or the velocity with which the projectile leaves the muzzle. This in modern guns is about 2,000 feet per second, but there is no exact dividing-line between guns of high power and those of low power.

powerful (pou'ėr-fûl), *a.* [< *power* + *-ful*.] 1. Exerting great force or power; able to produce great physical effects; strong; efficient: as, a *powerful* engine; a *powerful* blow; a *powerful* medicine.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's *powerful* wind.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 15.

When first that sun too *powerful* beams displays,
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 470.

2. Having great authority; puissant; potent; mighty: as, a *powerful* nation.

The Lords of Ross, Beaumond, and Willoughby,
With all their *powerful* friends, are fled to him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 55.

He that had seen Pericles lead the Athenians which way he listed haply would have said he had been their prince; and yet he was but a *powerfull* and eloquent man in a Democracy. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. Characterized by great intellectual power.

In his turn, he knew to prize
Lord Marmion's *powerful* mind, and wise.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 13.

4. Having great influence or moral power; cogent; efficacious.

God makes sometimes a plain and simple man's good life as *powerful* as the most eloquent sermon.
Donne, Sermons, v.

What had I
To oppose against such *powerful* arguments?
Milton, S. A., l. 862.

5. Great; numerous; numerically large. Compare *power*[1], 10. [Colloq.]

This piano was sort o' fiddle like—only bigger—and with a *powerful* heap of wire strings.
Carlton, New Purchase, II. 8. (*Bartlett*.)

=**Syn.** Puissant, forcible, cogent, influential; vigorous, robust, sturdy.

powerful (pou'ėr-fûl), *adv.* [< *powerful*, *a.*] Very: as, *powerful* good; *powerful* weak. [Local, U. S.]

powerfully (pou'ėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great force or energy; potently; strongly.

All which, sir, though I most *powerfully* and potently believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 203.

powerfulness (pou'ėr-fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being powerful; force; power; might; potency; efficacy.

The *powerfulness* of Christ's birth consists in this, that he is made of God. *Donne*, Sermons, iii.

power-hammer (pou'ėr-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer actuated by machinery.

power-house (pou'ėr-hous), *n.* In water-works, and other works in which machinery is driven by power from steam, electric, or other prime motors, a building especially provided to contain the prime motor or motors from which power is conveyed to the driven machinery by a main shaft and gearing, or by a belt or cable.

power-lathe (pou'ėr-lāтн), *n.* A lathe in which the live head-stock mandrel is driven by steam, water, or other power, independently of the operator. The transmission of power from line-shafting and counter-shafts to lathes is usually performed by pulley-and-belt mechanism, variable speed being secured by cone-pulleys.

powerless (pou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *power* + *-less*.] Lacking power; weak; impotent; unable to produce any effect.

I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 15.

With no will,
Powerless and blind, must he some fate fulfil,
Nor knowing what he is doing any more.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

powerlessly (pou'ėr-les-li), *adv.* In a powerless manner; without power; weakly.

powerlessness (pou'ėr-les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being powerless; absence or lack of power.

power-loom (pou'ėr-lōm), *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some other mechanical power.

power-machine (pou'ėr-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine actuated by a mechanical force, as distinguished from one worked by hand.

power-press (pou'ėr-pres), *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, gas, or other mechanical agency, as distinguished from a hand-press.

powitch (pou'ich), *n.* [Chinook Indian.] The Oregon crab-apple, *Pyrus rivularis*, a small tree often forming dense thickets, the wood very hard, and the fruit eaten by the Indians.

powke-needle† (pouk'nē'dl), *n.* Same as *poukenel*.

powldron†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pauldron*.

powler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poller*.

pownage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pannage*.

powney (pou'ni), *n.* A Scotch form of *pony*.

powst, powse[1]†. Obsolete forms of *pulse*[1].

powse[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pulse*[2].

powsoned†, *a.* See *pounson*.

powsoning†, *n.* See *pounsoning*.

powsowdy (pou-sou'di), *n.* [Also *powsowdie*; appar. < *pow*[1], = *poll*[1], + *sodden*.] Any mixture of incongruous sorts of food. Specifically—(*a*) Sheep's-head broth. (*b*) Porridge. (*c*) A Yorkshire pudding. (*d*) A mixed drink. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

The principal charm of the "gathering" [in Westmoreland] was not assuredly diminished to the men by the anticipation of excellent ale, . . . and possibly of still more excellent *pow-sowdy* (a combination of ale, spirits, and spices). *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, II. 109. (*Davies*.)

powstet, *n.* See *poust*.

powting-clothf, *n.* A kerchief for the head or neck.

A crosse-cloath, as they tearme it, a *powting-cloth*, plagula. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares.*)

powwow (pou'wou), *n.* [Formerly also *pawwow*, *pawwaw;* Amer. Ind.] 1. As applied to the North American aborigines: (*a*) A priest; a conjurer.

When all other means fail to recover their sick, they send for their *Pawaw* or Priest, who, sitting down by them, expects a Fee, and worke accordingly, calling sometimes on one God, sometimes on another, beating his naked breast till he sweat and be almost out of breath.
Hist., Geog., etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701), s. v. [New York.

Let them come if they like, be it sagamore, sachem, or *pow-wow*. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, i.

Many a church member saw I, walking behind the music, that has danced in the same measure with me when Somebody was fiddler, and, it might be, an Indian *powwow* or a Lapland wizard changing hands with us!
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xxii.

(*b*) A conjuration performed for the cure of diseases. (*c*) A dance, feast, or other public celebration preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a war expedition, or some similar undertaking. Hence—2. Any uproarious meeting or conference; a meeting where there is more noise than deliberation. [Colloq., U. S.]

powwow (pou'wou), *v. i.* [< *powwow*, *n.*] 1. As applied to the North American aborigines, to perform a ceremony with conjurations for the cure of diseases and for other purposes.

And if any shall hereafter *Powwow*, both he that shall *Powwow*, & he that shall procure him to *Powwow*, shall pay 20s. apeece.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 5.

The Angekok of the tribe [of Esquimanx] . . . prescribes or *pow-wows* in sickness and over wounds.
Kane, Arctic Explorations, xliii.

Hence—2. To hold a consultation; deliberate over events. [Colloq., U. S.]

We would go to the cave and *pow-wow* over what we had done. *S. L. Clemens*, Huckleberry Finn, iii.

The young bucks, having had insufficient rations, are now out hunting for game. When they can, they will come in and *pow-wow* with Generals Sheridan and Miles.
New York Herald.

3. To hold any noisy meeting. [Colloq., U. S.]

pox (poks), *n.* [An irreg. spelling and adaptation of *pocks*, pl. of *pock:* see *pock*[1].] A disease characterized by eruptive pocks or pustules upon the body. As used by the writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the word generally means *smallpox*, but also, and especially in later use, the *French pox*, or syphilis. See *chicken-pox*, *smallpox*, *syphilis*.

In al the Ilandes of this Archipelagus rayneth the disease of saynt Iob (whiche wee caule the frenche *poxe*) more then in any other place in the worlde.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 200).

A number here [in Egypt] be afflicted with sore eyes, either by the reflecting heat, the salt dust of the soyle, or excessive venery: for the *pocks* is incredible frequent among them. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

A pox on, a pox of, a plague on: a mild imprecation much used by the old dramatists.

Ros. O that your face were not so full of O's!
Kath. A pox of that jest! *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 46.

I must needs fight yet; for I find it concerns me.
A pox on't! I must fight.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

poxt (poks), *v. t.* [< *pox*, *n.*] To communicate the pox or venereal disease to. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 84.

pox-stone (poks'stōn), *n.* A very hard stone of a gray color found in some of the Staffordshire mines. *Hallwell.*

poy (poi), *n.* [Also *puy;* by apheresis from OF. *apoi*, *appoi*, F. *appui*, support, prop: see *appui* and *pew*[2].] 1. A prop or support.—2. A rope-dancers' pole. *Johnson.*—3. A pole to impel or steer a boat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

poy-bird (poi'bėrd), *n.* Same as *poe-bird*. *Worcester.*

poynadot, *n.* See *poinado*.

poynauntt, *a.* An obsolete form of *poignant*.

poyndt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *poind*.

poynet (poi'net), *n.* 1. A bodkin or puneh.—2. An aglet or tag.
Also *poinette*.

poyntt, poyntet, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *point*[1].

poyntellt, *n.* An obsolete form of *pointel*.

poyntementt, *n.* A variant of *pointment*.

poyou (po.'ō), *n.* [Native name.] The six-banded armadillo, *Dasypus sexcinctus*, or *D. encoubert*. See *armadillo*, 1.

poysett, *n.* An obsolete form of *poise*.

poz (poz), *a.* Same as *pos*.

I will have a regiment to myself, that 's *poz*.
Thackeray, Catharine.

pozet, *v.* An obsolete form of *pose*[3].

pozzo (pot'sō), *n.*; pl. *pozzi* (-sē). [It., a well, < L. *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] In Venice, one

Pozzo.

of the curbs or heads of the cisterns which are filled with water from the neighboring mainland; a well-curb: a common abbreviation of *vera di pozzo*.

pozzuolana (pot'sŏ-ō-lä'nä), *n.* [It., also *pozzolana*, < *Pozzuoli:* see def.] A material of volcanic origin, first found at Pozzuoli, near Naples, and afterward in many other localities, and of great importance in the manufacture of hydraulic cement. It is a volcanic ash, generally somewhat pulverulent, of various colors, and of different qualities in different localities. It closely resembles in origin and quality the so-called trass of Germany and the Netherlands. These substances consist chiefly of silicate of alumina with a small percentage of the alkalis, oxids of iron, etc. For making cement the pozzuolana is pulverized and mixed with lime and sand. The use of this material was well known to the Romans, and the preparation of hydraulic cement is described in detail by Vitruvius. Also *pozzolana*, *puzzolana*, *puzzolite*, *puzzolano*.

pozzuolanic (pot'sŏ-ō-lan'ik), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pozzuolana.

pp. An abbreviation (*a*) of *pages* (as *p.* for *page*); (*b*) of *past participle* or *perfect participle;* (*c*) of *pianissimo*.

P. P. C. An abbreviation of the French phrase *pour prendre congé*, 'to take leave': written upon a visiting-card to indicate that the bearer or sender is making a farewell call or otherwise bidding farewell to the recipient of the card. Sometimes English *T. T. L.*, to take leave, is used instead.

ppr. An abbreviation of *present participle*.

pr. An abbreviation of *pronoun*.

Pr. An abbreviation of *Provençal*.

praam (präm), *n.* See *pram*[1].

practict (prak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Also *practick;* < OF. *practic, practiq*, usually *pratiq, pratique*, F. *pratique* = Pr. *practic* = Sp. *práctico* = Pg. It. *pratico* (cf. D. *praktisch* = G. *practisch, praktisch* = Sw. Dan. *praktisk*), < LL. *practicus*, active, < Gr. πρακτικός, of or pertaining to action, concerned with action or business, active, practical, < πράσσειν (√ πραγ-), do. Cf. *pragmatic, praxis*, etc., from the same source, and see *prat, praty, pretty*. II. *n.* I. Also *practick, practique, pratic, prattic, pratique*, < ME. *practike, practique, praktike*, < OF. *practique, pratique, prattique*, F. *pratique* = Pr. *practica* = Sp. *práctica* = Pg. It. *pratica* = D. *praktijk* = G. *practik, praktik* = Sw. *praktik*, < ML. *practica*, practical or familiar knowledge, execution, accomplishment, intrigue, practice, < Gr. πρακτική, practical knowledge, fem. of πρακτικός, practical: see I. Cf. *practice* and *pratique*.] I. *a.* 1. Concerned with action; practical, as distinguished from theoretical.

The art and *practic* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theoric.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 51.

Discipline is the *practick* work of preaching directed and apply'd as is most requisite to particular duty.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

2. Skilled; skilful; practised.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And throughly skild in use of shield and speare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 7.

See if I hit not all their *practic* observance, with which they lime twigs to catch their fantastic lady-birds.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

II. *n.* 1. Practice, as opposed to theory; practical experience.

Spareth for no man,
And teche ne yonge men of youre *praktike*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 187.

Poison thyself, thou foul empoisoner!
Of thine own *practique* drink the theory!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

2. One concerned with action or practice, as opposed to one concerned with theory. See the quotation.

These Essenes were again divided into *Practicks* and Theoricks. The first spent their time in Handy-Crafts, the latter only in Meditation. The *Practicks* had Dinner and Supper; the Theoricks, only Supper.
Hist., Geog., etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701), s. v. [Essenes.

practicability (prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *practicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or character of being practicable; feasibility; capacity for being practised.

They all attend the worship of the kirk, as often as a visit from their minister or the *practicability* of travelling gives them opportunity. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

This third method brings the attempt within the degree of *practicability* by a single person.
Mason, Supplement to Johnson's Dict., p. vi.

practicable (prak'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< F. *praticable* = Sp. *practicable* = Pg. *praticavel* = It. *praticabile* = G. Sw. Dan. *praktikabel*, < ML. **practicabilis*, < *practicare*, execute, practise: see *practise*.] 1. Capable of being performed or effected; performable; possible in point of execution.

It is sufficient to denominate the way *practicable;* for we esteem that to be such which in the trial oftener succeeds than misses. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

In seeking the causes of change which worked through Solon, and also made *practicable* the reorganization he initiated, we shall find them to lie in the direct and indirect influences of trade. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

The rule for us, in whatever case, is one: to make the best *practicable* use of the best available means for thinking truly and acting rightly.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 185.

2. Capable of being practised.

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryden.*

3. Capable of being used: as, a *practicable* road; a *practicable* breach.

We descended the hill to the north, by a very easy way, *practicable* by camels.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 36.

Nemours, finding it impossible to force the works in this quarter, rode along their front in search of some *practicable* passage. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

4. In *theat.*, capable of real use, in distinction from something merely simulated: as, a *practicable* door, bridge, or window.—5. Suitable for practice, fulfilment, or execution; hence, desirable; advantageous.

Naturally, people did not tell each other all they felt and thought about young Grandcourt's advent; on no subject is this openness found prudentially *practicable*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, ix.

=Syn. 1. *Practical, Practicable* (see *impracticable*). *Possible, Practicable. Possible* notes that which may or might be performed if the necessary powers or means can or could be obtained; *practicable* is limited to things which may be performed by the means that one possesses or can obtain.

practicableness (prak'ti-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being practicable; practicability.

practicably (prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* In a practicable manner; with action or performance.

practical (prak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *practic* + *-al*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to action, practice, or use: opposed to *theoretical, speculative*, or *ideal*. (*a*) Engaged in practice or action; concerned with material rather than ideal considerations.

Nothing can be conceived more whimsical than the conferences which took place between the first literary man and the first *practical* man of the age. . . . The great poet would talk of nothing but treaties and guarantees, and the great king of nothing but metaphors and rhymes.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

(*b*) Educated by practice or experience: as, a *practical* gardener. (*c*) Derived from experience: as, *practical* skill; *practical* knowledge. (*d*) Used, or such as may advantageously be used, in practice; capable of being used or turned to account; contributing to one's material advantage; possessing utility.

Time and experience may forme him to a more *practical* way than that he is in of University lectures and erudition. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1673.

Little Phœbe was one of those persons who possess, as their exclusive patrimony, the gift of *practical* arrangement. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

(*e*) Exemplified in practice.

The moral code, while it expanded in theoretical catholicity, had contracted in *practical* application.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 309.

(*f*) Spent in practice; devoted to action or material pursuits.

The idea of a future life is one which we ourselves read into the Bible; the idea which we find there, pervading

it from first to last, is one which belongs altogether to *practical* life. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 165.

2. In effect and result; to all intents and purposes; equivalent to (something) in force or influence; virtual: as, a victory may be a *practical* defeat.

That imagined "otherwise" which is our *practical* heaven. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 49.

We are not to be guilty of that *practical* atheism which, seeing no guidance for human affairs but its own limited foresight, endeavours itself to play the god, and decide what will be good for mankind, and what bad. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 518.

The great advantage of our *practical* republic over your avowed republic . . . is the power of changing the actual ruler at any moment, while you must keep the chief magistrate once chosen till the end of a fixed term. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 390.

Practical agriculture, arithmetic, chemistry, cognition, geometry, etc. See the nouns.—**Practical conviction,** a conviction relating to morals or practice.—**Practical joke,** a jest carried into action; a trick played upon a person, to annoy him and amuse the performers and others.—**Practical judgment,** the judgment that something can or ought to be done.—**Practical knowledge,** knowledge the end of which is action.—**Practical location,** in the *law of real property*, the actual location or establishment (of a boundary-line) with the continued acquiescence of the adjoining owners.—**Practical logic,** logic as an art teaching how to reason well.—**Practical metaphysics,** the theory of the nature of duty and the end of living.—**Practical meteorology, philosophy, possibility, power,** etc. See the nouns.—**Practical proposition,** the statement of the solution of a problem.—**Practical reason,** the thinking will; the will determining itself according to general laws; that which gives imperative laws of freedom.—**Practical sentiments,** sentiments accompanying the conative powers. =Syn. 1. *Practical, Practicable.* See *impracticable*.

practicalist (prak'ti-kal-ist), *n.* [< *practical* + *-ist*.] One who derives his knowledge from or relies upon experience or practice; an empiric. [Rare.]

practicality (prak-ti-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *practical* + *-ity*.] The character of being practical, or concerned with material considerations; practicalness.

The fair Susan, stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*, was very successful in finding Spanish lessons, and the like, for these distressed men. *Carlyle*, Sterling, x. (*Davies.*)

practicalize (prak'ti-kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *practicalized*, ppr. *practicalizing*. [< *practical* + *-ize*.] To make practical; convert into actual work or use. [Rare.]

While he [my father] saved me from the demoralizing effects of school life, he made no effort to provide me with any sufficient substitute for its *practicalizing* influences. *J. S. Mill*, Autobiography, p. 37.

practically (prak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a practical manner; from a practical point of view; by actual experience; not merely theoretically: as, to be *practically* acquainted with a business.

Not childhood alone, but the young man till thirty, never feels *practically* that he is mortal. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Differences of definition are logically unimportant; but *practically* they sometimes produce the most momentous effects. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. In effect; actually, so far as results and relations are concerned; as a matter of fact.

Eventually, the head executive agent [in Florence], nominally re-elected from time to time, but *practically* permanent, became, in the person of Cosmo de' Medici, the founder of an inherited leadership. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 488.

Formally, the Imperial power was bestowed by a special grant of the Senate; *practically*, it was the prize of any Roman that could grasp it. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 337.

practicalness (prak'ti-kal-nes), *n.* Practicality.

practice, *v.* See *practise*.

practice (prak'tis), *n.* [Formerly also *practise*; < ME. **practise, prattise*; < *practice, practise, v.*; a later noun taking the place of the earlier noun *practic*. The spelling *practice* (with *c* instead of *s*) is appar. in conformity with *practic, practical*, etc.] 1. Action; exercise; performance; the process of accomplishing or carrying out; performance or execution as opposed to speculation or theory.

It was with difficulty that he [Archimedes] was induced to stoop from speculation to *practice*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

We study Ethics, as Aristotle says, for the sake of *Practice;* and in *practice* we are concerned with particulars. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 191.

The world of *practice* depends on man in quite a different sense from that in which nature, or the world of experience, does so. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 87.

2. An action; act; proceeding; doing: in the plural, generally in a bad sense.

Heauens make our presence and our *practises*
Pleasant and helpfull to him. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio 1623), ii. 2.

Our *practices* haue hitherto beene but assayes, and are still to be amended. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 59.

Loose principles, and bad *practices*, and extravagant desires naturally dispose men to endeavour changes and alterations, in hopes of bettering themselves by them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. Frequent or customary performance; habit; usage; custom.

When I was a Student as you are, my *Practice* was to borrow rather than buy some sort of Books. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 21.

He [a Maronite priest] prepared a supper for us, and we lay on the top of the house, which is a very common *practice* in this country during the summer season. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 99.

4. The regular pursuit of some employment or business; the exercise of a profession; hence, the business of a practitioner: as, to dispose of one's *practice;* a physician in lucrative *practice*.

Some lawyers are already said to be called upon either to bring certificates of their communicating, or to pay their fines and give over their *practice*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 65.

His predecessor in this career had "bettered" himself . . . by seeking the *practice* of some large town. *Trollope*, Doctor Thorne.

5. Exercise for instruction or discipline; training; drill: as, *practice* makes perfect.

Proceed in *practice* with my younger daughter;
She 's apt to learn and thankful for good turns. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 165.

Practice is the exercise of an art, or the application of a science, in life, which application is itself an art, for it is not every one who is able to apply all he knows. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

6. The state of being used; customary use; actual application.

Reduc'd to *practice*, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 139.

7. Skill acquired through use; experience; dexterity.

This disease is beyond my *practice*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. i. 65.

What *practice*, howsoe'er expert, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert? *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

8. Artifice; treachery; a plot; a stratagem.

And in this first yere also this realme was troubled with ciuile sedition, and the craftie *practises* of the Frenchmen. *Grafton*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

His vows were but mere courtship; all his service
But *practice* how to entrap a credulous lady. *Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

About this time were *Practices* plotted against Queen Elizabeth in behalf of the Queen of Scots, chiefly by Francis Throgmorton, eldest Son of John Throgmorton, Justice of Chester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 362.

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugg'd him close
And call'd him dear protector in her fright,
Nor yet forgot her *practice* in her fright,
But wrought upon his mood and hugg'd him close. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

9. In *arith.*, a rule for expeditiously solving questions in proportion, or rather for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations, as when it is required to find the value of a number of articles at so many pounds, shillings, and pence each.—10. The form and manner of conducting legal proceedings, whether at law, or in equity, or in criminal procedure, according to the principles of law and the rules of the court; those legal rules which direct the course of proceeding to bring parties into court, and the course of the court after they are brought in. *Bishop. Pleading* is generally considered as another branch of the law, because it involves questions of substantive right.—**Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act.** See *corrupt*.—**In practice** (or **out of practice**). (*a*) In (or not in) the actual performance or exercise (of some function or occupation): as, a physician who is *in practice*. (*b*) Hence, in possession of (or lacking) that skill or facility which comes from the continuous exercise of bodily or mental power.—**Practice Act,** a name under which are known statutes of several of the United States, regulating procedure of the courts in civil cases.—**Practice cases, practice reports,** cases or reports of cases decided on questions of practice, as distinguished from those decided on the merits of controversies.—**Privateer practice.** Same as *privateerism*.—**To break a habit** or **practice.** See *break*.—**To put in practice,** to apply practically; execute; carry out.

Their conceits are [not] the fittest things to bee *put in practice*, or their own countenances [to] maintaine Plantations. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 242.

=Syn. 3. *Habit, Usage*, etc. See *custom*.—5. *Practice, Experience. Practice* is sometimes erroneously used for *experience*, which is a much broader word. *Practice* is the repetition of an act: as, to become a skilled marksman by *practice*. *Experience* is, by derivation, a going clear through, and may mean action, but much oftener views the person as acted upon, taught, disciplined, by what befalls him.

practiced, practicer. See *practised, practiser*.

practice-ship (prak'tis-ship), *n.* A ship used for the training of boys and young seamen.

Sailing cutters cluster about a long wharf that reaches deep water, and holds in safe moorings the *practice-ship* Constellation and the school-ship Santee. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 168.

practician (prak-tish'an), *n.* [< OF. *practicien, praticien*, F. *praticien*, a practiser, practitioner, as adj. practising, practical; as *practic* + *-ian*.] 1†. A practitioner.

He was ane right Courticiane,
An in the Law ane *practicians*. *Sir D. Lyndsay*, Squyer Meldrum (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

2. One who practises or performs, in distinction from one who theorizes or speculates.

They . . . must shun, on one hand, the blind pride of the fanatic theorist, and, on the other, the no less blind pride of the libertine *practician*. *Guizot*, Hist. Civilization (trans., ed. Appleton, 1872), I. 84.

practick† (prak'tik), *a.* and *n.* See *practic*.

practics† (prak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *practic*.] The name formerly given to the reported decisions of the Court of Session in Scotland with reference to their authority in fixing and proving the practice and consuetudinary rules of law. They are now termed *decisions*. Also *practiques*.

The latter spoke disparagingly of Sir James Balfour's "*practiques*." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 60.

practisant† (prak'ti-zant), *n.* [< OF. *practisant*, ppr. of *practiser*, practise: see *practise*, *v.*] One who practises or acts; an agent; especially, an agent in treachery; a confederate.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 20.

practise, practice (prak'tis), *v.*; pret. and pp. *practised, practiced*, ppr. *practising, practicing*. [< ME. *practisen, prattisen* (= D. *praktiseren* = Sw. *praktisera* = Dan. *praktisere*), < OF. *practiser, pratiser* (ML. *practizare*), for the usual *practiquer, pratiquer*, F. *pratiquer* = Pr. *praticar* = Sp. *practicar* = Pg. *praticar* = It. *praticare*, < ML. *practicare, praticare*, do, perform, execute, propose, practise, exercise, be conversant with, contrive, conspire, etc., < *practica*, practical affairs, business, etc.: see *practic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put into action or practice; execute; perform; enact.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to *practise* your severity. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 47.

And (strange to tell!) he *practis'd* what he preach'd. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iv.

He *practised* every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to feint, to guard. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 15.

Things learned on earth we shall *practise* in heaven. *Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence.

2. To do or perform frequently or habitually; make a practice of; observe or follow usually: as, to *practise* the Christian virtues; to *practise* deception.

The lawe of god is litel studied, . . . lesse kept & taught; but the olde testament for wynnyng of tythes & offryngis is sumwhat *practised*. *Wyclif*, Office of Curates (E. E. T. S.), xxv.

I have pardon'd,
And pardon'd, and by that have made her fit
To *practise* new sins, not repent the old. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and no King, i. 1.

Why the Essenes, as an orthodox Jewish sect, should have *practised* any secrecy, Josephus would have found it hard to say. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

3†. To make use of; frequent.

The court he *practised*, not the courtier's art. *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., l. 825.

After having *practised* the Paris Coaches for four months, I once rid in the easiest Chariot of my Lord's, which came from England. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 12.

4. To exercise or pursue as a profession, art, or occupation: as, to *practise* law.

2 *Fish.* Canst thou catch any fishes, then?
Per. I never *practised* it. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 1. 71.

The art of architecture continues to be *practised* with considerable success in parts of India remote from European influence. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 35.

5. To exercise one's self in, with the object of acquiring skill or experience; study or learn by repeated performance: as, to *practise* a piece of music.

Perhaps the ladies will condescend to hear a march and chorus, which some recruits are *practising* against his majesty comes to the camp. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

I wish I had ever *practised* a love scene—I doubt I shall make a poor figure. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

6. To cause to practise; teach by practice or exercise; train; drill.

But *practise* him a little in men, and brush him ore with good companie, and hee shall out ballance those glisterers as much as a solid substance do's a feather, or Gold Goldlace. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

Whoso is to rule over his passions in maturity must be *practised* in ruling over his passions during youth.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 206.

So soon as knowledge of this kind has been attained, the captain *practises* his company in all the phases of war.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 24.

7. To scheme; plot; contrive craftily or treacherously.

My uncle *practises* more harm to me.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 20.

What do you read? Is it yet worth your care,
If not your fear, what you find *practised* there?
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

8†. To influence; entice; tamper with; bribe.

The Switzers, being *practised* under hand by a great summe of money, . . . did mutinously demand their pay.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

To *practise* the city into an address to the queen. *Swift.*

9†. To make; construct; build.

A door or window so called [Venetian] from being much *practised* at Venice, by Palladio and others.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 36, note.

I copied an inscription set up at the end of a great road, which was *practised* through an immense solid rock by bursting it asunder with gunpowder.
Walpole, To Richard West, Nov. 11, 1739.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform certain acts repeatedly or usually; exercise, train, or drill one's self: as, to *practise* upon the piano; to *practise* with the rifle.—**2.** To form a habit of action; act or do habitually; hence, to behave; conduct one's self.

I send you here a bullock which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did *practise* about their prey.
Bp. Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), II. 378.

Verily, a man knows no more rightly than he *practises*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 170.

3. To exercise a profession; follow a vocation.

E'en Radcliffe's doctors travel first to France,
Nor dare to *practise* till they've learned to dance.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, ii. 1. 184.

4. To experiment.

I am little inclined to *practise* on others, and as little that others should *practise* on me. *Sir W. Temple*, Misc.

5. To negotiate secretly; have a secret understanding.

Opechankanough the last yeare had *practised* with a King on the Easterne shore to furnish him with a kind of poison which onely growes in his Country, to poison vs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 71.

One Mr. William Vassall had *practised* with such as were not members of our churches to take some course, . . . that the distinctions which were maintained here, both in civil and church estate, might be taken away.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 319.

Syph. But what 's this messenger?
Sem. I've *practised* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.
Addison, Cato, ii. 6.

6. To use schemes or stratagems; conspire; plot.

I was hated by some lewde Gunners, who, envying that I should haue the Title to be Master Gunner in Fraunce, *practised* against me, and gaue me poyson in drinke that night. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 35.

If he do not mightily grace himself on thee, he will *practise* against thee by poison.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 156.

To whom he shows his uncle's discontent,
And of his secret dangerous *practising*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i.

You have *practised* on her,
Perplext her, made her half forget herself,
Swerve from her duty to herself and us.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

practised, practiced (prak'tist), *p. a.* Skilled through practice; expert; proficient; experienced.

The transportation of the company was committed to Captaine Christopher Newport, a Marriner well *practised* for the Westerne parts of America.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 150.

A scholar and a *practiced* controversialist.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

We know that it requires a *practised* and well-educated eye to distinguish between the capitals of the Pantheon of Agrippa and those last executed at Baalbec or Palmyra.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 177.

= **Syn.** Experienced, versed, accomplished, proficient.

practiser, practicer (prak'ti-sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *practyser, pratiser;* < ME. *practisour, praktisour,* < OF. **practisour,* < *practiser, pratiser,* practise: see *practise.*] **1.** One who practises or performs, or carries out in action or conduct.

A champion roughe, and *practyser*
Of vertue straite and sounde.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Epistles to Mæcenas.

If we pass to the professors and *practicers* of an higher philosophy, the Apostles and primitive Christians, who ever so overflowed with spiritual joy as they did?
South, Sermons, IV. xi.

I therefore apprehend and do attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a *practiser*
Of arts inhibited and out of warrant.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 78.

2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

And did him assaye his surgerye on hem that syke were,
Til he was parfit *practisoure* if any peril felle.
Piers Ploweman (B), xvi. 107.

He was a verray parfit *praktisour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 422.

3. One who uses schemes or stratagem; one who plots; a conspirator.

It is true that Buckingham and Suffolk were the *practisers* and contrivers of the duke's death.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xl.

Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits did not want
Detractors then, or *practicers* against them.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

practisour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *practiser.*

practitioner (prak-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [Formerly *practicioner* for **practicianer,* < *practician* + *-er*[1] (the suffix unnecessarily added, as in *musicianer,* etc.).] **1.** A practiser; one who acquires knowledge from actual practice; one who has practical experience.

He that would be a *practitioner* in those affaires I hope will allow them not only needfull but expedient.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 252.

Believe an old *practitioner*, whoever out of malice to a fellow servant carries a tale to his master shall be ruined by a general confederacy against him.
Swift, Directions to Servants in General.

2. One who is engaged in the actual practice or exercise of any art or profession, as law or medicine.

There are several Fictions still exercising powerful influence on English jurisprudence which could not be discarded without a severe shock to the ideas, and considerable change in the language, of English *practitioners*.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 27.

The surgeon who has not sufficient courage to propose a useful operation, and sufficient skill to perform it, is as open to censure as the reckless *practitioner* who is swayed by the unworthy lure of notoriety.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, Pref., p. iii.

3†. One who uses schemes or artifices; a plotter; a conspirator.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you.
Abp. Whitgift.

General practitioner, one who practises both medicine and surgery. Formerly in England the general practitioner, also called *surgeon apothecary* or *apothecary,* was the ordinary family medical attendant, supplying drugs as well as advice to his patients. He was licensed to practise by the Apothecaries' Company (incorporated 1617), and was in rank below the physician or surgeon. This distinction is now passing away, and the word *general practitioner* may be applied, as in the United States, to a physician who practises also surgery and obstetrics. See *apothecary.*

It was clear that Lydgate, by not dispensing drugs, intended to cast imputations on his equals, and also to obscure the limit between his own rank as a *general practitioner* and that of the physicians who, in the interests of the profession, felt bound to maintain its various grades.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii. 18.

practivet†, *a.* [A variant, with accom. suffix *-ive* (as in *active*), of *practic:* see *practic.*] Active; actual.

practively†, *adv.* Actively; actually.

Then true religion might be sayd
With vs in primitiue;
The preachers and the people both
Then *practively* did thriue.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 39.

prad (prad), *n.* [< D. *paard,* a horse: see *palfrey.*] A horse. *Tufts,* Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798. [Thieves' cant.]

It would never do to go to the wars on a rickety *prad.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 93.

prad-holder (prad'hōl'dėr), *n.* A bridle. *Tufts,* Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798. [Thieves' cant.]

præ-. See *pre-.*

præanal, præauditory, etc. See *preanal,* etc.

præcava, precava (prē-kā'vä), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ,* before, + (*vena*) *cava.*] The vena cava superior of man and the corresponding vein of other animals; the anterior caval vein.

præcaval, *a.* and *n.* See *precaval.*

præcinctio (prē-singk'ti-ō), *n.*; pl. *præcinctiones* (prē-singk-ti-ō'nēz). [L.: see *precinction.*] In the ancient Roman theater, a passage running parallel to the seats: equivalent to *diazoma* in the Greek theater. See cut under *diazoma.*

præcipe, *n.* See *precipe.*

Præcocest (prē'kō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *præcox, præcoquis, præcoquus,* premature, precocious: see *precocc.*] Precocial birds; in some systems, as Bonaparte's, a prime division of the class *Aves,* including those birds whose young are able to run about and feed themselves as soon as they are hatched: opposed to *Altrices,* and synonymous with *Grallatores* in one sense. Gallinaceous birds, all the wading birds except the herons and their allies, and the duck tribe are *Præcoces.* Also called *Dasypædes* and *Ptilopædes.* Also *Precoces.*

præcocial, *a.* See *precocial.*

præcognitum (prē-kog'ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *præcognita* (-tä). [NL., < L. *præcognitus,* pp. of *præcognoscere,* foreknow, foresee: see *precognition.*] Something a knowledge of which precedes or must precede the understanding of something else.

præconize, præcoracoid, etc. See *preconize,* etc.

præcordia, precordia (prē-kôr'di-ä), *n.* [= It. *precordio,* < L. *præcordia,* neut. pl., the midriff, the stomach, also the breast or heart, < *præ,* before, + *cor(d-),* the heart.] Same as *precordial region* (which see, under *precordial*).

præcornu (prē-kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *præcornua* (-nū-ä). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *præ,* before, + *cornu* = E. *horn.*] The anterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the forward part of the cerebral procœlia.

præcuneal, *a.* See *precuneal.*

præcuneus, precuneus (prē-kū'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *præcunei, precunei* (-ī). [< L. *præ,* before, + *cuneus,* wedge: see *cuneus.*] The quadrate lobule, on the median surface of the cerebral hemisphere, just in front of the cuneus. Its anterior boundary is marked by the upturned end of the callosomarginal sulcus. See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus.*

prædelineation, *n.* See *predelineation.*

prædial, *a.* See *predial.*

Prædones (prē-dō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < L. *prædo,* one that makes booty, < *præda,* booty, prey: see *prey*[2].] A subsection of aculeate hymenopterous insects, proposed by Latreille and adopted by Westwood, including the families *Crabronidæ, Larridæ, Bembecidæ, Sphegidæ, Scoliidæ, Mutillidæ, Formicidæ* (in the broad sense), and *Vespidæ.* In Hartig's arrangement, now in vogue, the *Prædones* would correspond to the three series *Heterogyna, Fossores,* and *Diploptcrygia.*

præesophageal, *a.* See *prœsophageal.*

præfatio (prē-fā'shi-ō), *n.* [ML., < L. *præfatio,* preface: see *preface.*] In the celebration of high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, a prayer which immediately precedes the Sanctus. On ferial days it is recited; on Sundays and festival days it is sung.

præfect, præfloration, etc. See *prefect,* etc.

prælabrum (prē-lā'brum), *n.*; pl. *prælabra* (-brä). [NL., < L. *præ,* before, + *labrum,* lip.] In *entom.,* the clypeus or epistoma.

prælect, prælection, etc. See *prelect,* etc.

præmaxilla (prē-mak-sil'ä), *n.*; pl. *præmaxillæ* (-ē). Same as *premaxillary.*

præmaxillary, *a.* and *n.* See *premaxillary.*

præmetial (prē-mē'shi-al), *a.* [< L. *præmetium,* the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres, < *præ,* before, + *metiri,* measure: see *mete*[1].] Of or pertaining to the first fruits.

If we should not, therefore, freely offer to your Majesty some *præmetial* handfuls of that crop whereof you may challenge the whole harvest, how could we be but shamelessly unthankful? *Bp. Hall*, Ded. to K. James. (*Davies.*)

præmolar, *a.* and *n.* See *premolar.*

præmonisht, *v.* An obsolete form of *premonish.*

Præmonstratensian, *a.* and *n.* See *Premonstratensian.*

Præmunientes (prē-mū-ni-en'tēz), *n.* [< ML. *præmunientes,* pl. of *præmunien(t-)s,* ppr. of *præmunire,* for L. *præmonere,* forewarn, admonish: see *præmunire.*] In *Eng. law,* the summons addressed to the bishops or archbishops admonishing them to cause the ecclesiastics to convene whose attendance was required in Parliament: so called from the characteristic word used in the introduction of the writ.—**Præmunientes writ.** Same as *Præmunientes.*

As the part of the writ described as the *Præmunientes Writ* was not disused, and the Clergy are still summoned to attend Convocation by what may be termed the Parliamentary form, it is contended that Convocation must owe its origin to the time when that form was first adopted.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 140.

præmunire, premunire (prē-mū-nī'rē), *n.* [So called from the first word of the writ, which began "*Præmuniri facias* . . . ," etc., 'cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us,' etc.; *præmuniri* being pass. of ML. *præmunire,* a corruption (by confusion with L. *præmunire,* fortify, protect: see *premunition*) of L. *præmonere,* forewarn, admonish: see *premonish.*] **1.** In *Eng. law,* a species of writ, or the offense

for which it is granted, or the penalty incurred. Originally the offense contemplated was the introduction of a foreign power into the kingdom. Whenever it is said that a person by any act incurs a *præmunire*, it is meant to express that he thereby incurs the penalty of being out of the crown's protection, of having his lands and tenements, goods and chattels, forfeited to the crown, and his body remain in prison during the sovereign's pleasure. This penalty attached in former times to the offenses of asserting the jurisdiction of the Pope, especially by impleading other subjects in foreign ecclesiastical courts, and denying the sovereign's supremacy. By later statutes, acts of a very miscellaneous nature have been rendered liable to the penalties of præmunire, as refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

He [Henry VIII.] saw that the *Præmunire* made him absolutely master of the clergy, and, as absolute master, the primary owner of all Church property.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

2†. A serious or awkward position; a predicament.

If the law finds you with two wives at once,
There 's a shrewd *premunire*.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, v.

Præmunire case, or **the case of præmunire**, the name by which reference is frequently made to the conviction and attainder of Robert Lalor, priest, indicted in 1606 (Sir John Davis, Ireland, Rep., 83 b: 2 How. St. Tr., 534) for having exercised the office of vicar-general of Dublin, etc., by appointment of the Pope, in violation of the Statute of Præmunire (16 Rich. II., c. 5).—**Statute of Præmunire.** (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1353, imposing outlawry, forfeiture, and imprisonment on those who should sue in foreign courts for matters cognizable in England, and thereafter not appear, when summoned, to answer for their contempt. (*b*) Another English statute, of 1392, designed to check the power of the Pope in England, by punishing those who procured from the papal authority any process against the king, or his crown or realm.

præmunire, premunire (prē-mū-nī'rē), *v. t.* [< *præmunire, n.*] To bring within the penalties of a præmunire.

For you must know that Horn desir'd
To have good Bonner *præmunired*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 166.

præmunitory, *a.* See *premunitory*.

prænarial (prē-nā'ri-al), *a.* [< *prænaris* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the prænares.

prænaris (prē-nā'ris), *n.*; pl. *prænares* (-rēz). [NL. (Wilder), < L. *præ*, before, + *naris*, a nostril: see *naris*.] The anterior nostril; the anterior opening of the nasal chamber; the nostril of ordinary language: distinguished from *postnaris*.

prænomen, prenomen (prē-nō'men), *n.*; pl. *prænomina, prenomina* (prē-nom'i-nä). [< L. *prænomen*, a first or personal name, < *præ*, before, + *nomen*, name: see *nomen*.] 1. Among the ancient Romans, a name prefixed to the family name, answering to the modern Christian or personal name, as *Gaius, Lucius, Marcus*, etc.

The Roman child received its *prænomen* with a lustration at about the same age [one week].
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 397.

2. In *zoöl.*, the generic name, or name of the genus to which a species belongs, which invariably precedes the specific or trivial name in the binomial system of nomenclature. Thus, *Felis* is the prænomen in the term *Felis leo*, which is the technical name of the lion.

prænominal, *a.* See *prenominal*.

præœsophageal, præopercular, etc. See *præsophageal*, etc.

præoperculum, preoperculum (prē-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *præopercula, preopercula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *operculum*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, the fore lid or operculum in mosses.—2. In *ichth.*, one of the four principal opercular bones. See *operculum* (*b*) (5), and cut under *teleost*.

præpelvisternum, prepelvisternum (prē-pel-vi-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *præpelvisterna, prepelvisterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *pelvisternum*.] An anterior pelvisternum.

præperforatus (prē-pėr-fō-rā'tus), *n.*: pl. *præperforati* (-tī). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *perforatus*, perforate: see *perforate, a.*] The anterior perforated space at the base of the brain; the precribrum.

præscutellum (prē-skū-tel'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a rarely differentiated sclerite between the mesoscutum and the mesoscutellum.

præscutum (prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *præscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] The first or anterior one of the four sclerites or pieces of hard integument into which the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum of insects are severally divisible; the foremost piece of the tergum of each one of the three thoracic segments, situated in advance of the piece called the *scutum*.

præseminal, *a.* See *preseminal*.

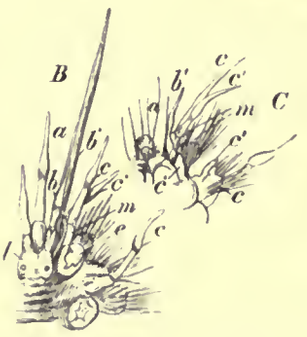
Præsepe (prē-sē'pē), *n.* [L., also *præsepes, præsepis, præsepium*, an inclosure, fold, pen, stall, manger, crib, < *præsepire*, fence in front, < *præ*, before, + *sepire*, fence: see *septum*.] A loose cluster of stars, appearing as a nebula to the naked eye, in the breast of the Crab; ε Cancri.

præsepium (prē-sē'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *præsepia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præsepium, præsæpium*, manger, crib: see *Præsepe*.] A representation of the nativity of Christ when treated decoratively, as in wood-carving or the like. It commonly contains at least two separate views or subjects—the babe lying in the manger and adored by the mother, and the adoration by the shepherds.

præsternum, presternum (prē-stėr'num), *n.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] 1. The fore part of the sternum; the part of any sternum which corresponds to the manubrium of the human breast-bone; the part immediately preceding the mesosternum or gladiolus. See cut under *mesosternum*.—2. In *entom.*, same as *prosternum*.

præstomial, *a.* See *prestomial*.

præstomium (prē-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *præstomia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + Gr. στόμα, mouth.] In *Annelida*, a distinct cephalic segment of the higher polychætous worms, bearing the eyes and tentacles. Also *prestomium*. See also cut under *Polynoë*.



Anterior Extremity of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid (*B*, from above; *C*, from below): *a*, præstomial tentacle; *b*, *b'*, superior and inferior præstomial cirri; *c*, *c'*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri; *e*, peduncle of first elytron; *f*, præstomium; *m*, parapodium of peristomium.

prætert†, *a.* and *n.* See *preter*.

præter-. See *preter-*.

præterhuman, *a.* See *preterhuman*.

præterit†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *preterit*.

præterition, *n.* See *preterition*.

prætexta (prē-teks'tä), *n.*; pl. *prætextæ* (-tē). [L., fem. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, weave in front, edge, border: see *pretex, pretext*.] In ancient Rome: (*a*) A white toga or wrap with a broad purple border, worn by children of both sexes. It was laid aside by young men upon becoming entitled to assume the toga virilis, not before completion of their fourteenth year. Girls wore it till their marriage. (*b*) A white toga with a broad border of purple, worn as their official dress by higher magistrates and priests, and upon certain ceremonial occasions, as the discharge of vows or the celebration of religious rites, by those citizens who were chiefly concerned. Compare *clavus*.

The *prætexta*, on the other hand, with its purple border, could only be worn along with a white tunic under it with a purple stripe (clavus). *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 456.

prætor, prætympanic, etc. See *pretor*, etc.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *pragmatique* = Sp. *pragmático* = Pg. *pragmatico* = It. *prammatico, pragmatico* (cf. D. G. *pragmatisch* = Sw. Dan. *pragmatisk*), adj., pragmatic (as a noun, masc., in def. 1; fem. F. *pragmatique* = Sp. *pragmática*, n., = Pg. *pragmatica*, n., = It. *prammatica, pragmatica*, in def. 3); < LL. *pragmaticus*, relating to civil affairs (*pragmatica sanctio* or *jussio* or *annotatio* or *constitutio*, a pragmatic sanction, i. e. an imperial decree relating to the affairs of a community, ML. simply *pragmatica*, a decree); in L., as a noun, a person versed in the law who furnished arguments and points to advocates and orators, a kind of attorney; < Gr. πραγματικός, active, versed in affairs, etc., < πρᾶγμα (> LL. *pragma*), a thing done, a fact, pl. πράγματα, affairs, state affairs, public business, etc., < πράσσειν (√ πραγ), do: see *practic, practice*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to civil affairs; relating or pertaining to the affairs of a community. See *pragmatic sanction*, below.—2. Same as *pragmatical*, in any sense.

Nor can your Palace be a dwelling-place
For Safety, whilst *pragmatic* Logos or
Sly Charis revel in your princely Grace.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 153.

I love to hit
These *pragmatic* young men at their own weapons.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 3.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, practical in a particular way—namely, having reference to happiness.—**Pragmatic method, pragmatic treatment**, the treatment of historical phenomena with special reference to their causes, antecedent conditions, and results. Also *pragmatism*.—**Pragmatic sanction**, a term first applied to certain decrees of the Byzantine emperors, regulating the interests of their subject provinces and towns; then to a system of limitations set to the spiritual power of the Pope in European countries: as, for instance, the French *pragmatic sanction* of 1268, and that of 1438. Lastly, it became the name for an arrangement or family compact, made by different potentates, regarding succession to sovereignty—the most noted being the instrument by which the emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa.

II. *n.* 1†. A man of business; one who is versed or active in affairs.

He 's my attorney and solicitor too; a fine *pragmatic*.
B. Jonson.

2†. A busybody; a meddlesome person.

Such *pragmaticks* . . . labour impertinently.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 502. (*Davies.*)

Keep to your problems of ten groats; these matters are not for *pragmaticks* and folkmooters to babble in.
Milton, Prose Works, I. 336.

3. A decree or ordinance issued by the head of a state.

A *pragmatic* was issued, September 18th, 1495, prescribing the weapons and the seasons for a regular training of the militia. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26, note.

pragmatica (prag-mat'i-kä), *n.* [ML.: see *pragmatic.*] Same as *pragmatic*, *n.*, 3.

Royal *pragmaticas* began to take the place of constitutional laws. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 811.

pragmatical (prag-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pragmatic* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Versed in affairs; skilled in business; engaged in business pursuits.

Pragmatical men may not go away with an opinion that learning is like a lark, that can mount, and sing, and please herself, and nothing else.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 323.

2. Active; diligent; busy.

I received instructions how to behave in town, with directions to masters and books to take in search of the antiquities, churches, collections, etc. Accordingly, the next day, Nov. 6th, I began to be very *pragmatical*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 4, 1644.

3. Pertaining to business or to material interests; hence, material; commonplace.

Low *pragmatical* earthly views of the gospel. *Hare.*

"In One Town," though a little *pragmatical* and matter of fact, is not uninteresting. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 203.

4†. Practical; authoritative.

Can a man thus employd find himselfe discontented or dishonour'd for want of admittance to have a *pragmaticall* voyce at Sessions and Jayle deliveries?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. Unduly busy over the affairs of others; meddlesome; interfering; officious.

The fellow grew so *pragmatical* that he took on him the management of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Characterized by officiousness; performed or delivered by an officious person; intrusive.

It is like you to give a *pragmatical* opinion without being acquainted with any of the circumstances of the case.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor.

Suddenly an unknown individual, in plain clothes and with a *pragmatical* demeanor, interrupted the discourse by giving a flat contradiction to some of the doctrines advanced. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 544.

7. Busy over trifles; self-important; busy.

You cannot imagine what airs all the little *pragmatical* fellows about us have given themselves since the reading of those papers. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

II.† *n.* A professional opinion or decision.

The eloquent persuasions and *pragmaticals* of Mr. Secretary Windwood.
Bacon, To the King, 1617, July 25, Works, XIII. 232.

pragmatically (prag-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pragmatic manner.

Over busy, or *pragmatically* curious.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 597.

pragmaticalness (prag-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being pragmatical, in any sense; especially, meddlesomeness; officiousness; excessive zeal.

pragmatism (prag'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *pragmat(ic)* + *-ism.*] 1. Pragmatical character or conduct; officiousness; busy impertinence.

Mrs. Dollop, the spirited landlady of the Tankard in Slaughter Lane, . . . had often to resist the shallow *pragmatism* of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had "come up" in her mind. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxi.

2. In *hist.*, same as *pragmatic method*. See *pragmatic, a.*

pragmatist (prag'ma-tist), *n.* [< *pragmat(ic)* + *-ist.*] One who is impertinently busy or meddling.

We may say of *pragmatists* that their eyes look all ways but inward. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, xvi.

pragmatize (prag'ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pragmatized*, ppr. *pragmatizing*. [< *pragmat(ic)*

+ *-ize*.] To make real or material; attribute a practical objective existence to (some product of imagination or fancy).

The merest shadowy fancy or broken-down metaphor, when once it gains a sense of reality, may begin to be spoken of as an actual event. . . . One of the miraculous passages in the life of Mohammed himself is traced plausibly by Sprenger to such a *pragmatized* metaphor.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 407.

pragmatizer (prag'ma-tī-zėr), *n.* [< *pragmatize* + *-er*[1].] One who pragmatizes, or attributes objective existence to what is subjective, imaginary, or faneiful.

The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 368.

prahme, *n.* See *pram*[1].

prahu (prä'hö), *n.* Same as *proa*.

We . . . decided to alter our course for Malacca, where we arrived at half-past nine; the Doctor at once went on shore in a native *prahu*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

praiert, *n.* An early modern English spelling of *prayer*[1].

Prairial (prā'ri-al), *n.* [F., < *prairie*, a meadow: see *prairie*.] The ninth month in the French revolutionary calendar. In the year 1794 it began May 20th and ended June 18th.

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* [< F. *prairie* = Pr. *pradaria* = Sp. *pradera*, *praderia* = Pg. *praderia* = It. *prateria*, a meadow, < ML. *prataria*, meadowland, prop. fem. of *pratarius*, adj., < L. *pratum*, a meadow. Cf. *prayere*, *prayell*.] A meadow; level grassy land: a word frequently used by Hennepin and other French writers in describing the country adjacent to the Mississippi river, and now in common use, designating the level or slightly undulating treeless areas which cover a large part of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and other States further south. The prairies are never by the inhabitants of the prairie regions called *plains*, as are the treeless regions further west. They are characterized by a highly fertile soil, often of great thickness, and they often occur where the rainfall is even considerably larger than on parts of the adjacent forest-covered regions. The cause of the absence of trees upon them cannot, therefore, be deficiency of moisture; in all probability it is the physical character of the soil, and especially its extreme fineness, which renders it more suitable for the growth of the grasses than for that of arboreal vegetation. In the extreme northwestern region of the United States, especially in Montana, certain level treeless areas surrounded by the mountains are now by some called *prairies*: some of these had been previously denominated *holes*. Further south in the Rocky Mountains they are known as *parks*, or sometimes as *basins*. See *hole*[1], 6, and *plain*[1].

The *prairie* alluded to was one of those small natural meadows, or pastures, that are to be found in Michigan, and may have contained four or five thousand acres of open land. *Cooper*, Oak Openings, i.

These are the gardens of the Desert, these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England has no name,
The *Prairies*. *Bryant*, The Prairies.

In general, however, the term *prairie* is used to designate tracts of land nearly or quite destitute of forests, or over which the trees are, as a general rule, limited to the "bluffs"—the more or less precipitous slopes which separate the upland, or prairie proper, from the river bottom.
J. D. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 811.

Prairie State, the State of Illinois.—**Trembling** or **shaking prairie**. See under *tremble*.

prairie-alligator (prā'ri-al'i-gā-tor), *n.* An insect of the family *Phasmidæ*; one of the walking-sticks, usually the thick-thighed walking-stick, *Diapheromera femorata*. [Local, U. S.]

prairie-apple (prā'ri-ap'l), *n.* Same as *prairie-turnip*.

prairie-bean (prā'ri-bēn), *n.* See *bean*[1], 2.

prairie-bird (prā'ri-bėrd), *n.* Same as *prairie-hen*.

prairie-bitters (prā'ri-bit'ėrz), *n. pl.* See *bitters*.

prairie-brant (prā'ri-brant), *n.* Same as *harlequin brant* (which see, under *harlequin*).

prairie-burdock (prā'ri-bėr'dok), *n.* See *burdock*.

prairie-chicken (prā'ri-chik'en), *n.* Same as *prairie-hen*.—**Prairie-chicken of the Northwest**, the sharp-tailed grouse, pintail, or sprigtail, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

prairie-clover (prā'ri-klō'vėr), *n.* See *Petalostemon*.

prairie-cocktail (prā'ri-kok'tāl), *n.* A raw egg, peppered and salted, and drunk in vinegar or spirits. Also called *prairie-oyster*. [Western U. S.]

prairied (prā'rid), *a.* [< *prairie* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in prairies; skirted by prairies.

And he whose grave is holy by our calm
And *prairied* Sangamon,
From his gaunt hand shall drop the martyr's palm,
To greet thee with "Well done!"
Whittier, Freedom in Brazil.

prairie-dock (prā'ri-dok), *n.* Same as *prairie burdock* (which see, under *burdock*).

prairie-dog (prā'ri-dog), *n.* A sciuromorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ*, subfamily *Spermophilinæ*, and genus *Cynomys*, of which there are two species, *C. ludovicianus* and *C. columbianus*, the former living east and the latter west of the Rocky Mountains: so called from their habitat and from their cry, which is like the barking of a dog. These animals are generally but irregularly distributed in the prairie

Prairie-dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*).

regions of the Western States and Territories, from the British nearly to the Mexican boundary of the United States; they are gregarious, and many thousands together populate some places called *prairie-dog towns* or *villages*, where they dig deep burrows, the entrance of each of which is surmounted by a mound of earth thrown up in making the excavation. (See second cut under *ovd*.) Some of the larger towns include many hundred acres. Prairie-dogs are about a foot long, of very stout, squat, paunchy form, with low ears, a very short tail, and long strong fore claws; they are of a uniform reddish-gray or fawn color, paler underneath. They subsist entirely on vegetable food. Also called *prairie-marmot* and *wistonwish*.

prairie-falcon (prā'ri-fâ'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

prairie-fly (prā'ri-flī), *n.* One of various species of flies of the family *Tabanidæ* which attack cattle. [Western U. S.]

prairie-fox (prā'ri-foks), *n.* The kit, or swift fox, *Vulpes velox*, inhabiting the prairies of North America. See cut under *kit*.

prairie-goose (prā'ri-gös), *n.* Same as *Hutchins's goose* (which see, under *goose*). [Texas.]

prairie-grass (prā'ri-gràs), *n.* 1. Any grass growing on prairies.—2. Specifically, in Australia, the grass *Bromus* (*Ceratochloa*) *unioloides*, once called there *Californian prairie-grass*, though not found in California. See *rescue-grass*.

prairie-hawk (prā'ri-hâk), *n.* The American sparrow-hawk, *Falco sparverius*, which abounds on the prairies as elsewhere in North America, and has the habit of hovering on wing like the European kestrel or windhover.

The *prairie-hawk* that, poised on high,
Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not.
Bryant, The Prairies.

prairie-hen (prā'ri-hen), *n.* (*a*) The pinnated grouse, *Cupidonia* or *Tympanuchus cupido*, a gallinaceous bird of North America belonging to the family *Tetraonidæ*; or (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus*. See cuts under *Cupidonia* and *Pediœcetes*. The range of these two different birds, though somewhat overlapping, especially of late years, is complementary. The true prairie-hen or pinnated grouse belongs properly to the fertile prairies of the United States, especially Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, the eastern half of Minnesota, South Dakota (especially eastward), middle and eastern Kansas and Nebraska, Arkansas, and eastern Texas—a variety (*pallidicincta*) occurring in western Texas. It also still lingers in some localities in the Middle States and New England; but with the settlement of the country it has followed the railroads, as these have been pushed westward and northwestward, to the Rocky Mountains and far up the Missouri river. The sharp-tailed grouse, the prairie-hen or -chicken of the Northwest, locally called *whitebelly*, is a bird of more arid regions, resembling the sage-grouse in this respect, and its eastward range has contracted with the extension of the pinnated grouse westward. It is found in suitable country of the central plateau to the Sierra Nevadas of California and the Cascade ranges of Oregon and Washington, and northward in much of British America, where it occurs in its typical form, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*, as distinguished from the United States variety called *columbianus*.

prairie-marmot (prā'ri-mär'mot), *n.* The prairie-dog.

prairie-mole (prā'ri-mōl), *n.* The silvery shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus argentatus*, a variety of the common mole of the United States occurring on the prairies.

prairie-oyster (prā'ri-ois'tėr), *n.* Same as *prairie-cocktail*.

prairie-pigeon (prā'ri-pij'on), *n.* 1. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. Also called *prairie-plover* and *prairie-snipe*.—2. Bartram's sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*. This bird abounds on the fertile alluvial prairies from Indiana and Illinois to the Dakotas, but not on the arid plains further west.

prairie-plover (prā'ri-pluv'ėr), *n.* Same as *prairie-pigeon*, 1.

prairie-plow (prā'ri-plou), *n.* A large plow with wheels in front, a broad sharp share, and a long mold-board, used for paring the sod and for turning a broad, shallow furrow.

prairie-rattler (prā'ri-rat'lėr), *n.* A prairie-rattlesnake.

prairie-rattlesnake (prā'ri-rat'l-snāk), *n.* One of several different rattlesnakes inhabiting the prairies, as the massasanga, *Sistrurus catenatus*, and especially *Crotalus confluentus*, the most common and widely distributed rattler in the West.

prairie-rose (prā'ri-rōz), *n.* A wild rose, *Rosa setigera*, of the interior United States, the only American climbing rose. The flowers are large, in flat corymbs, and of a deep rose-color when first expanded. This is the original of the queen-of-the-prairie, Baltimore-belle, and other double roses. Also called *Michigan rose*. See cut under *rose*.

prairie-schooner (prā'ri-skö'nėr), *n.* The white-tilted wagon used by emigrants in freighting on the prairies and great plains before the construction of transcontinental railroads. [Slang, U. S.]

prairie-snipe (prā'ri-snīp), *n.* Same as *prairie-pigeon*, 1.

prairie-squirrel (prā'ri-skwur'el), *n.* A spermophile or ground-squirrel of North America; a sciuromorphic rodent quadruped of the subfamily *Spermophilinæ* and genus *Spermophilus*, numerous species of which inhabit the prairies of western North America. These animals are commonly known as *gophers*, from their burrowing in the ground, but they have little resemblance to the myomorphic rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* to which the name *gopher* properly applies. They vary much in size, color, and general appearance, some having the stout form, short tail, and low ears of the prairie-dog, as *S. richardsoni*; others have longer tail and ears, a slenderer form, and are very prettily spotted or striped, or both, as *S. tridecemlineatus*; in some the tail is so long and bushy that they resemble true arboreal squirrels, as *S. franklini*. Some are numerous enough in cultivated regions to threaten agriculture seriously. They form a characteristic feature of the mammalian fauna in the whole prairie region. See cut under *Spermophilus*.

prairie-turnip (prā'ri-tėr'nip), *n.* The tuber-bearing plant *Psoralea esculenta*.

prairie-warbler (prā'ri-wâr'blėr), *n.* A small insectivorous migratory bird of the eastern parts of the United States, *Dendræca discolor*,

Prairie-warbler (*Dendræca discolor*).

belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is 4½ inches long, olive-yellow above and bright-yellow below varied with black spots, with a patch of brick-red spots on the middle of the back and white blotches on the lateral tail-feathers. It does not occur in the prairie regions proper of the West.

prairie-wolf (prā'ri-wůlf), *n.* A small wolf, *Canis latrans*, characteristic of the prairie regions of western North America. See cut under *coyote*.

praisable† (prā'za-bl), *a.* [< ME. *praysable*, *preisable*; < *praise* + *-able*.] Praiseworthy.

Which bene so chiualrous in your doing,
And which for to do is *preisable* thyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1911.

praisably† (prā'za-bli), *adv.* In a praisable manner; praiseworthily; admirably.

Then doth our tung naturallie and *praisablie* vtter her meaning, when she bourroweth no conterfeitness of other tunges. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

praise (prāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *praised*, ppr. *praising*. [< ME. *praisen*, *praysen*, *preisen*, *preysen*, < OF. *praisier*, *proisier*, *prisier*, F. *priser* = Pg. *prezar* = It. *pregiare*, *prezzare*, value, prize, < LL. *preliare*, value, prize: see *prize*[2], of which *praise* is a doublet.] 1. To express approbation or admiration of; laud; applaud; eulogize; commend.

When the Citezins herde Gawein thus speke, thei hym comended and *preysed* moche, and seide he myght not faile to be a worthy man; and thei hym loved hertely a-bove alle thynge, and *preised* the grete gentilenesse that thei hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 202.

Fondly we think we honour merit then
When we but *praise* ourselves in other men.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 455.

2. To extol in gratitude and devotion for blessings received; especially, to offer grateful homage to; worship; glorify.

And to worschipe and *preyse* suche an holy Lond, that broughte forthe suche Fruyt, thorghe the whiche every Man is saved, but it be his owne defaute.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 3.

Oh that men would *praise* the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!
Ps. cvii. 8.

Praise God for the merry year.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 19.

3†. To appraise; set a price upon; value.

Many folk worschipen tho Bestes, whan thei meeten hem first at Morwe, for here gret vertue and for the gode smelle that thei han; and tho Skynnes thei *preysen* more than thoughe thei were Plate of fyn Gold.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 217.

That no seriaunt take . . . for ther fees, when the goodes be *preised*, but iiij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 391.

And let them that shall *praise* the moveable goods to be delivered unto the creditor take good heed that they do set a reasonable price upon them.
Statute of Merchants, 11 Edw. I., st. 1. (1283), tr. in [Statutes of the Realm, I. 53 (1810).

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Praise*, *Applaud*, *Extol*, laud, enlogize, celebrate, exalt, bless. *Praise* is the general word; it is positive, but of varying degrees of strength. We *praise*, *applaud*, and *extol* by words written or spoken; we may *applaud* also by clapping the hands or by other physical demonstrations of approbation. To *extol* is to praise very highly, generally at some length. See *eulogy*.

He *praised* her taste, and she commended his understanding: an age could not have made them better acquainted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

Rome approves my act;
Applauds the blow which costs me life, but keeps
My honour spotless. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 287.

The young minister had in private *extolled* Hastings as a great, a wonderful man, who had the highest claims on the government. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

praise (prāz), *n.* [< ME. *prayse*, *preis*, *preys*, praise; from the verb.] **1.** The expression of approbation or esteem because of some virtue, meritorious performance, or pleasing quality; bestowal of commendation or admiration for something excellent or beautiful; laudation; applause.

O, flatter me; for love delights in *praises*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 148.

Their *praise*
Was to the poet money, wine, and bays.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

If their words have any meaning at all, by *praise* they must mean the exercise or testimony of some sorts of esteem, respect, and honourable regard.
Edwards, On the Will, iii. 1.

Compliment is a name for the more familiar forms of *praise*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 109.

2†. The expression of any opinion, whether in commendation or otherwise; hence, fame; reputation.

Laus, Anglice, good *preys*; vel vituperum, Anglice, bad *preys*. *MS. Bib. Reg.* (*Halliwell.*)

Your *praise* is come too swiftly home before you.
Know you not, master, to some kind of men
Their graces serve them but as enemies?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 9.

3. The expression of love and gratitude for benefits received; devotion with thanksgiving; especially, a tribute of grateful homage to God.

My lips shall utter *praise*, when thou hast tanght me thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 171.

In devotion spend my latter days,
To sin's rebuke and my Creator's *praise*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 44.

Prayer causeth the first Shower of Rain, but *Praise* brings down the second. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 67.

4. A ground or reason for praise.

You have the honey still, but these the gall;
So to be valiant is no *praise* at all.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 145.

A restless crowd, . . .
Whose highest *praise* is that they live in vain.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 23.

5. A subject for praise; a person or thing worthy to be praised.

He is thy *praise*, and he is thy God. Deut. x. 21.

Praise at parting, praise in departing, proverbial phrases current among the old writers to express good wishes at parting.

Now *praise* at thy *parting*.
Tom Tyler, etc. (1598). (*Nares.*)

Pros. [Aside.] *Praise in departing.*
Fran. They vanish'd strangely.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 39.

Prick and praise†. See *prick*.=**Syn. 1.** Encomium, honor, panegyric, plaudit, acclaim. See *praise*, *v.*, and *eulogy*.

praiseful (prāz′fûl), *a.* [< *praise* + *-ful*.] Abounding in praise; worthy of praise; laudable.

Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven paper is:
The ink immortal fame doth lend.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

praiseless (prāz′les), *a.* [< *praise* + *-less*.] Without praise; undeserving of praise; without merit.

If . . . speech, next to reason, bee the greatest gyft bestowed vpon mortalitie, that cannot be *praiseless* which dooth most pollish that blessing of speech.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (Arber rep., II. 50).

praise-meeting (prāz′mē′ting), *n.* In the United States, a religious service of congregational worship in which singing is a conspicuous feature.

praisement† (prāz′ment), *n.* [< ME. *prayesment*; < *praise* + *-ment*. Cf. *appraisement*.] Appraisement; valuation.

Also I will that my chalice, wt my ij. crewetts and pax of siluer, before the *prayement* or division made of my foresaid moveables, . . . remayn styll to her.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Pref., vii.

praiser (prā′zėr), *n.* [< ME. *preiser*; < *praise* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who praises, commends, or extols; a eulogist.

Thon shalt rather dreds and flee fro the awete wordes of flateringe *preiseres* than fro the egre wordes of thy freend that seith thee sothes. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

We men and *praisers* of men shonld remember that, if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures of whom we are. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. An appraiser.

He . . . talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high prises upon every thing that was to be sold.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 649. (*Davies.*)

praiseworth†, *a.* Praiseworthy.

Whose *praise-worth* vertnres, if in verse I now should take in hand
For to comprize. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 290. (*Davies.*)

praiseworthily (prāz′wėr′ᵺi-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving of praise.

Her name was Envie, knowen well thereby,
Whose nature is to grieve and grndge at all
That ever she sees doen *prays-worthily*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 31.

praiseworthiness (prāz′wėr′ᵺi-nes), *n.* The character of being praiseworthy.

praiseworthy (prāz′wėr′ᵺi), *a.* [< *praise* + *worthy*.] Deserving of praise; laudable; commendable.

Thon hast taught us to admire onely that which is good, and to count that onely *praiseworthy* which is grounded npon thy divine Precepts.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In surrendering her western territory, North Carolina showed *praiseworthy* generosity.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

praithee†. An obsolete variant of *prithee*.

Prakrit (prä′krit), *n.* [Skt. *prākrita*, that which is natural, not accomplished, vulgar, < *prakriti*, nature.] The collective name of those dialects which succeed the Sanskrit in the historical development of the language of India. They assumed a literary position first in the Sanskrit dramas, where female characters and the lower male characters are introduced as speaking Prakrit instead of the Sanskrit used by kings, noblemen, and priests.

The inscriptions of Asoka are written in three local Pali or *Prakrit* dialects, evidently derived by long continued detrition from the Sanskrit of the Vedas.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 296.

Prakritic (prä-krit′ik), *a.* [< *Prakrit* + *-ic*.] Belonging or pertaining to Prakrit, or to one of the dialects constituting Prakrit.

The next stage of Indian language, to which the inscriptions just referred to belong, is called the *Prakritic*.
W. D. Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 187.

praline (prä′lēn), *n.* [F.] A confection made by stirring almonds (or other kernels of nuts) in boiling sugar and water till they are brown and will crackle between the teeth; also, in Louisiana, a flat cake made by stirring the kernels of nuts (generally pecan-nuts) in sugar. Also, corruptly, *prawling*.

pram[1] (präm), *n.* [Also *praam*, *prame*, *prahme*; < F. *prame* = MD. *prame*, D. *praam* = MLG. *prām*, LG. *praam* = G. *prahm*, *prahme* = Icel. *prāmr* = Sw. *prām* = Dan. *pram*; of Slavic origin: OBulg. *pramŭ*.] **1.** A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in the Netherlands and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels.

Around us lay the foreign steamers, mostly English, each with its crowd of boats and *prams*. These *prams* are huge barges roofed over, and resemble for all the world gamepies or old-fashioned monitors.
Rae, Land of the North Wind (1875), p. 158. (*Davies.*)

He steers the leading *prame* into the bay.
R. D. Blackmore, Springhaven, xxxviii.

2. *Milit.*, a similar barge or lighter mounted with guns, and used as a floating battery.

One of the *praams* mounted ten guns and the other eight. *Marryat*, Peter Simple, III. xvi.

pram[2] (pram), *n.* [Contr. of **peram*, abbr. of *perambulator*.] A perambulator. [Vulgar.]

I am told that it is now common amongst the lower classes to call perambulators *p'rams*.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 426.

prance (prāns), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pranced*, ppr. *prancing*. [< ME. *prancen*, *prauncen*, prance, lit. show off; an assibilated form of *prank*. Cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *prangezen*, *prangsen*, assume airs, Swiss *spranzen*, strut.] **1.** To make a show in walking; move proudly, lifting the feet with a rearing or capering motion: used of horses in high mettle.

Upon the first setting out, my Steed falls a *prancing*; you would have said he was a Horse of Mettle; he was plump, and in good Case.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 413.

As the proud horse, with costly trappings gay,
Exulting *prances* to the bloody fray.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii.

2. To ride with a rearing or capering motion; ride gaily, proudly, or insolently.

I see
The insulting tyrant *prancing* o'er the field.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

Anon to meet us lightly *pranced*
Three captains out. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3. To walk, strut, or caper in an elated, proud, or conceited manner.

Trimm'd like a yonnker *prancing* to his love.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 24.

'Tis so, those two that there deride him,
And with such graces *prance* beside him
In pomp, infallibly declare
Themselves the sheriffs; he the Mayor.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, ii.

Rawdon . . . *pranced* off to engage the lodgings with all the impetuosity of love. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvi.

prancer (prän′sėr), *n.* [< *prance* + *-er*[1].] A prancing horse.

Then came the captaine or governor of the castle of St. Angelo upon a brave *prancer*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

And fleeter now she skimm'd the plains
Than she whose elfin *prancer* springs
By night to eery warblings.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

prancing (prän′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prance*, *v.*] The rearing or capering action of a horse.

Thrace feels thro' all her realms their furious course,
Shook by the *prancings* of the thund'ring horse.
Pitt, Æneid, xii.

prancing (prän′sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *prance*, *v.*] Rearing; bounding; capering; riding with gallant show.

Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, lac'd charioteer.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 528.

prancingly (prän′sing-li), *adv.* In a prancing manner.

prancome†, *n.* [For **prankum* (cf. *prinkum-prankum*), a Latinized form of *prank*.] Something odd or strange.

Gog's hart, I durst have laid my cap to a crown,
Ch' would learn of some *prancome* as soon as ich cham to town. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle.

prandial (pran′di-al), *a.* [< L. *prandium*, a breakfast or an early dinner or luncheon, usually taken at noon.] Relating or pertaining to a dinner or other meal: as, *prandial* preparations.

pranet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prawn*. *Palsgrave.*

Prangos (prang′gos), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1824), from an E. Ind. name.] **1.** A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ* and subtribe *Cachrydeæ*. It is characterized by a very broadly excavated seed, the primary ridges of the fruit some or all of them expanded into wings, and a tall smooth stem, sometimes woolly at the base. There are about 40 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of Asia. They are perennial herbs, with pinnate or pinnately decompound leaves, compound many-rayed umbels of yellow flowers, numerous bracts and bractlets, and smooth oblong fruit containing many oil-tubes. *P. pabularia*, the prangos of Cashmere, is called *hay-plant*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Praniza (prā-ni′zä), *n.* [NL. (Leach), irreg. < Gr. *πρηνίζειν*, throw headlong, < *πρανής*, Dor. for *πρηνής*, with the face downward.] A supposed genus of isopods, founded on the female form of the genus *Anceus*.

prank (prangk), *v.* [< ME. *pranken*, prank, arrange one's dress, = MD. *proncken*, *pronken*, D. *pronken*, make a show, arrange one's dress (*pronckeprinken*, glitter in a fine dress); in relation with *prink*, and with MLG. *prunken* = MHG. *brunken*, G. *prunken* = Sw. *prunka* = Dan. *prunke*, make a show, prank, and with MLG. *prangen* = MHG. *prangen*, *brangen*, G. *prangen* = Icel. *prunga* = Sw. *prånga*, *pranga* = Dan.

prange, make a show, G. dial. *prangezen, prangsen*, assume airs, and further connected with *brank*, etc., and W. *prangcio*, prank, and with D. and MLG. *pracht*, OHG. MHG. *praht, braht*, ti. *pracht*, Icel. *prakt*, Sw. *prakt*, Dan. *pragt*, pomp, splendor. Cf. *prance*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To decorate; adorn; deck; especially, to deck out in a showy manner.

To *prancke* your selues in a lookinge Glasse.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 433.

Circled with children, *pranking* up a girl,
And putting jewels in her little ears.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

False rules *prank'd* in reason's garb.
Milton, Comus, l. 759.

Some *prank* up their bodies, and have their minds full of execrable vices. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 35.

When violets *pranked* the turf with blue.
Holmes, Poems, Old-Year Song.

2†. To adjust; set in order.

Some frounce their curled heare in courtly guise;
Some *prancke* their ruffes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 14.

II. *intrans.* 1. To present a showy or gaudy appearance; make a brilliant show.

It was on a Wednesday that the *pranking* army of high-mettled warriors issued forth from the ancient gates of Antiquera. *Irving*, Granada, p. 87.

White houses *prank* where once were huts.
M. Arnold, Obermann Once More.

2†. To be crafty or subtle. *Palsgrave.*

prank (prangk), *n.* and *a.* [< *prank*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A playful or mischievous act; a trick played sometimes in malice, but more commonly in sport; an escapade; a gambol.

His *pranks* have been too broad to bear with.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 2.

Both old and young commended the maid
That such a witty *prank* had play'd.
Friar in the Well (Child's Ballads, VIII. 125).

His dog, . . . with many a frisk
Wide-scamp'ring, snatches up the drifted snow. . . .
Heedless of all his *pranks*, the sturdy churl
Moves right toward the mark. *Cowper*, Task, v. 52.

=Syn. *Whim*, etc. (see *freak*[2]), antic, vagary.

II.† *a.* Frolicsome; mischievous.

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hang'd. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iv. 7.

pranker (prang'kėr), *n.* [< *prank* + *-er*[1].] One who pranks, or dresses ostentatiously; a person fond of show or ostentation.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker* or dancer, then take heed of her.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 539.

prankingly (prang'king-li), *adv.* In a pranking manner; showily; ostentatiously.

prankish (prang'kish), *a.* [< *prank* + *-ish*[1].] Mischievous; frolicsome; full of pranks.

prankle[1] (prang'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prankled*, ppr. *prankling*. [Freq. of *prank*, *v.*] To prance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prankle[2] (prang'kl), *n.* [Prob. a reduction of *periwinkle*[2], accom. to *prawn* (formerly *prane*).] A prawn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pranksome (prangk'sum), *a.* [< *prank* + *-some*.] Prankish; mischievous; frolicsome.

Ah, but he drove a *pranksome* quill!
With quips he wove a spell.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 972.

prase (prāz), *n.* [< F. *prase*, leek-green, < Gr. *πράσον*, a leek: see *prason*.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of a leek-green color. See *quartz*.

prasine (pras'in), *a.* [< OF. *prasin*, fem. *prasine*, < L. *prasinus*, < Gr. *πράσινος*, leek-green, < *πράσον*, leek: see *prason*.] 1. Of a light-green color, inclining to yellow.—2. In *her.*, same as *vert*. Also *prasin*.

prasinous (pras'i-nus), *a.* [< *prasine* + *-ous*.] Same as *prasine*.

prasoid (prā'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *πρασοειδής*, like a leek, < *πράσον*, leek, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling prase.

prason† (prā'son), *n.* [< Gr. *πράσον*, leek, = L. *porrum*, leek: see *porret*.] A leek; also, a seaweed of leek-green color.

prat[1]† (prat), *n.* [< ME. *prat*, < AS. *prætt*, *prætt*, a trick, craft: see *pretty*.] A trick.

prat[2] (prat), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The buttock. [Slang.]

Fiddle, Patrico, and let me sing.
First set me down here on both my *prats*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

pratal (prā'tal), *a.* [< L. *pratum*, a meadow.] In *bot.*, growing in meadows. Compare *pascual*.

prate (prāt), r.; pret. and pp. *prated*, ppr. *prating*. [< ME. *praten*, < MD. D. *praten* = MLG. LG. *praten* = Icel. Sw. *prata* = Dan. *prate*, talk, prate. Hence freq. *prattle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To talk idly or boastfully; be loquacious; chatter; babble.

To speake or *prate*, or vse much talke, ingenders many lyes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Quoth bold Robin Hood, "Thou dost *prate* like an ass."
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 218).

Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very stones *prate* of my whereabouts.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 58.

II. *trans.* To utter foolishly; chatter.

He that *prates* his secrets,
His heart stands a' th' side.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

He *prates* Latin
An it were a parrot, or a play-boy.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

prate (prāt), *n.* [= D. *praat* = Sw. Dan. *prat*, talk; from the verb.] Idle or childish talk; prattle; unmeaning loquacity; twaddle.

If I talk to him, with his innocent *prate*
He will awake my mercy which lies dead.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 25.

Will the child kill me with her foolish *prate*?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

=Syn. See *prattle*.

prate-apace† (prāt'a-pās'), *n.* A prater; a talkative person; a chatterbox. [Rare.]

Prince of passions, *prate-apaces*, and pick'd lovers.
Heywood, Love's Mistress, ii. 1.

prateful† (prāt'fûl), *a.* Inclined to prate; loquacious; idly talkative.

The French character seems to me much altered; . . . the people are more circumspect, less *prateful*.
Taylor of Norwich, 1802 (Memoir, I. 208). (*Davies.*)

prater (prā'tėr), *n.* [< *prate* + *-er*[1].] One who prates; an idle talker; a loquacious person; one who speaks much to little purpose; a babbler.

What! a speaker is but a *prater*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 166.

A Yorkshire girl herself, she hated to hear Yorkshire abused by such a pittiful *prater*.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

pratic†, *n.* See *pratique*.

praticien (F. pron. pra-tē-si-aṅ'), *n.* [F.: see *practician*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by the court to examine into a question of account and to report; an expert referee.

Praticola (prā-tik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pratum*, a meadow, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Pratincola*. *Kaup*, 1819.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of land-snails or *Helicidæ*. *Strebel*, 1879.

pratily†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *prettily*.

Pratincola (prā-ting'kō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *pratincole*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of chats or saxicoline birds; the whinchats, such as *P. rubicola* and *P. rubetra* of Europe. Also called *Praticola*, *Fruticicola*, and *Rubetra*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *pratincole*.

pratincole (prat'ing-kōl), *n.* [< NL. *pratincola*, < L. *pratum*, a meadow, + *incola*, an inhabitant: see *incolant*.] A glareole, as *Glareola pratincola*; any bird of the family *Glareolidæ*. See cut under *Glareola*.

prating (prā'ting), *p. a.* Chattering; talking idly; loquacious.

prating (prā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prate*, *v.*] Idle or boastful talk. =Syn. *Chatter*, etc. See *prattle*.

pratingly (prā'ting-li), *adv.* In a prating manner; with much idle talk; with loquacity.

pratique, pratic (prat'ēk, -ik), *n.* [Formerly also *prattic, prattick*, etc.; in later use conformed to the F., *pratique, prattique*, < F. *pratique*, practice: see *practic*.] 1. In *com.*, intercourse; the communication between a ship and the port in which she arrives; hence, a license or permission to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, especially after quarantine, or certificate of non-infectiveness.

We remain yet aboard, and must be content to be so, to make up the month before we have *pratic*—that is, before any be permitted to go ashore and negotiate, in regard we touched at some infected Places.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 26.

At first, indeed, *Prattick* was allow'd, though only to two or three of our Seamen out of every Ship, who had the Favour to go ashoar. *Milton*, Letters of State, May, 1658.

Almost as soon as we had anchored, the quarantine officer came on board and gave us *pratique*.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 93.

2†. Experience; practice.

One (either of Venice or Padoa) hath written unto a certain Florentine, of great *prattick* with strangers, to enquire after me amongst the Dutch nation.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 663.

How could any one of English education and *prattique* swallow such a low rabble suggestion? Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposable upon to credit it upon any one's bare relation.
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

prattict, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pratique*.

prattle (prat'l), *r.*; pret. and pp. *prattled*, ppr. *prattling*. [Freq. and dim. of *prate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To talk artlessly and childishly; talk freely and idly, like a child; chatter; be loquacious; prate.

The office of the woman is to spin and *prattle*, and the office of the man is to holde his peace and fight.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 161.

Now we *prattle*
Of handsome gentlemen, in my opinion
Malfato is a very pretty fellow.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To force or effect by talking; bring or lead by prattling.

Tongue, I must put you into a butter-woman's mouth, and buy myself another of Bajazet's mule, if you *prattle* me into these perils. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 46.

2. To utter in a babbling or childish manner.

Frequent in park with lady at his side,
Ambling and *prattling* scandal as he goes.
Cowper, Task, ii. 382.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* [< *prattle*, r.] Artless or childish talk; hence, puerile loquacity; twaddle.

Mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1. 26.

=Syn. *Prattle, Prating, Chat, Chatter, Babble, Tattle, Gossip, Gabble, Palaver, Twaddle, Gibberish, Jargon, Balderdash, Rigmarole*. *Prattle* is generally harmless, if not pleasant, as the *prattle* of a child, or of a simple-minded person; *prating* now generally suggests the idea of boasting or talking above one's knowledge; *chat* is easy conversation upon light and agreeable subjects, as social *chat* beside an open fire; *chatter* is incessant or abundant talk, seeming rather foolish and sounding pretty much alike; *babble* or *babbling* is talk that is foolish to inaneness, as that of the drunkard (Prov. xxiii. 29); *tattle* is talk upon subjects that are petty, and especially such as breed scandal; *gossip* is the small talk of the neighborhood, especially upon personal matters, perhaps dealing with scandal; *gabble* is a contemptuous word, putting the talk upon the level of the sounds made by geese; *palaver* implies that the talk is either longer than is necessary, or wordy, or meant to deceive by flattery and plausibility; *twaddle* is mere silliness in talk; *gibberish* is mere sounds strung together without sense; *jargon* is talk that is unintelligible by the mingling of sounds or by the lack of meaning; *balderdash* is noisy nonsense; *rigmarole* is talk that has the form of sense, but is really incoherent, confused, or nonsensical.

prattle-basket† (prat'l-bas'ket), *n.* A prattle-box.

But if she be illfauor'd, blind and old,
A *prattle-basket*, or an idle slut.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 74. (*Davies.*)

prattlebox (prat'l-boks), *n.* A chatterbox; a prattler.

The old *prattlebox* . . . made a short pause to recover breath. *Peter Wilkins*, I. ii.

prattlement (prat'l-ment), *n.* [< *prattle* + *-ment*.] Prattle.

The childish *prattlement* of pastoral composition.
Cowper, Letter to Unwin, Oct. 31, 1779.

prattler (prat'lėr), *n.* [< *prattle* + *-er*[1].] One who prattles; a puerile or trifling talker.

Poor *prattler*, how thou talk'st!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 64.

praty[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *pretty*.

praty[2] (prā'ti), *n.* A dialectal (Irish) corruption of *potato*.

prau, *n.* Same as *proa*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 126.

prauncet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *prance*.

pravilege†, *n.* [< L. *pravus*, bad, + *lex* (*leg-*), law; formed in contrast with *privilege*.] A bad law. [Rare.]

And whatsoeuer colour of right, in Exemptions, Customes, Priuiledges, and *prauileges* . . .
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 133.

pravity (prav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *pravities* (-tiz). [= OF. *pravité* = Sp. *pravedad* = Pg. *pravidade* = It. *pravità*, < L. *pravitas*, crookedness, badness, deformity, < *pravus*, crooked, bad. Cf. *deprare*, *depravity*.] Evil or corrupt state; moral perverseness; depravity; wickedness; depraved action.

As these *pravities* have corrupted him [the devil], we must hate him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

Give me leave first to make an inquisition after this antichristian *pravity*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

prawling (prâ'ling), *n.* An accommodated form of *praline*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 159.

prawn (prân), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *praun, prane*; < ME. *prane*, a prawn; perhaps transposed from an unrecorded OF. **parne*, **perne*, a prawn (?), = Sp. *perna*, a flat shell-fish, = Olt. *perna*, "a nakre or narre-fish" (Florio), ef. dim. *parnocchie*, pl., "shrimps or prawne fishes" (Florio), < L. *perna*, a sea-mussel, so called from its shape, < *perna* (> OF. *perne*), ham.] A long-tailed ten-footed crustacean, *Palæmon serratus*, abundant on the shores of Great Britain, resembling the shrimp, but having a long serrate rostrum; hence, any species of the family *Palæmonidæ*. The common prawn is 3 or 4 inches long, and

is marketed in vast numbers. Among the species known as prawns in the United States, and available for food, are

Prawn (*Palæmon serratus*).

Palæmonetes vulgaris, *Palinurus interruptus* (the Californian sea-crawfish), and the shrimp (*Peneus brasiliensis*) of the southern United States. Æsop's prawn is a member of the genus *Hippolyte*.

Praxean (prak'sē-an), *n.* [< *Praxeas* (see def.) + *-an*.] A follower of Praxeas, a Patripassian leader belonging to the close of the second and the beginning of the third century. See *Monarchian* and *Patripassian*.

Praxeanist (prak'sē-an-ist), *n.* [< *Praxean* + *-ist*.] Same as *Praxean*.

praxinoscope (prak'si-nō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πρᾶξις, a doing, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument allied to the phenakistoscope and zoetrope, and giving like effects. Pictures representing a cycle of positions of a moving object, as a running horse or a dancer, are arranged in due order on the inside surfaces of a polygonal box in the center of which is also placed a polygonal prism having one side facing each picture in the cycle. On each face of the prism is affixed a flat mirror. The box with its contained pictures and mirrors is rotated horizontally. The eye, fixed upon the central arrangement of mirrors, then sees the object apparently performing its natural movements.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* [< NL. *praxis*, < Gr. πρᾶξις, a doing, action, practice, condition, < πράσσειν, make, do: see *practic*.] 1. Use; practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as the acquisition of a specific art.

An impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

There are few sciences more intrinsically valuable than mathematics. . . . They are the noblest *praxis* of logick, or universal reasoning. *J. Harris*, Hermes, Pref.

2. An example or a collection of examples for practice; a representative specimen; a model.

A *praxis* or example of grammatical resolution. *Bp. Lowth*, Introd. to Eng. Gram. (ed. 1763), p. 185.

The pleadings of the Ancients were *praxises* of the art of oratorical persuasion. *Gillies*, tr. of Aristotle, II. 348.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects of the family *Noctuidæ*, erected for two handsome Australian species. *Guenée*, 1852. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Adams*, 1858.

Praxitelean (praks-it-e-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *Praxiteles*, < Gr. Πραξιτέλης, Praxiteles (see def.), + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Praxiteles, of the fourth century B. C., one of the greatest of ancient Greek sculptors; executed by or characteristic of Praxiteles or his school. The art of Praxitelea was more luxurious than that of his predecessors; his types were sympathetic, abounding in pathos, and his expression of sentiment and character very subtly rendered. An original work by him has been recovered in the Hermes and infant Dionysus at Olympia (see cut under *Greek*). See also cut under *Aphrodite*.

pray[1] (prā), *v.* [< ME. *prayen*, *preyen*, *preien*, < OF. *preier*, *praier*, *proier*, *preer*, *prier*, F. *prier* = Pr. *preyar*, *pregar* = It. *pregare*, pray, < L. *precari*, ML. also *precare*, ask, beg, entreat, beseech, pray, supplicate; cf. *prex* (*prec-*), usually in pl. *preces*, a prayer, *procare*, ask, demand, *procus*, a wooer; cf. Skt. √ *praehh*, ask: see *frain*[1], and cf. *postulate*. Hence ult. (from L. *precari*) E. *prayer*[1], *precarious*, *precative*, *deprecate*, *imprecate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ask earnestly; beg; entreat; supplicate, as for a personal grace or favor.

The guilty rebel for remission *prays*. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 714.

Had you cried, or knelt, or *pray'd* to me,
I should not less have kill'd him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In religious usage, to make devout petition to God, or (in some forms of religion) to any object of worship, as a saint or an angel; more generally, to enter into spiritual communion with God, usually through the medium of speech. See *prayer*[1].

It was moche more comforte and gladnesse to vs to have suche wether as we hadde longe desyred and *prayde* for. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

When thou *prayest*, enter into thy closet, and, when thou hast shut thy door, *pray* to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. Mat. vi. 6.

We do *pray* for mercy;
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 200.

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

I pray, usually, by ellipsis, **pray**, a common formula introducing a question, invitation, suggestion, or request. Compare *prithee*.

My father
Is hard at study; *pray* now, rest yourself.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 20.

Pray, leave these frumps, sir, and receive this letter.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To ask earnestly; beg; entreat; supplicate; urge.

Patience apposed hym fyrste and *preyed* hym he sholde hem telle
To Conscience, what crafte he couthe an to what countree he wolde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 222.

Call to remembrance (I *prai* thee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and ouertimelie death of fathers and thy brethren. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., an. 540.

We *pray* you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

You are passing welcome,
And so I *pray* you all to think yourselves.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 114.

She *pray'd* me not to judge their cause from her
That wrong'd it. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. In religious usage, to address a desire or petition to (specifically to God) devoutly and with reverence.

And I will *pray* the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. John xiv. 16.

Cham. There is hope
All will be well.
Anne. Now, I *pray* God, amen!
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 56.

She was ever *praying* the sweet heavens
To save her dear lord whole from any wound.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To offer up, as a prayer; utter in devotion.

I have had no time to *pray* my hours, much lesse to aunswere your leters missiue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 126.

I'll *pray* a thousand prayers for thy death,
No word to save thee. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 146.

4. To make entreaty or petition for; crave; implore: as, the plaintiff *prays* judgment of the court.

I know not how to *pray* your patience.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 280.

He that will have the benefit of this act must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

An address was presented to the king, *praying* that Impey might be summoned home to answer for his misdeeds.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5. To effect, move, or bring by prayer or entreaty: followed by an adverb or a preposition particularizing the meaning.

I *pray* you *home* to dinner with me.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 292.

Occidnus is a pastor of renown;
When he has *pray'd* and preach'd the Sabbath *down*,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 125.

Praying souls *out* of purgatory, by masses said on their behalf, became an ordinary office.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

To pray in aid, in *law*, to call in, as aid, one who has an interest in the cause (see *aid-prayer*); hence, to become an advocate for.

You shall find
A conqueror that will *pray in aid* for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 27.

Without *praying in aid* of alchymists, there is a manifest image of this in the ordinary course of nature.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 1.** To crave, implore, beseech, petition, importune. See *prayer*[1].

pray[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *prey*[2].

pray[3] (prā), *v. i.* A dialectal form of *pry*.

praya[1] (prī'ä), *n.* [< Pg. *praia*, shore, beach, bank.] In some cities of India, an embanked road; a public walk or drive on a river-bank or water-front; a bund.

A more practical scheme is the proposed building of the whole river front of the city, the reclamation of a considerable amount of frontage, and the construction of a broad *praya* suitable for wheeled conveyances, and lighted by electricity. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 65.

Praya[2] (prā'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Prayidæ*.

prayant† (prā'ant), *a.* [< OF. *preiant*, ppr. of *preier*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Being in the mood or attitude of prayer.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick. *Prayant* as well as predicant.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 93.

prayell†, *n.* [< OF. *prayel*, *prael*, *pratel*, < ML. *pratellum*, < L. *pratulum*, dim. of *pratum*, a meadow. Cf. *prayere*, *prairie*.] A little meadow. *Halliwell*.

prayer[1] (prār), *n.* [< ME. *prayer*, *prayere*, *praer*, *preyer*, *preyre*, *preyere*, *preiere*, < OF. *preiere*, *preere*, *proiere*, *priere*, F. *prière* = It. *pregaria*, < ML. *precaria*, a supplication, prayer, prop. fem. of L. *precarius*, obtained by entreaty or favor, hence depending on favor, doubtful, transient, < *precari*, entreat, supplicate: see *pray*[1], and cf. *precarious*.] 1. The act of beseeching, entreating, or supplicating; supplication; entreaty; petition; suit.

That ys to seye sothliche ze sholde rather deye
Than eny dedliche synne do for drede other for *preyere*.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 210.

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by *prayer*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Thy threats have no more strength than her weak *prayers*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 250.

2. In religious usage, a devout petition to an object of worship, as God, or a saint or an angel; an orison: confined in Protestant usage to such petitions addressed to God; more generally, any spiritual communion with God, including confession, petition, adoration, praise, and thanksgiving. See *dulia*.

When thou comes to the chirche dore,
Take the haly water stondand on flore;
Itede or synge or hyd *prayeris*
To crist, for alle thy crysten ferys.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What is *prayer* but an ascent of the mind towards God?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xx.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed.
J. Montgomery, Hymn.

Thrice blest whose lives are faithful *prayers*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

3. The practice of praying, or of communing with God.

He is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 156.

It hath been well said of *prayer*, that *prayer* will either make a man leave off sinning, or sin will make him leave off *prayer*. *Paley*, Sermons, i.

So keep I fair thro' faith and *prayer*
A virgin heart in work and will.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. The form of words used in praying; a formula of worship: as, the Lord's *Prayer*.

He . . . made those two excellent *prayers*, which were published after his death. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond, p. 212.

Not a bell was rung, not a *prayer* was read.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

5. A form of religious service; a religious observance, either public or private, consisting mainly of prayer to God; a liturgy: often in the plural: as, the service of morning *prayer*; family *prayers*.

She went from opera, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and *prayers* three hours a-day.
Pope, To Miss Blount, ii.

Prayers and calling-over seemed twice as short as usual.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

6. That part of a memorial or petition to a public body, or of a bill of complaint in equity, which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted, as distinct from the recital of facts or reasons for the grant.—**Apostleship of prayer.** See *apostleship*.—**Book of Common Prayer**, the book containing the appointed forms for public worship and for the words and acts used in the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, or a similar book authorized by one of the other branches of the Anglican Church: briefly and popularly known as the *Prayer-book*. After the publication in English of the Litany in 1544, and of the parts of the communion office relating to the communion of the people in 1548, the First Book of Common Prayer was issued in 1549, the second year of Edward VI. Almost the whole book is taken from the medieval liturgical books, especially the missal, portiforium (breviary), and manual according to the Use of Sarum (see *use*), but with omissions, condensations, and the addition of a number of addresses to the people. English was substituted for Latin, all the offices were united in one book, and a uniform use was established for the whole Church of England. Successive revisions were made in 1552, 1559, and 1662. The greatest changes were those introduced in the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI. (1552), especially in the communion office (see *communion*) and at confirmation and burial. This book never came into actual use, but was in the main followed in the revision under Elizabeth in 1559 and in the present English book as issued in 1662, after the restoration of Charles II., but with material modifications, especially in 1662, returning toward the standard of 1549. The Prayer-book authorized in 1637 for use in Scotland, and differing from the English book mainly in the communion office, met with serious opposition at the time, but came into use afterward in the Scotch Episcopal Church. The American Prayer-book, authorized in 1789, differs from the English mainly in the omission of the Athanasian Creed and of the form of private absolution in the visitation of the sick, the restoration of the great oblation and invocation to their primitive places in the prayer of consecration (see *consecration*), and the later addition of the offices of consecration of churches and institution of ministers. In 1886 a new revision took place, resulting chiefly in a return to the English book in several points, and this revision is still (1890) in progress. The Psalter, Ordinal, and Thirty-nine Articles are always bound with the Book of Common Prayer, and usually considered parts of it,

though technically speaking they are distinct from it. —**Commendatory, common, Lord's, passive,** etc., **prayer.** See the qualifying words.—**Hours of prayer.** Same as *canonical hours* (which see, under *canonical*).—**House of prayer.** See *house of God*, under *house*[1].—**Prayer of humble access.** See *access*.—**The long prayer,** in non-liturgical churches, the chief prayer of the service. It is usually offered just before the sermon, or before the hymn preparatory to the sermon. Also called *pastoral prayer*.—**To lead in prayer.** See *lead*[1]. =**Syn.** *Prayer, Petition, Request, Entreaty, Supplication, Suit, Appeal,* invocation, orison. *Prayer* is always addressed to God, but *a prayer* may be addressed to a sovereign, legislative body, court, or the like, always to a person or body recognized as having authority in some way, and asking for something especially important. A *petition* may be a single point in a *prayer:* thus, the Lord's *Prayer* contains one address, three loyal desires, four *petitions*, and a closing ascription. A *petition* may also be a formal and public *request* or *prayer*, but still generally covering only a single thing desired. *Request* is the most general and least forcible of these words, indicating nothing as to the degree of formality of the act or as to the rank of the persons concerned. An *entreaty* is an urgent, perhaps tender, request, generally from and to a person. A *supplication* is still more urgent, the request being made with passion, and humbly, as to a superior. The word *entreaty* is not often followed by the mention of that which is desired, but may be: as, *entreaty* for aid. A *suit* is a petition or an entreaty prolonged for any reason: hence we speak of a lover's *suit* or a *suit* at law. An *appeal* is an urgent request, of the nature of a call or demand. See *ask*[1].

Whence can comfort spring,
When *prayer* is of no avail?
Wordsworth, Force of Prayer.

This one *prayer* yet remains, might I be heard,
No long *petition*, speedy death,
The close of all my miseries, and the balm.
Milton, S. A., l. 650.

I will marry her, sir, at your *request*.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 253.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,
But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .
Besought him. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

I have attempted one by one the lords, . . .
With *supplication* prone and father's tears,
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.
Milton, S. A., l. 1459.

They make great *suite* to serue her.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 77.

Meanwhile must be an earnest motion
Made to the queen, to call back her *appeal*
She intends unto his holiness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 234.

prayer[2] (prā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *prayere*, < OF. *preieur*, F. *prieur*, < L. *precator*, one who prays, < *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1], *v.*] One who prays; a suppliant; a petitioner.

prayer-bead (prār'bēd), *n.* A seed of the plant Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*.

prayer-book (prār'bůk), *n.* 1. A book of forms for public or private devotion, consisting chiefly or solely of forms for prayers. See *Book of Common Prayer*, under *prayer*[1].—2. *Naut.*, a small stone used in scrubbing the deck and other woodwork of a vessel: so called from its shape and size. Compare *holystone*.

Smaller hand-stones, which the sailors call *prayer-books*, are used to scrub in among the crevices and narrow places, where the large holystone will not go.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 208.

prayer-carpet (prār'kär"pet), *n.* A prayer-rug.

The rich use a *prayer-carpet* (called segga'deh) about the size of our hearth-rugs.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 81.

prayer-cure (prār'kūr), *n.* The cure of disease by means of prayer.

prayeret, *n.* [ME., < OF. *praiere, praere, proiere*, a meadow, < ML. *prataria*, a meadow: see *prairie*, and cf. *prayell*.] A meadow.

A castel the comlockest that euer knyȝt aȝte,
Pyched on a *prayere*, a park al aboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 768.

prayerful (prār'fůl), *a.* [< *prayer*[1] + *-ful*.] 1. Praying much; devout.

They melt, retract, reform, and are watchful and *prayerful* to prevent similar miscarriages in future.
Jay, Sermons, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

2. Devotional; given to prayer; occupied with prayer: as, a *prayerful* spirit.

He had sunk back in his chair, . . . and was pursuing a sort of *prayerful* meditation.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxxviii.

prayerfully (prār'fůl-i), *adv.* In a prayerful manner; with prayer.

prayerfulness (prār'fůl-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerful.

prayerless (prār'les), *a.* [< *prayer*[1] + *-less*.] Without prayer; not having the habit of prayer: as, a *prayerless* family; also, not having the blessing or protection of prayer.

Let a servant or child go *prayerless* to their work, and few regard it; but they will not go without meat, or drink, or clothes. *Baxter*, Self-denial, iv.

Never on *prayerless* bed
To lay thine unblest head.
Margaret Mercer, Exhortation to Prayer.

prayerlessly (prār'les-li), *adv.* In a prayerless manner; without prayer.

prayerlessness (prār'les-nes), *n.* The state of being prayerless; total or habitual neglect of prayer.

prayer-meeting (prār'mē"ting), *n.* A meeting for prayer; especially, a service devoted to prayer, sacred song, and other religious exercises, in which laymen take part.

Hence the importance he justly attaches to his accurate family worship, morning and night; to his exact attendance on the Wednesday night *prayer-meeting*, which he prizes as a sort of Sabbath hour in the centre of the week.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 160.

prayer-mill (prār'mil), *n.* Same as *praying-wheel*.

prayer-monger (prār'mung"gėr), *n.* One who offers prayers. [Contemptuous.]

I have led
Some camel-kneed *prayer-monger* through the cave.
Southey, Thalaba, v. 34.

prayer-rug (prār'rug), *n.* A rug or small carpet intended to be spread on the floor of a mosque, the roof of a house, or the ground by a Moslem when engaged in his devotions. He stands on it, with his face turned toward Mecca, and prostrates himself, touching the carpet with his forehead from time to time. In many of the prayer-rugs of Persia and Arabia the place to receive the forehead in prostration is indicated in the pattern at one end of the carpet. Compare *doorshek*.

prayer-stick (prār'stik), *n.* A decorated stick used by the Zuñi Indians in their religious ceremonies.

It was nearly hidden by symbolic slats and *prayer-sticks* most elaborately plumed. *The Century*, XXVI. 29.

prayer-thong (prār'thông), *n.* Same as *phylactery* (*a*). [Rare.]

Phylactery (φυλακτήριον) is the name given in the New Testament to the . . . (tefillin) or *prayer-thongs* of the Jews. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 1.

prayer-wheel (prār'hwēl), *n.* Same as *praying-wheel*.

Prayidæ (prā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Praya* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, typified by the genus *Praya*. It is related to *Diphyidæ*, and often merged in that family.

praying (prā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pray*[1], *v.*] A service of prayer.

That purgatory, saintes worshippinge, masses, and *prayinges* for the dead, with such like, were mooste deuelyshe inuencions. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

praying-desk (prā'ing-desk), *n.* A piece of furniture affording a desk to support books for prayer and worship and a platform on which to kneel; especially, such an article forming a piece of furniture in a private house, as in a bedroom or an oratory. Also called *prie-dieu*.

A man and his wife are kneeling at an old-fashioned *praying-desk*, and the woman clasps a little sickly-looking child in her arms, and all three are praying as earnestly as their simple hearts will let them.
Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

praying-insect (prā'ing-in"sekt), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ:* so called from the peculiar attitude and position of the fore legs, which are raised and held as in the act of prayer. See cut under *Mantis*.

prayingly (prā'ing-li), *adv.* In a praying manner; with devout supplication.

It is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood to speak *prayingly*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

praying-machine (prā'ing-ma-shēn"), *n.* See *praying-wheel*.

praying-mantis (prā'ing-man"tis), *n.* A praying-insect. See cut under *Mantis*.

praying-wheel (prā'ing-hwēl), *n.* A revolving apparatus used for prayer. (*a*) Among the Buddhists of Tibet and other parts of the East, a wheel or cylinder, varying in size, used as a mechanical aid to prayer. One variety contains the Buddhist canon; to another written prayers are attached, and upon being set in motion each revolution of the wheel or cylinder counts as an uttered prayer. Sometimes the wheel is fixed in the bed of a stream, and kept in motion by the current, thus praying night and day for the person who has placed it there. See cut in next column. (*b*) In western Europe, a wheel set with bells and fastened to the ceiling of certain mediæval chapels. This contrivance was used as a means of divination, being set in motion during high mass or on feast-days, when its position on coming to rest was supposed to denote a favorable or an unfavorable response to the prayer of the applicant. Also called *wheel of fortune*.

The *praying-wheel* exists in old chapels in Brittany as a religious toy, formerly used with rites half magical under the sanction of the local clergy.
The Century, XXXVII. 371.

prayset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *praise*.

pre-. [In L. form also *præ-*; = F. *pré-* = Sp. Pg. It. *pre-*, < L. *præ-* (ML. usually *pre-*), prefix,

Praying-wheel in the Buddhist Temple at Asakusa, Tokio, Japan.

præ, adv., before, in front, prep., before, in front of, in advance of: in comparison, with, on account of, etc.; OL. **prai*, akin to Skt. *pra-*, before, etc.: see *pro-* and *fore-*[1]. This prefix occurs disguised or absorbed in *preach, premium, prey*[2], *prison, prize*[1], etc., and as *pro-* in *provand, provender, provost*, etc.] A prefix in words of Latin origin, meaning 'before,' in place, time, or rank. By reason of its great frequency in compounds of Latin origin or formation, it has been used and felt as an English formative, whether with words of Latin or Greek origin, as in *preact, prehistoric*, etc., or with other words, as in *preraphaelite, preadamite*, etc., though rarely with native English verbs, as in *pre-look*. In zoology *pre-* (or *præ-*) is a frequent prefix, used almost at will, indicating precedence, whether in time or place; it is quite synonymous with *ante-*, and to some extent with *pro-* or *proto-*, and is opposed to *post-* or *meta-* in any sense. In recent technical terms it is often in the Latin form *præ-*, such words, whether Latin or English in termination, having *pre-* or *præ-* almost indifferently. Strictly, in all such words having a Latin termination the prefix should be *præ-*; in words fully English, the form *pre-* is to be used. It is sometimes interchanged with *pro-*.

preaccusation (prē-ak-ū-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *accusation*.] Previous accusation.

preacet, *n.* An obsolete form of *press*[1].

preacetabular (prē-as-e-tab'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + L. *acetabulum*, the socket of the hip-bone: see *acetabular*.] Situated in front of the acetabulum or cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone: as, the *preacetabular* area of the ilium.

preach (prēch), *v.* [< ME. *prechen*, < OF. *precher, prechier, precher, preecher, preescher, preesechier*, F. *prêcher* = Pr. *predicar, prezicar* = Sp. *predicar* = Pg. *pregar* = It. *predicare* = AS. *predician* = OS. *predicōn* = D. *prediken* = MLG. *prediken, predigen* = OHG. *predigōn, bredigōn*, MHG. *bredigen*, G. *predigen* = Icel. *prēdika* = Sw. *predika* = Dan. *prædike, præke*, preach, < L. *prædicare*, declare in public, publish, proclaim, LL. and ML. preach, < *præ*, before, + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, < *dicere*, say, tell: see *diction*, and cf. *predicate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a public announcement; especially, to pronounce a public discourse upon a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; deliver a sermon.

But *precheth* nat, as freres doon in ientе,
To make us for our olde synnes wepe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 12.

Now, good Conscience, and thou wolt *preche*,
Goo stele an abite, & bicome a frere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

How oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a text,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, *preach'd!*
Cowper, Task, ii. 540.

2. To give earnest advice, especially on religious or moral subjects; also, to give advice obtrusively on religious or moral matters.

His form and cause conjoin'd, *preaching* to stones,
Would make them capable. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 126.

Old Father Time deputes me here before ye,
Not for to *preach*, but tell his simple story.
Burns, Prol. Spoken at the Theatre, Dumfries.

If it had been an unnamed species, surely it ought to have been called Diabolicus, for it is a fit toad to *preach* in the ear of Eve. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 124.

Preaching friars, a name sometimes given to the Dominicans, on account of the stress which they laid upon preaching.

II. *trans.* 1. To proclaim as a herald; declare; make known; publish.

The Lord hath anointed me to *preach* good tidings unto the meek. Isa. lxi. 1.

A world that seems
To toll the death-bell of its own decease,
And by the voice of all its elements
To *preach* the gen'ral doom. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 53.

A heated pulpiteer,
Not *preaching* simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To inculcate (especially religious or moral truth or right conduct) in public or private discourse.

I have *preached* righteousness in the great congregation. Ps. xl. 9.

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where manners ne'er were *preach'd!*
Shak., T. N., iv. 1. 53.

Now as for spelling, I have always *preached* the extremest doctrine of liberty of spelling. At the utmost, I have only asked to be allowed to indulge my own fancies and to allow other people to indulge theirs.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 41.

3. To deliver, as a public religious discourse; pronounce, as a sermon.

A lytylle thens, 28 Pas, is a Chapelle, and there in is the Ston on the whiche oure Lord sat whan he *prechede* the 8 Blessynges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

4. To affect by preaching, in a manner indicated by the context: as, to *preach* one into a penitent or a rebellious mood.—**To preach a funeral,** to pronounce a public funeral discourse. [Colloq.]

We are almost at the end of books: these paper-works are now *preaching* their own *funerals*.
Goad, Preface to Dell's Works. (*Davies.*)

To preach down. (*a*) To decry; oppose in public discourse.

Last week came one to the county town,
To *preach* our poor little army *down*,
And play the game of the despot kings.
Tennyson, Maud, x.

(*b*) To silence or suppress by preaching: as, to *preach down* unbelief.—**To preach the cross,** to proclaim the death of Christ as the ground of salvation.—**To preach up,** to discourse in favor of.

Can they *preach up* equality of birth? *Dryden.*

preach (prēch), *n.* [< OF. *preche*, F. *prêche*, a preaching; from the verb.] A sermon; a religious discourse. [Colloq.]

According to this forme of theirs, it must stand for a rule: No sermon, no seruice. Which oversight occasioned the French spitefully to terme religion in that sort exercised a mere *preach*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 28.

A word of his is as much as a whole *preach* of anybody's else. He says a word now and then, and it hits.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, v.

preacher (prē'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *preecher, preechour*, < OF. *precheor, precheur*, F. *prêcheur* = Pr. *predicaire, prezicaire* = Sp. *predicador* = Pg. *pregador* = It. *predicatore* (cf. AS. *predicere*, D. *prediker* = MLG. *prediker, predeger* = OHG. *predigāri, bredigāri*, MHG. *bredigære*, G. *prediger* = Icel. *prēdikari*, with diff. suffix), a preacher, < L. *prædicator*, one who declares in public, a proclaimer, LL. and ML. a preacher, < *prædicare*, declare, preach: see *preach*.] **1.** One who preaches; one who discourses publicly, especially on religious subjects; specifically, a clergyman.

There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village *preacher's* modest mansion rose.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 140.

2. One who inculcates or asseverates anything with earnestness.

They are our outward consciences,
And *preachers* to us all. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 9.

We have him still a perpetual *Preacher* of his own vertues. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

Friars preachers. See *Dominican.*—**Lay preacher,** a layman, or one not ordained to the ministry, who preaches.—**Local preacher.** See *local.*—**The Preacher.** See *Ecclesiastes.*

preacher-in-the-pulpit (prē'chėr-in-thē-půl'pit), *n.* The showy orchis, *Orchis spectabilis*. [Pennsylvania.]

preachership (prē'chėr-ship), *n.* [< *preacher* + *-ship*.] The office of a preacher.

preachify (prē'chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *preachified*, ppr. *preachifying*. [< *preach* + *-i-fy*.] To preach in a tedious or obtrusive way; give prolonged, tiresome moral advice. [Colloq.]

"Shut up your sarmons, Pitt, when Miss Crawley comes down," said his father; "she has written to say that she won't stand the *preachifying*." *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

preaching (prē'ching), *n.* [< ME. *prechynge*; verbal n. of *preach*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of delivering public discourses, particularly upon moral or religious subjects; the art of delivering sermons.

If *preaching* decay, ignorance and brutishness will enter again. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

2. That which is preached; a sermon; doctrine; theory.

His *preaching* was a striking contrast to the elegant Addisonian essays of Parson Lothrop. It was a vehement address to our intelligent and reasoning powers—an address made telling by a back force of burning enthusiasm.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 441.

Missionaries . . . rarely make rapid way unless their *preachings* fall in with the prepossessions of the multitude of shallow thinkers. *Huxley*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 761.

preaching-cross (prē'ching-krôs), *n.* A cross, sometimes simple, sometimes architecturally elaborate, connected with a small chapel,

Preaching cross at Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland.

erected on a highway or in an open place, to mark a point where monks and others could assemble the people for religious services. See *cross*[1].

preachman† (prēch'man), *n.*; pl. *preachmen* (-men). [< *preach* + *man*.] A preacher. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 33. [Contemptuous.]

preachment (prēch'mėnt), *n.* [< OF. *prechement, preschement, preechement*, preaching, discourse, < ML. *prædicamentum*, preaching, discourse, declaration, < L. *prædicare*, declare, LL. and ML. preach: see *preach*, and cf. *predicament*.] A sermon; a lecture upon moral or religious subjects; hence, in contempt, any discourse affectedly solemn, or full of obtrusive or tedious advice.

No doubt, such lessons they will teach the rest
As by their *preachments* they will profit much.
Marlowe, Edward II.

Was 't you that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 72.

The sum of her iniquities is recounted by Knox in his *preachment* to the citizens of Edinburgh.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 407.

preachy (prē'chi), *a.* [< *preach* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to preach or give long-winded moral advice; of a tedious moralizing tendency. [Colloq.]

She has the art of making her typical good women real and attractive, while she never makes them prudish or *preachy*. *The Academy*, Oct. 19, 1889, p. 260.

preacquaint (prē-a-kwānt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *acquaint*.] To acquaint beforehand; inform previously.

You have been *pre-acquainted* with her birth, education, and qualities. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

I'll *pre-acquaint* her, that she mayn't be frightened.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

preacquaintance (prē-a-kwān'tans), *n.* [< *pre-* + *acquaintance*.] Previous acquaintance or knowledge.

preact (prē-akt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *act*.] To act beforehand; perform previously; rehearse.

Those which, though acted after evening service, must needs be *preacted* by the fancy . . . all the day before.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

preaction (prē-ak'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *action*.] Previous or antecedent action. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

preadt, *v.* See *predc*.

preadamic (prē-a-dam'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Adamic*.] Existing prior to Adam; preadamite.

preadamite (prē-ad'a-mīt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *prædamita*, < L. *præ*, before, + LL. *Adam*, Adam: see *Adamite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who lived before Adam; an inhabitant of the earth before the date assigned to Adam.

He is of great antiquity, perhaps before the creation, at least a *præadamite*; for Lucifer was the first of his family.
Butler, Remains (ed. 1759), II. 408.

In the *preadamite* she [Nature] bred valor only, by-and-by she gets on to man, and adds tenderness, and thus raises virtue piecemeal.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 406.

The black races, then, are *preadamites*; and there is no objection to allowing all the time requisite for their divergence from some common stock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 499.

2. One who holds that there were men in existence upon the earth before Adam.

II. *a.* **1.** Existing or being prior to Adam.

Some feign that he is Enoch; others dream
He was *pre-Adamite*, and has survived
Cycles of generation and of ruin. *Shelley*, Hellas.

The Gian are said to be of *præadamite* origin, an intermediate class of beings between angels and men.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 283.

2. Pertaining to the preadamites; relating to the period of the world's history prior to the time of Adam: as, the *preadamite* theory.

preadamitic (prē-ad-a-mit'ik), *a.* [< *preadamite* + *-ic*.] Same as *preadamite*.

preadamitical (prē-ad-a-mit'i-kal), *a.* Same as *preadamitic*.

Upon what memorials do you ground the story of your *præ-adamitical* transactions?
Gentleman Instructed, p. 414. (*Davies.*)

preadaptation (prē-ad-ap-tā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *adaptation*.] Previous adaptation; previous adjustment or conformation to some particular end.

The movements ["instinctive" appetites] are only more definite than those simply expressive of pain because of inherited *pre-adaptation*, on which account, of course, they are called "instinctive."
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 73.

preadjustment (prē-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *adjustment*.] Previous adjustment or arrangement. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 90.

preadministration (prē-ad-min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *administration*.] Previous administration. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, x.

preadmission (prē-ad-mish'on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *admission*.] Previous admission.

An effect of lead is to cause *preadmission*—that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke—which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of "cushioning." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 501.

preadmonish (prē-ad-mon'ish), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *admonish*.] To admonish previously.

These things thus *preadmonished*, let us enquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words.
Milton, Judgement of M. Bucer on Divorce, xxx.

preadmonition (prē-ad-mō-nish'on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *admonition*.] Previous warning or admonition.

The fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves.
Evelyn.

preadvertise (prē-ad'vėr-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preadvertised*, ppr. *preadvertising*. [< *pre-* + *advertise*.] To advertise or inform beforehand; preacquaint.

Adam, being *pre-advertised* by the vision, was presently able to pronounce, This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, li.

preæstival, *a.* See *præstival*.

pre-albuminuric (prē-al-bū-mi-nū'rik), *a.* Preceding the occurrence of albuminuria: as, the *prealbuminuric* stage of Bright's disease.

preallably†, *adv.* [Tr. OF. *prealablement*, previously; < **preallable* (< OF. *prealable*, former, forerunning, first, < *pre-*, before, + *aller*, go) + *-ly*[2].] Previously. [Rare.]

No swan dieth until *preallably* he have sung.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 21. (*Davies.*)

preamble (prē'am-bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preambled*, ppr. *preambling*. [= Pg. *preambular* = It. *preambolare*, < LL. *præambulare*, walk before, < L. *præ*, before, + *ambulare*, walk, proceed: see *pre-* and *amble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go before; precede; serve as a preamble.

Ere a foot further we must bee content to heare a *preambling* boast of your valour.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To make a preamble; preface one's remarks or actions; prelude.

So we seemed to take leave one of another; my Lord of me, desiring me that I would write to him, . . . which, put together with what he *preambled* with yesterday, makes me think that my Lord do truly esteem me still.
Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To walk over previously; tread beforehand.

Fifthly [I will] take a through view of those who have *preambled* this by path. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 17.

2. To preface; introduce with preliminary remarks.

Some will *preamble* a tale impertinently.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 93.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* [< ME. *preamble*, < OF. **preamble, preambule*, F. *préambule* = Sp. *preámbulo* = Pg. *preambulo* = It. *preambulo, preambolo*, < ML. *præambula, præambulum*, a preamble, preface, fem. or neut. of LL. *præambulus*, walking before, going before, < *præambulare*, walk before: see *preamble*, *v.*] **1.** A

preliminary statement; an introductory paragraph or division of a discourse or writing; a preface; prologue; prelude.

This is a long *preamble* of a tale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 831.

After this fabulous *preamble*, they proceeded to handle the matter of fact with logical precision.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 228.

Specifically—2. The introductory part of a statute or resolution, which states or indicates the reasons and intent of what follows. = **Syn.** *Preface, Prologue*, etc. See *introduction*.

preambular (prē-am′bū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *præambulus*, going before, + *-ar*[2].] Same as *preambulary*.

preambulary (prē-am′bū-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *præambulus*, walking before (see *preamble*), + *-ary*.] Having the character of a preamble; serving as a prelude; introductory.

I must begin with the fulfilling of your Desire in a *preambulary* Way, for the Subject admits it.
Howell, Letters, ii. 8.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xi.

This famous revenue stands, at this hour, on all the debate, as a description of revenue not as yet known in all the comprehensive (but too comprehensive!) vocabulary of finance—a *preambulary* tax.
Burke, American Taxation.

preambulate† (prē-am′bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< LL. *præambulatus*, pp. of *præambulare*, walk or go before: see *preamble*, *v.*] To walk or go before.

Mistress, will it please you to *preambulate*?
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

When fierce destruction follows to hell gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*.
Jordan, Poems, §§ 3 b. (*Latham*.)

preambulation† (prē-am-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *preambulacioun*, < LL. **præambulatio*(*n*-), < *præambulare*, walk before: see *preamble*, *preambulate*.] 1. The act of walking or going before.—2. A preamble: a sense given to the word in the following quotation in consequence of the previous use of *preamble*.

What spekestow of *preambulacioun*?
What? amble, or trotte, or pees, or go sit doun!
Thou lettest our disport in this manere.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 837.

preambulatory† (prē-am′bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *preambulate* + *-ory*. Cf. *ambulatory*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties: he was covetous and ambitious long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 855.

preambulous† (prē-am′bū-lus), *a.* [< LL. *præambulus*, going before: see *preamble*.] Preambulary; introductory.

He . . . undermineth the base of religion, and destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

preambulum (prē-am′bū-lum), *n.* In *music*, same as *prelude*, 2.

preanal, præanal (prē-ā′năl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *anus*, anus: see *anal*.] Placed in front of the anus: as, the *preanal* pores of a lizard.—**Preanal gastrostege.** See *gastrostege*.—**Preanal segment**, the antepenultimate segment of the abdomen, or the section immediately anterior to the anal segment. It is often hidden in the perfect insect, or appears only as a small piece on the end of the dorsal surface, called the *preanal* or *supra-anal plate* or *lamina*.

preantepenultimate (prē-an′tē-pē-nul′ti-māt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *antepenultimate*.] Preceding the antepenultimate; being the fourth from the last: as, a *preantepenultimate* syllable.

pre-aortic (prē-ā-ôr′tik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *aorta*: see *aortic*.] Situated in front of or before the aorta.

preappoint (prē-a-point′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *appoint*.] To appoint previously. *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 195.

preappointment (prē-a-point′ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *appointment*.] Previous appointment.

preapprehension (prē-ap-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *apprehension*.] An apprehension or opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, or any other eyes then such as, regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *pre-apprehensions*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

prearm† (prē-ärm′), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *arm*[2].] To forearm. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 478.

prearrange (prē-a-rānj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prearranged*, ppr. *prearranging*. [< *pre-* + *arrange*.] To arrange previously.

prearrangement (prē-a-rānj′ment), *n.* [< *prearrange* + *-ment*.] Previous arrangement.

preaset, *v.* An obsolete form of *press*[1].

preaspection† (prē-as-pek′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *aspection*.] A seeing beforehand; previous view.

To believe . . . [pygmies] should be in the stature of a foot or span requires the *preaspection* of such a one as Philetas the poet, in Athenæus, who was fain to fasten lead unto his feet, lest the wind should blow him away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

preaudience (prē-â′di-ens), *n.* [< ML. *præaudientia*, < L. *præaudire*, hear beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *audire*, hear: see *audient*, *audience*.] Right of previous audience; precedence or rank at the English bar among serjeants and barristers; the right to be heard before another. The preaudience of the English bar is as follows: (1) The queen's attorney-general; (2) the queen's solicitor-general; (3) the queen's advocate-general; (4) the queen's premier serjeant; (5) the queen's ancient serjeant, or the eldest among the queen's serjeants; (6) the queen's serjeants; (7) the queen's counsel; (8) serjeants-at-law; (9) the recorder of London; (10) advocates of the civil law; (11) barristers. *Imp. Dict.*

A custom has of late years prevailed of granting letters-patent of precedence to such barristers as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and *preaudience* as are assigned in their respective patents.
Blackstone, Com., III. iii.

preauditory, præauditory (prē-â′di-tō-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *auditory*.] In *anat.*, situated in front of the auditory nerve: opposed to *postauditory*.

preaxal (prē-ak′săl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*.] Placed in advance of the axon; prechordal.

preaxial (prē-ak′si-ăl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *axis*, axis, + *-al*. Cf. *axial*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated upon that side of the axis of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate which is anterior when the limb is extended at a right angle with the long axis of the body: the opposite of *postaxial*.

prebacillary (prē-bas′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *bacillary*.] Prior to invasion by bacilli: as, a *prebacillary* stage.

prebalancer (prē-bal′an-sėr), *n.* [= F. *prébalancier*; < *pre-* + *balancer*: see *balancer*, 4.] One of the prehalteres of an insect. See *prehalter*.

prebasal (prē-bā′săl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *base*[2]: see *basal*.] Placed in front of a base or basal part: as, the *prebasal* plate of a myriapod.

prebasilar (prē-bas′i-lăr), *a.* [< *pre-* + *basilar*.] Placed in front of a basilar part.

prebend (preb′end), *n.* [< ME. *prebende* = F. *prébende* = Pr. *prebenda*, *prevenda* = Sp. Pg. It. *prebenda*, < ML. *præbenda*, f., a portion of food and drink supplied (a pittance), also an ecclesiastical living, a prebend; cf. L. *præbenda*, neut. pl., things to be offered or supplied; fem. sing. or neut. pl. gerundive of L. *præbere*, hold forth, proffer, offer, furnish, grant, contr. of *præhibere*, hold forth, proffer, etc., < *præ*, before, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *provand*, *provend*, *provender*, doublets of *prebend*. From the same L. verb are prob. also ult. *pledge*, *plevin*.] In *canon law*, a stated income derived from some fixed source; hence, especially, a stipend allotted from the revenues of a cathedral or collegiate church for the performance of certain duties by a person hence called a *prebendary*. Originally a prebend was the portion of food, clothing, or money allowed to a monk or cleric, independent of a benefice. When in the eleventh century canons ceased to live in common, each canon received a share of the cathedral revenues, called a *prebend*, and some of their number a prebendal residence. A prebend may be held by a layman.

Many noblemen and gentlemen's sons had *prebends* given them on this pretence, that they intended to fit themselves by study for entering into orders; but they kept them, and never advanced in their studies.
Lords' Journals, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of England, xxi., note.

To each [canon] was assigned . . . a decent provision, called a *prebend*, for the support of himself and his household.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

2†. A prebendary.

To make Amends for the suppressing of so many Monasteries, the King instituted certain new Bishopricks, . . . and assigned certain Canons and *Prebends* to each of them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

3. A prebendaryship.

Another writes to desire that I would prevail on the Archbishop of Dublin to give him the best *prebend* of St. Patrick's.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 30, 1735.

Deaneries and *prebends* may become void, like a bishopric, by death, by deprivation, or by resignation to either the king or the bishop.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

prebendal (preb′en-dăl), *a.* [< OF. *prebendal*, < ML. *præbendalis*, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] Of or pertaining to a prebend or a prebendary.—**Prebendal stall**, the seat of the prebendary in a church.

prebendary (preb′en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *prebendaries* (-riz). [< ME. *prebendary* = F. *prébendier* = Pg. *prebendeiro* = It. *prebendario*, < ML. *præbendarius*, a prebendary, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] One who holds a prebend. A clerical prebendary is necessarily a canon. At present in the Church of England all resident prebendaries are by law styled *canons*, but the holders of disendowed prebendal stalls are still known as *prebendaries*.

One Dr. Lark, a *Prebendary* of St. Stephen's.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 273.

That ease be mine, which, after all his cares,
The pious, peaceful *prebendary* shares.
Crabbe, Works, II. 21.

2. A prebendaryship.

First, whereas the hope of honour maketh a souldier in England, byshopricks, deanries, *prebendaries*, and other private dignities animate our diuines to such excellence.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 26.

prebendaryship (preb′en-dā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *prebendary* + *-ship*.] The office of a prebendary. See *prebend*.

prebendate (preb′en-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prebendated*, ppr. *prebendating*. [< ML. *præbendatus*, pp. of *præbendari*, receive a prebend, < *præbenda*, a prebend: see *prebend*.] To make a prebendary of; raise to the rank of prebendary.

He falleth into commendation of Stephen Langton his cardinall, declaryng howe learned he was in the liberall artes, and in diuinitie, insomuch as he was *prebendated* at Paris.
Grafton, K. John, an. 11.

prebendry†, *n.* [< *prebend* + *-ry*.] A prebend. *Cotgrave*.

prebendship (preb′end-ship), *n.* [< *prebend* + *-ship*.] A prebendaryship. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 216, an. 1190.

prebrachial (prē-brā′ki-ăl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *brachium*, upper arm: see *brachial*.] **I.** *a.* In *human anat.*, situated upon the front of the brachium, or upper arm: specifically noting a group of muscles composed of the biceps, coracobrachialis, and anticobrachialis. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

II. *n.* A vein of the wing of some insects, between the cubitus and the postbrachial.

prebranchial, præbranchial (prē-brang′ki-ăl), *a.* Placed in advance of the gills.

The *prebranchial* zone, which separates the branchial sac behind from the branchial siphon in front.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 611.

prebuccal (prē-buk′ăl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *bucca*, cheek: see *buccal*.] Placed in front of the mouth or buccal cavity; preoral; prostomial.

precant (prē′kant), *n.* [< L. *precan(t-)s*, ppr. of *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1]. Cf. *prayant*.] One who prays. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

precardiac (prē-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *καρδία*, heart: see *cardiac*.] Situated in front of the heart—that is, cephalad of the heart. Compare *precordial*.

precaria, *n.* Plural of *precarium*.

precarious (prē-kā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *précaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *precario*, < L. *precarius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition, obtained by entreaty or by mere favor, depending on favor, < *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1].] 1. Dependent on the will or pleasure of another; liable to be lost or withdrawn at the will of another; hence, uncertain; insecure.

This little happiness is so very *precarious* that it wholly depends on the will of others.
Addison.

Men of real sense and understanding prefer a prudent mediocrity to a *precarious* popularity.
Goldsmith, English Clergy.

To be young is surely the best, if the most *precarious*, gift of life.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 379.

2. Specifically, in *law*, of uncertain tenure; revocable at the will of the owner or creator: as, a *precarious* right or loan.

His holding was, in the language of the Roman lawyers, *precarious*—that is, upon his request to the owner, and with that owner's leave.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 425.

3†. Dependent only upon the will of the owner or originator; hence, arbitrary; unfounded.

That the fabrick of the body is out of the concurse of atomes is a mere *precarious* opinion.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 10.

4. Dependent upon chance; of doubtful issue; uncertain as to result.

Both succeeded in establishing themselves on the throne after the most *precarious* vicissitudes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Hence—5. Dangerous; hazardous; exposed to positive peril, risk of misunderstanding, or other hazard. [Recent and objectionable.]

It would be *precarious* to say that every course of thought has an ideally best order.
J. F. Genung, Rhetoric, p. 262.

precariously (prē-kā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a precarious manner; dependently; hence, with risk

of detriment, alteration, failure, total loss, or removal.

precariousness (prē-kā′ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being precarious; uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events: as, the *precariousness* of life or health.

precarium (prē-kā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *precaria* (-ä). [L., neut. of *precarius*, obtained by entreaty: see *precarious*.] In *Rom.* and *Scots law*, a loan or grant revocable at the discretion of the lender or grantor.

Very early in Roman legal history we come upon tenancy-at-will, under the name of *precarium*, which of itself showed that there must have been large estates capable of subdivision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 260.

precartilaginous (prē-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *pre-* + *cartilage*: see *cartilaginous*.] Prior to the formation of cartilage, as a stage or state of an embryo.

precary† (prek′ą-ri), *n.* [< ML. *precaria*, also *precarium*, a precary (see def.), fem. (sc. *charta*) or neut. of *precarius*, depending on favor: see *precarious*. Cf. *precarium*.] A charter or grant, also known as *precarious* or *precatorious letters*, by which a person obtained from a church or monastery the use for an annual rent of an estate previously donated by him to the church or monastery. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, 2d ed., ed. Collier (1701), s. v. *precary*.

precation† (prē-kā′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *precacion*, < OF. *precation*, *precacion*, F. *précation* = Pg. *precação* = It. *precazione*, < L. *precatio(n-)*, a praying, a form of prayer, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] The act of praying; supplication; entreaty; hence, a prayer; an invocation.

Beside our daily praiers and continual *precacions* to God and his saintes for prosperus successe to ensue in your merciall exployte and royall passage. *Hall*, Hen. V., f. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

precative (prek′ą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *precativus*, prayed for, obtained by entreaty, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Suppliant; beseeching; expressing an entreaty or a desire: as, the *precative* mode.

This is not to be called an imperative sentence, . . . but rather, if I may use the word, 'tis a sentence *precative* or optative. *Harris*, Hermes, I. 2.

precatorious†, *a.* [< L. *precatorius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition: see *precatory*.] Same as *precatory*. See *precary*.

precatory (prek′ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *precatorius*, pertaining to entreaty or petition, < *precari*, pp. *precatus*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Relating to prayer; being in the form of a prayer or supplication.

Perfect models of *precatory* eloquence. *Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson, p. 270.

Precatory words, in *law*, expressions in a will praying or recommending that a thing be done. Such words do not raise a trust nor bind the person to whom they are addressed, unless properly capable of an imperative construction, when they are sometimes deemed to establish what is called a *precatory trust*.

precaudal (prē-kâ′dal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *caudal*.] Situated in advance of the caudal or coccygeal series of vertebræ: as, a *precaudal* vertebra.

precausation (prē-kâ-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *causation*.] Foreordination.

As if God were not able to make a faculty which can determine its own comparative act to this rather than to that, by his anatentation, and universal *precausation* and concourse, without the said predetermining premotion. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 9.

precaution (prē-kâ′shon), *n.* [< OF. *precaution*, F. *précaution* = Sp. *precaucion* = Pg. *precaução* = It. *precauzione*, < LL. *præcautio(n-)*, precaution, < L. *præcavere*, pp. *præcautus*, guard against beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *cavere*, be on one's guard: see *caution*.] 1. Previous caution; prudent foresight; care previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good results.

She like a new disease, unknown to men,
Creeps, no *precaution* used, among the crowd.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. A measure taken beforehand; an act of foresight, designed to ward off possible evil or to secure good results.

The same notion of predestination makes them [the Turks] use no *precautions* against the plague; but they even go and help to bury the bodies of those that die of it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 181.

precaution (prē-kâ′shon), *v. t.* [< *precaution*, *n.*] To caution beforehand; warn.

To *precaution* posterity against the like errours. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

precautional (prē-kâ′shon-al), *a.* [< *precaution* + *-al*.] Of the nature of precaution; preventive of mischief; precautionary. [Rare.]

Wherefore this first filiall fear is but virtuous and *precautionall*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 3.

precautionary (prē-kâ′shon-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *precaution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Advising precaution; containing or expressing precaution.

Recollecting the *precautionary* letter she had written me on the subject, I felt that I wished Miss Marshall at Jericho. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. iv. (*Latham.*)

2. Taking precautions; characterized by previous caution: as, *precautionary* measures.

II.† *n.* A precaution; a preliminary measure taken for prudential reasons.

Thou seest, Belford, by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 49. (*Davies.*)

precautious (prē-kâ′shus), *a.* [< *precauti(on)* + *-ous*. Cf. *cautious*.] Using precaution; displaying previous care or caution; provident.

It was not the mode of the Court in those days to be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 93. (*Davies.*)

precautiously (prē-kâ′shus-li), *adv.* With precaution.

precava, *n.* See *præcava*.

precaval, præcaval (prē-kā′val), *a.* and *n.* [< *præcava* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Anterior or (in man) superior, as a caval vein: distinguished from *postcaval*.

II. *n.* The precaval vein, or præcava.

precet†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *press*[1].

precedaneous† (prē-sē-dā′nē-us), *a.* [< *precede* + *-aneous*.] Going before in time; preceding; antecedent; anterior.

Faith is in Holy Scripture represented in nature *precedaneous* to God's benevolence. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. iv. (*Latham.*)

precede (prē-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preceded*, ppr. *preceding*. [< OF. *preceder*, F. *précéder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *preceder* = It. *precedere*, < L. *præcedere*, go before, precede, surpass, excel, < *præ*, before, + *cedere*, go, move, walk: see *cede*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go before in place; walk in front of; advance before; hence, specifically, to go before in rank or importance; take precedence of.

Such a reason of precedence St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to *precede* Carthage. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout *precede* his chair.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 193.

2. To go before in the order of time; occur or take place before; exist before.

Imagination ever *precedeth* voluntary motion. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

Both families lived together in all that harmony which generally *precedes* an expected alliance. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3. To put something before; preface; introduce as by a preface or prelude.

It has been usual to *precede* hostilities by a public declaration communicated to the enemy. *Chancellor Kent*, Com. (7th ed.), I. 61.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go before in place; walk in front; specifically, to take precedence; have superior authority; hence, to prevail.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To sanctity that shall receive no stain:
Till then, the curse pronounced on both *precedes*.
Milton, P. L., x. 640.

2. To come first in the order of time; occur or exist previously.

Of six *preceding* ancestors, that gem,
Conferr'd by testament to the sequent issue,
Hath it been owed and worn. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 196.

An antecedent proposition may be separated from its consequent by other propositions; but a *preceding* proposition is closely followed by another. *Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes, p. 85.

precedence (prē-sē′dens), *n.* [< OF. *precedence*, F. *précédence* = Sp. Pg. *precedencia* = It. *precedenza*, < ML. *præcedentia*, precedence, < L. *præceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcedere*, go before: see *precedent*.] 1. The act of going before; specifically, the right of preceding others in public or private ceremonies; the right to a more honorable place in public processions or assemblies, or in the formalities of social life; social superiority; advantage in rank. In many countries precedence is a matter of strict regulation. See *order of precedence*, below.

For me now,
That hitherto have kept the first, to know
A second place, or yield the least *precedence*
To any other, 's death.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

2. Prior place; superior position; position indicative of superior rank.

Precedence
None sure will claim in hell.
Milton, P. L., ii. 33.

That form, the labour of almighty skill,
Fram'd for the service of a free-born will,
Asserts *precedence*, and bespeaks control.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 9.

3. Previous occurrence, or existence before; priority in time.—**4**†. That which goes before; a preceding act or speech.

Mess. But yet, madam ——
Cleo. I do not like "But yet"; it does allay
The good *precedence*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 51.

Order of precedence, the whole body of rules which fix gradation of rank, especially with regard to the right of certain officials and persons of rank to a prescribed place in any ceremony. In Great Britain precedence is formed by statute, patent, or usage, but the chief regulations regarding the order of precedence were settled by Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the leading rules are thus summarized from Burke: precedence is conferred by men's rank; men of official rank who have higher personal precedence are placed according to that precedence; peers and peeresses rank in the order of England, Scotland, Great Britain, Ireland, United Kingdom and Ireland, according to the dates of patents; younger sons of persons of higher rank come after eldest sons of persons of next lower rank; daughters of peers, baronets, etc., rank after the wives of their eldest brothers; wives and children of great officers of state have no consequent precedence; a lady having precedence by birth retains her precedence although married to a commoner; baronets rank according to dates of their patents; ambassadors rank after members of royal families, ministers and envoys after dukes.—**Patent of precedence**, a grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honor with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and preaudience as are assigned in their respective patents.—**Personal precedence**, precedence in right of birth or family, as distinguished from that which is conferred by official position.—**To take precedence of**, to come before, as superior in rank or importance; have a prior claim to attention or respect.=**Syn. 1.** *Preëminence*, etc. See *priority*.

precedency (prē-sē′den-si), *n.* [As *precedence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *precedence*.

Me thinkes the *Precedencie* which God gave this Hand, to be the first Restorer of buried Truth, should have beene followed with more happy successe, and sooner attain'd Perfection. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

precedent (prē-sē′dent as an adj., pres′ē-dent as a noun), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *precedent*, F. *précédent* = Sp. Pg. It. *precedente*, < L. *præceden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcedere*, go before: see *precede*.] **I.** *a.* (prē-sē′dent). Preceding; going before in the order of time; antecedent; anterior; previous; former.

A slave that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 98.

Cordus, a writing fellow, they have got
To gather notes of the *precedent* times,
And make them into Annals.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Precedent condition, or **condition precedent**. See *condition*, 8 (*a*).=**Syn.** See *previous*.

II. *n.* (pres′ē-dent). 1. A preceding action or circumstance which may serve as a pattern or example in subsequent cases; an antecedent instance which creates a rule for following cases; a model instance.

Set it down to thyself as well to create good *precedents* as to follow them. *Bacon*, Great Place.

The *Precedent* may dangerous prove, and wrack
Thy throne and kingdom, if thy People read
Highest Rebellion's Lesson in their Head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 157.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases. (*b*) A form of proceeding or of an instrument followed or deemed worthy to be followed as a pattern in similar or analogous cases.

He hath lately found out, among the old Records of the Tower, some *Precedents* for raising a Tax called Ship-Money. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 11.

3. A custom, habit, or rule established; previous example or usage.

The unconquered powers
Of *precedent* and custom interpose
Between a king and virtue.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

Precedent is only another name for embodied experience, and . . . counts for even more in the guidance of communities of men than in that of the individual life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 164.

4†. A presage; sign; indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 26.

5†. An original, as the original draft of a writing.

My Lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance:
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pattern*, *Model*, etc. See *example*.

precedented (pres′ē-den-ted), *a.* [< *precedent* + *-ed*[2].] Authorized by precedent; in accordance with precedent or established custom.

He opposed a bill which . . . was right and wise in principle, and was *precedented* in the best times.
Burke, Works, VII. 240.

precedential (pres-ē-den′shal), *a.* [< *precedent* + *-i-al.*] Of the nature of a precedent; suitable for imitation; followed as a precedent.

I have read that, by act of parliament, it [the church] was settled on the city to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved *precedential* to other places in the same nature.
Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire, I. 549.

precedently (prē-sē′dent-li), *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

precel† (prē-sel′), *v.* [< OF. *preceller*, < L. *præcellere*, surpass, excel, < *præ*, before, + *-cellere*, as in *excellere*, surpass: see *excel.*] **I.** *trans.* To excel; surpass.

A princely graffe which as far *precels* her which he hath lighted upon as a damask rose doth the cowslip.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 132.

Thou shalt be Janus; hard 'tis to *precel*
Thy father; if thou equal'st him, 'tis well.
Owen's Epigrams. (*Nares.*)

II. *intrans.* To excel others; display unusual superiority.

For it is conuenient that he whiche *precelleth* in honor should also *precelle* in vertues. *J. Udall*, On Timothy, iii.

precellence† (prē-sel′ens), *n.* [< *precellen(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *precellency.*

precellency† (prē-sel′en-si), *n.* [As *precellence* (see *-cy*).] Excellence; superiority.

As you have the *precellency* of the women of the world for beauty and feature, so assume the honour to give, and not take Law from any, in matter of attire.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 29.

Nor thought I it fit to rhetoricate in proposing the great variety of things, and *precellency* of one above another.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, Pref.

precellent† (prē-sel′ent), *a.* [< OF. *precellent* = Sp. *precelente*, < L. *præcellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcellere*, excel: see *precel.*] Excellent; surpassing; conspicuously superior.

Even so the rectitude of reason in the *precellent* knowledge of the truth is one puissance.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 653.

precentor (prē-sen′tor), *n.* [< LL. *præcentor*, a leader in music, < *præcinere*, sing or play before, < *præ*, before, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant.*] A leader or director of a church choir or congregation in singing. Specifically, the leader or manager of the choir or musical services in a cathedral, or in a monastic or collegiate church; in the Church of England, an official, often ranking next to the dean, who has charge of the choir, of the musical service, and often of other matters; a musical director. The precentor's place in the choir-stalls is on the left of the altar; hence that side is called *cantoris*, 'the precentor's.'

The Spirit of Christ is the *precentor*, or rector chori, the master of the choir. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 637.

In 1204, when the see of Winchester was vacant, the chapter was divided between the dean of Salisbury and the *precentor* of Lincoln. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 382.

precentorship (prē-sen′tor-ship), *n.* [< *precentor* + *-ship.*] The office or duties of a precentor; the condition of being a precentor.

precentral (prē-sen′tral), *a.* [< NL. *præcentralis*, < L. *præ*, before, + *centrum*, center: see *central.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) Situated in front of the central sulcus or Rolandic fissure of the brain. (*b*) Placed in front of a vertebral centrum.—**Precentral convolution**, the anterior central or ascending frontal convolution.—**Precentral sulcus**, a sulcus of the frontal lobe, parallel with the fissure of Rolando, and limiting the anterior central convolution in front. Also called *vertical sulcus.*

precept (prē′sept), *n.* [< OF *precept*, *precipt*, F. *précepte* = Sp. *precepto* = Pg. *preceito* = It. *precetto*, < L. *præceptum*, a rule, injunction, doctrine, maxim, precept, neut. of *præceptus*, pp. of *præcipere*, take or seize beforehand, admonish, advise, give rules to, instruct, teach, < *præ*, before, + *capere*, take: see *capable.* Cf. *precipe.*] 1. A commandment or direction given as a rule of action; teaching; instruction; especially, an injunction as to moral conduct; a rule of conduct; a maxim.

For *precept* must be upon *precept*, *precept* upon *precept*; line upon line, line upon line; here a little, and there a little. Isa. xxviii. 10.

Thy learned *precepts*
Shall call me back and set my footings straight.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 3.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A command or mandate in writing issued by a court or judge, as for bringing a person, record, or other matter before him, or for the collection of costs, etc., or for summoning jurors, etc. (*b*) In English law, a command or mandate in writing issued pursuant to law by an administrative officer: as, a sheriff's *precept* for a municipal election.

Sord. Who brought this same, sirrah?
Hind. Marry, sir, one of the justice's men; he says 'tis a *precept*, and all their hands be at it.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Precept of clare constat, in *Scots law.* See *clare constat.*—**Precept of sasine**, the order of a superior to his bailie to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. See *sasine.*—**Syn. 1.** *Dogma*, *Tenet*, etc. (see *doctrine*); *Rule*, etc. (see *principle*); *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. (see *aphorism*), instruction, law.

precept†, *v. t.* [< *precept*, *n.*] 1. To teach; lead by precept.

I do not find but it may well become a man to *precept* himself into the practice of virtue. *Feltham*, Resolves.

2. To order by rule; ordain.

The two commended rules by him [Aristotle] set down, whereby the axioms of sciences are *precepted* to be made convertible, . . . are the same thing, in speculation and affirmation, which we now observe.
Bacon, Works (ed. Montagu), I. 284.

preceptial† (prē-sep′shal), *a.* [Irreg. < *precept* + *-i-al.*] Consisting of precepts; instructive. [Rare.]

Men
Can counsel, and speak comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but, tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 24.

preception† (prē-sep′shon), *n.* [< OF. *preception*, < L. *præceptio(n-)*, a taking or receiving beforehand, an injunction, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, admonish, teach: see *precept.*] A precept; an injunction.

Their Leo calls these words [let him be the husband of one wife] a *preception*; I did not.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, § xviii.

preceptive (prē-sep′tiv), *a.* [< OF. *preceptif* = Sp. Pg. *preceptivo* = It. *precettivo*, < L. *præceptivus*, didactic, pertaining to a precept, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, admonish, teach: see *precept.*] Giving or containing precepts or rules of conduct; instructive; admonitory.

Not expounding, but obeying the *preceptive* words of their Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 116.

For it is the same thing which is denominated the law (of Moses, or of Christ) from the *preceptive* part, and a covenant from the terms, or sanction, especially the promissory part. *Baxter*, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, v., Postscript.

preceptor (prē-sep′tor), *n.* [= F. *précepteur* = Sp. Pg. *preceptor* = It. *precettore*, < L. *præceptor*, an anticipator, a teacher, < *præcipere*, pp. *præceptus*, take or receive beforehand, teach: see *precept.*] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a tutor.

Folly is soon learn'd;
And under such *preceptors* who can fail!
Cowper, Task, ii. 284.

2. The head of a preceptory of the Knights Templars.

This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former *preceptor* had bestowed upon their order.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

preceptorial (prē-sep-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *preceptor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining or belonging to a preceptor: as, *preceptorial* functions.

preceptory (prē-sep′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *præceptorius*, preceptory (fem. *præceptoria*, a preceptory), < L. *præceptor*, a preceptor: see *preceptor.*] **I.**† *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III., Memoir, p. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *preceptories* (-riz). A subordinate religious house where instruction was given. Preceptories were establishments of the Knights Templars, the superiors of which were called preceptors, or knights preceptors. All the preceptories of a province were subject to a provincial superior, three of whom held rank above all the rest, viz., those of Jerusalem, Tripolis, and Antioch.

The establishments of the order [Templars], which bore the name of *preceptories*, to the number of twenty-three, were at first seized by the King and other lords, but afterwards, by a bull from the Pope and an Act of Parliament, transferred to the rival order of the Hospitallers.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

preceptress (prē-sep′tres), *n.* [< *preceptor* + *-ess.* Cf. OF. *preceptrice.*] A female preceptor or teacher. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 505.

precerebellar (prē-ser-ē-bel′är), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cerebellum*, cerebellum: see *cerebellar.*] Anterior or superior with respect to the cerebellum: noting the superior cerebellar artery.

precerebral (prē-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cerebrum*, brain: see *cerebral.*] Anterior with respect to the cerebrum: noting the anterior cerebral artery.

preces (prē′sēz), *n. pl.* [ML., pl. of L. *prex* (*prec-*), a prayer: see *pray*[1].] The alternate petitions, such as the versicles and suffrages, which pass conjointly between the clergyman and the congregation in liturgical churches; specifically, in the English choral service, those versicles (with the *Gloria Patri*) which immediately precede the Psalms, beginning "O Lord, open thou our lips."

The occasional presence of *preces*, a series of short intercessions resembling the Greek Ektene, or deacon's litany. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 707.

precession (prē-sesh′on), *n.* [< ME. *precession*, < OF. *precession*, F. *précession* = Sp. *precesion* = Pg. *precessão* = It. *precessione*, < ML. *præcessio(n-)*, a going before, advance, < L. *præcedere*, pp. *præcessus*, go before: see *precede.*] 1. The act of going before or of moving forward; advance.

iij wemen I met with *precession*,
I askyd hem whedir that thei were bone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

2†. Precedence.

The legates of Pope Leo did take in dudgeon this preferment of Dioscorus, and would not sit down in the synod, because the *precession* was not given to their Holy See.
Barrow, The Pope's Supremacy, p. 197.

3. In *philol.*, a weakening of a vowel due to a change of accent; a change from a full strong vowel to a thinner one: opposed to *progression.* *March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., p. 26.—**Lunisolar precession.** See *lunisolar.*—**Precession of the equinoxes**, in *astron.*, a slow retrograde motion of the equinoctial points, viz. from east to west, or contrary to the order of the signs. The equinoctial points do not retain the same position in the heavens, but have a slow retrograde motion, at the rate of about 50."24 in a year, or about a degree in 71.66 years, the equator moving on the ecliptic while the ecliptic retains its position nearly unchanged among the stars. This phenomenon is caused by the combined action of the sun and moon on the mass of matter accumulated about the earth's equator, and is called the precession of the equinoxes because it makes the equinoxes succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the longitudes of the heavenly bodies are continually increasing, the latitudes remaining unchanged. The right ascensions and declinations are, of course, both changing. The precession of the equinoxes was discovered by Hipparchus more than a century before the Christian era. The equinoctial points will make an entire revolution in about 25,800 years.

precessional (prē-sesh′on-al), *a.* [< *precession* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from the precession of the equinoxes: as, *precessional* force.

precessor† (prē-ses′or), *n.* [= It. *precessore*, < L. *præcessor*, a predecessor, a superior, < *præcedere*, pp. *præcessus*, go before: see *precede.*] A predecessor.

Ferdham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eude than Thomas Arundel, his *Precessour*, Bishop of Ely.
Fuller, Hist. Camb., iii. 62. (*Davies.*)

preche†, *v.* A Middle English form of *preach.*

prechordal (prē-kôr′dal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *chorda*, < Gr. *χορδή*, chord: see *chordal.*] 1. Situated in front of the notochord: applied to those parts of the brain which are anterior to the end of the chorda dorsalis: correlated with *epichordal* and *parachordal.*—2. Prior in time to the existence of the *Chordata* or chordate animals; before the evolution of a notochord in animals. [Rare.]

In what we may call *præ-chordal* times.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 187.

prechoroid (prē-kō′roid), *a.* [< *pre-* + *choroid.*] Situated before the choroid.—**Prechoroid artery**, the anterior choroid artery.

prechristian (prē-kris′tian), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Christian.*] Relating to or existent or occurring in times prior to the Christian era: as, the *prechristian* system; *prechristian* speculations. *Princeton Rev.*, July, 1879, pp. 148, 149.

prechristianic (prē-kris-ti-an′ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Christian* + *-ic.*] Same as *prechristian.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 89.

precinct (prē′singt), *n.* [= Pg. It. *precinto*, < ML. *præcinctum*, circuit, boundary line, < L. *præcinctus*, a girding, < *præcingere*, pp. *præcinctus*, gird, gird about, < *præ*, before, + *cingere*, surround, gird: see *cincture.*] 1. The exterior line or boundary encompassing a place; bound; limit; boundary line.

I think never man could boast it without the *precincts* of paradise but he that came to gain us a better Eden then we lost. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xii.

2. An inclosed or bounded space; an inclosure or a space definitely marked off by boundaries; a peribolus.

God made a winde to passe in Commission, and, as a common vmpire, to end their vnnaturall strife, forcing the Waters into their ancient *precincts* aboue and beneath the Firmament. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

She made the House of the Seven Gables like a home to him, and the garden a familiar *precinct.*
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xii.

I like the silent church, before the service begins, better than any preaching. How far off, how cool, how chaste the persons look, begirt each one with a *precinct* or sanctuary! *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

You retain a single broad image of the vast gray edifice [a cathedral], with its towers, its tone of color, and its still, green *precinct*. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 35.

3. A district within certain boundaries and under certain jurisdiction; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division: as, a police *precinct*; in several of the United States, the principal subdivision of the county, corresponding generally to the township in other States. These subdivisions in Nebraska and Oregon are called *precincts*. In California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Mississippi, and Nevada they are called *election precincts*. The counties of Texas are each divided into four *commissioners' precincts*, also into from four to eight *justices' precincts*, and into from four to eleven *election precincts*. Some of the counties of Kentucky are divided into *voting precincts*. In colonial Massachusetts a *precinct* was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to some matters of local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court.

As easily may you get the soldan's crown
As any prizes out of my *precinct*.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., l. 2.

I am the king's vicegerent by my place;
His right lieutenant in mine own *precinct*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, iii. 1.

The extent of the old Hans was from Nerve in Livonia to the Rhine, and contained 62 great mercantile Towns, which were divided into four *Precincts*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

4. A region; a tract. [A loose use.]

The vessel, . . . now slowly pushed by the wind against the turbid current, now warping along the fragrant *precincts* of orange or magnolia groves or fields of sugar-cane . . . *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 13.

precinction (prē-singk'shon), *n.* [< L. *præcinctio(n-)*, < *præcingere*, gird about: see *precinct*.] Same as *præcinctio*.

preciosity (presh-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *preciosite*, < OF. *preciosite*, F. *préciosité* = Sp. *preciosidad* = Pg. *preciosidade* = It. *preziosità*, < L. *pretiosita(t-)s*, costliness, ML. also a costly thing, < *pretiosus*, valuable, precious: see *precious*.] 1†. Costliness; value; great worth; preciousness.

Among ye which ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great *preciosyte*.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1327.

2†. Anything of great price or value.

The Index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *pretiosities*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*.
Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

3. The quality of being overnice; fastidiousness; excessive refinement. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

precious (presh'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pretious*; < ME. *precious, precious, precyous, precius*, < OF. *precios, precieus, precieux*, valuable, costly, precious, beloved, also affected, finical, F. *précieux* = Sp. Pg. *precioso* = It. *prezioso*, < L. *pretiosus*, of great value, costly, dear, precious, < *pretium*, value, price: see *price*.] 1. Of great price; costly; having a high money-value.

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a *precious* jewel in his head.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 14.

To leave a little snuffe
Is petty treason, and such *pretious* stuffe
Must not be throwne away.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

A gold-adorned pillared temple round,
Whose walls were hung with rich and *precious* things,
Worthy to be the ransom of great kings.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 258.

2. Of great worth; held in high esteem; intrinsically valuable.

But she stode som what bynethe, byfore her dere sone, face to face, at the tyme of his *precyous* dethe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

Health is *precious* because sickness doth breed that pain which disableth action. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 76.

By thy *precious* Death and Burial; . . .
Good Lord, deliver us.
Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

O, what a *precious* book the one would be
That taught observers what they're not to see!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Worthless; good-for-nothing. [Ironical.]

Your worship is a *precious* ass! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Oh, you're a *precious* man! two days in town,
And never see your old friend!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 3.

Sir Oliver S. Well, Sir Peter, I have seen both my nephews in the manner we proposed.
Sir Peter T. A *precious* couple they are!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4. Considerable; great. [Colloq.]

It 's hard enough to see one's way, a *precious* sight harder than I thought last night.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

5†. Particular; scrupulous; fastidious; overnice.

In swich estaat as God hath cleped us,
I wol persevere, I nam nat *precious*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 148.

Precious blood, the blood shed by Christ on the cross; it gives name to various orders, confraternities, and relics in the Roman Catholic Church, and to the Feast of the Most Precious Blood on the first Sunday in July.—**Precious metals**, gold and silver: so called on account of their value. Platinum is also sometimes included with the precious metals; it is more valuable than silver, and has been used in coinage. Mercury also has been by some called one of the precious metals. In general, *precious* means valuable enough to be used as a standard of value and abundant enough for coinage. Only gold and silver have these requisites.—**Precious stone**, a stone distinguished for its beauty and rarity, and prized for use in ornamentation, especially in jewelry; a gem; a jewel.

Beauty of color, hardness, and rarity are the essential qualities which entitle a mineral to be called precious. Strictly speaking, the only *precious stones* are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, and emerald, though the term is often extended to the opal, notwithstanding its lack of hardness, and to the pearl, which is not a mineral, but strictly an animal product.
Geo. F. Kunz, Gems and *Precious Stones* of North America, [p. 310.

To be precious of, to prize; value highly. Compare *choice of*, under *choice*, 3. [Local, New Eng.]

We set everything by that little bird, Bartholomew! . . . He understands now that we're *precious of* it.
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, The Other Girls, vii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Costly*, etc. See *valuable*.

precious (presh'us), *adv.* [< *precious*, *a.*] Very; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]

For I had brought Lizzie something dear, and a *precious* heavy book it was. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

Precious glad he is to be rid of us girls, I know.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 294.

preciously (presh'us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *preciously*; < *precious* + *-ly*2.] 1. In a costly manner; at a great price or expense.

It nys but wast to burye hem *preciously*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 500.

Some *preciously* by shattered porcelain fall,
And some by aromatic splinters die.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 20.

2. Valuably; in a manner productive of worth; to good purpose.

The time 'twixt six and now
Must by us both be spent most *preciously*.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 241.

3. Very much; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]—4. Fastidiously; scrupulously; with extreme care in matters of detail.

If, on the other hand, you fall short of this point [the limit to imitation of details], your art of painting from nature is not yet quite perfectly and *preciously* imitative.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ii.

preciousness (presh'us-nes), *n.* 1. The character of being precious; valuableness: worth; costliness.—2. Anything of great price or value; a valuable article, object, or part of a thing.

The enemies of the Lord shall be as the fat of lambs [marginal note: the *preciousness* of lambs]. Ps. xxxvii. 20.

3. Fastidiousness; excessive refinement; scrupulous attention to detail, particularly in art.

As on the one hand their works have none of the majesty of imagination, so on the other they lack the *preciousness* of genuine imitation.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ii.

precipe, præcipe (pres'i-pē), *n.* [< ME. *precipe, presipe, presepe, pricipe*; < L. *præcipe*, imperative of *præcipere*, take or seize beforehand, admonish: see *precept*.] 1. In *law*: (*a*) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it.

For a wrytte called *Pricipe*. A wrytte which is called *p'cipe* from hensforth shall not be made to any man of ani frecholde wherthurgh a free man lese his courte.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 219.

(*b*) A note of instructions delivered by a plaintiff or his solicitor to the officer of the court to procure a writ of summons.—2†. A precept; an order.

Clense wele our eghne, and standis on bakke,
For here es comene a *presepe*, swykke menne to take.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, *f.* 148. (*Halliwell.*)

precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* [< OF. *precipice*, F. *précipice* = Sp. Pg. *precipicio* = It. *precipizio*, a precipice, < L. *præcipitium*, a falling down headlong, an abrupt descent, a steep place, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*), headforemost, headlong, < *præ*, before, + *caput*, head: see *capital*1. Cf. *precipitate*.] 1†. A headlong fall; an abrupt descent.

Stay me in my *precipice* to ruin.
Massinger, The Picture, iv. 4.

His [Job's] fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of honour to a deep puddle of penury.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 293.

2. A bank or cliff extremely steep, or even perpendicular or overhanging; a headlong declivity.

The sulphurous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery surge, that from the *precipice*
Of heaven received us falling. *Milton*, P. L., i. 173.

3. The brink of a steep declivity; hence, a dangerous place; a critical position; a perilous location.

My fortunes standing in this *precipice*,
'Tis counsel that I want, and honest aids.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

But surely it cannot be safe for any man still to walk upon a *precipice*, to stand upon an indivisible point, and to be always upon the very border of destruction.
South, Sermons, VI. xi.

They are at present in a frenzy, and will not be recovered from it till they shall have leaped the *precipice* they are now so boldly advancing to.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 2.

precipient (prē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *præcipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipere*, admonish, instruct: see *precept*.] Commanding; directing.

precipitability (prē-sip'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *precipitable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being precipitable.

precipitable (prē-sip'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *precipit-ate* + *-able*.] Capable of being precipitated or thrown down, as a substance in solution.

precipitance (prē-sip'i-tans), *n.* [= It. *precipitanza*, < L. *præcipitantia*, a falling headlong, < *præcipitan(t-)s*, falling headlong: see *precipitant*.] The quality of being precipitant; rash haste; headlong hurry.

Thither they
Hasted with glad *precipitance*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 291.

Rashness and *precipitance* of judgment.
Watts, Logic, II. 4, § 5.

precipitancy (prē-sip'i-tan-si), *n.* [As *precipitance* (see *-cy*).] Precipitance; impatience to reach a conclusion or result; overhaste in inference or action.

When the *precipitancy* of a man's wishes hurries on his ideas ninety times faster than the vehicle he rides in—woe be to truth! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 8.

As a revising tribunal the Upper House has continually counteracted the evils of *precipitancy*, impatience, and ill-digested legislation, to which a numerous assembly, representing or delegated by larger constituent bodies, is necessarily and continually prone.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 255.

=Syn. Rashness, temerity, hastiness.

precipitant (prē-sip'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *precipitant*, F. *précipitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *precipitante*, < L. *præcipitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcipitare*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] I. *a.* 1. Falling headlong; headlong.

From pole to pole
He views in breadth; and, without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 563.

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive
Precipitant the baser, ropy lees.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. Rushing hastily onward.

But soon recovering speed he ran, he flew
Precipitant. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

3. Rashly hasty; precipitate; characterized by rapid movement or progress; impatient to reach a conclusion.

There may be some such decays as are *precipitant* as to years.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

The stormy bluster of men more audacious and *precipitant* than of solid and deep reach.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

These fits being not so ordinary as our naturall sleep, these dreams the *precipitant* and unskilfull are forward to conceit to be representations extraordinary and supernatural. *Dr. H. More*, Enthusiasm, § 27.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, an agent which, when added to a solution, separates something dissolved and causes it to precipitate, or fall to the bottom in a concrete state.

precipitantly (prē-sip'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a precipitant manner; precipitately; rashly; with ill-advised haste.

Men *precipitantly* quit their new undertakings.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

How much less will he hear when we cry hereafter, who, once deliver'd by him, . . . are returning *precipitantly*, if he withhold us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us! *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

precipitantness (prē-sip'i-tant-nes), *n.* The quality of being precipitant.

precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *precipitated*, ppr. *precipitating*. [< L. *præcipitatus*, pp. of *præcipitare* (> It. *precipitare* = Sp. Pg. *precipitar* = F. *précipiter*), cast down head-

long, < *præceps* (*præcipit-*), head foremost, headlong, < *præ*, before, + *caput*, head: see *capital*[1]. Cf. *precipice*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cast down headlong; fling from a precipice or height; hurl downward.

Few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and *precipitated* themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least the declination of it. *Dryden*, Amboyna, Ded.

He trembles to think that a single touch might bury him under a crag *precipitated* from above. *Eustace*, Italy, I. i.

2. To cause to fall as a sediment to the bottom of a vessel; reduce from a state of solution to a solid form, as by means of a reagent or chemical force.—3. To drive forcibly; cause to hasten onward.

Hence, then, and evil go with thee along, . . .
Ere . . . some more sudden vengeance, wing'd from God,
Precipitate thee with augmented pain.
Milton, P. L., vi. 280.

4. To hasten; bring hastily to pass; hurry up: as, to *precipitate* a flight.

But they allow him [the Son of God] not the liberty of a fair tryal; they hasten and *precipitate* the sentence, that they might do so the execution.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

Hostilities had been *precipitated* by the impolitic conduct of Navarre. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

5. To hasten intemperately or rashly; hence, to spoil; ruin.

That they like vertuous fathers have regard therennto, and not to suffer the pope's holiness, if he would thus wilfully, without reason or discretion, to *precipitate* himself and the said see. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii. 22.

We sat whole nights drinking strong liquors without eating a bit; which disposed us to sloth, enflamed our bodies, and *precipitated* or prevented digestion.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 6.

Precipitated calomel, calomel obtained by precipitation from a solution of corrosive sublimate by a stream of sulphurous acid.—**Precipitated carbonate of calcium** or **lime**, a white, minutely crystalline powder prepared by precipitation from a solution of calcium chlorid by sodium carbonate: used in medicine as an astringent and antacid.—**Precipitated carbonate of iron**, a reddish-brown powder prepared by precipitation from an iron sulphate solution by sodium carbonate. In composition it is a hydrated ferric oxid containing a little ferrous carbonate. Also called *sesquioxid of iron*, *red oxid of iron*, *aperitive saffron of Mars*.—**Precipitated carbonate of zinc**, a white, impalpable, odorless, and tasteless powder obtained from a solution of zinc sulphate by precipitating with sodium carbonate.—**Precipitated extract of bark**. Same as *chinoidine*.—**Precipitated oxid of mercury**, yellow oxid of mercury.—**Precipitated phosphate of calcium** or **lime**, normal calcium orthophosphate, a fine white amorphous powder prepared by precipitation from a hydrochloric acid solution of bone-ash by ammonia. Also called *bone-phosphate*.—**Precipitated sulphate of iron**, a pale bluish-green crystalline powder precipitated by alcohol from an aqueous solution of ferrous sulphate.—**Precipitated sulphid of antimony**, sulphurate of antimony.—**Precipitated sulphur**, a fine yellowish-white odorless amorphous powder prepared by heating a mixture of sublimed sulphur, lime, and water, and treating the resulting solution with hydrochloric acid.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall headlong.

Hadst thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 50.

2. To make haste; hurry; proceed without deliberation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces increase, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them. *Bacon.*

3. In *chem.*, to separate from a solution as a precipitate.

precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præcipitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hurled headlong; plunging or rushing down, as by a steep descent; headlong.

Precipitate the furious Torrent flows. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Disparting towers,
Tumbling all *precipitate* down dash'd,
Rattling around, loud thundering to the moon.
J. Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

2†. Steep; precipitous.

No cliff or rock is so *precipitate*
But down it eyes can lead the blind a way.
Lord Brooke, Tragedy of Alaham. (*Latham.*)

3. Hasty; acting without due deliberation; rash.

Rules to be observed in choosing of a wife, . . . not to be too rash and *precipitate* in his election.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 587.

I fear I have already been too *precipitate*. I tremble for the consequences. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

4. Hastily brought to pass; speedy; hurried; sudden.

His downfall too will not be more *precipitate* than awkward. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 280.

The danger of a *precipitate* abandonment of Virginia continued to be imminent. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 100.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Precipitous* now always expresses the physical attribute of a headlong steepness; *precipitate* the moral quality of being very hasty or overhasty. Other uses are obsolete or figurative.

II. *n.* In *chem.*, any substance which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing decomposition of the compound. The term is generally applied when the separation takes place in a flocculent or pulverulent form, in opposition to *crystallization*, which implies a like separation in an angular form. But chemists call a mass of crystals a *precipitate* when they subside so suddenly that their proper crystalline shape cannot be distinguished by the naked eye. Substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical.—**Flocculent precipitate**. See *flocculent*.—**Precipitate per se**, red precipitate.—**Red precipitate**, red oxid of mercury.—**Sweet precipitate**, mercurous chlorid or calomel.—**White precipitate**, mercurammonium chlorid, NH_2HgCl. Also called *hydrargyrum ammoniatum*, or *ammoniated mercury*.

precipitately (prē-sip'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; with sudden descent; headlong; hastily; without due deliberation; with a sudden subsiding motion.

Ill-counsell'd force by its own native weight *precipitately* falls. *Francis*, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 4.

Driven to that state of mind in which we are more ready to act *precipitately* than to reason right.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

Not so brave Arnall; with a weight of skull,
Furious he dives, *precipitately* dull.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 316.

precipitateness (prē-sip'i-tāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being precipitate; precipitation; hastiness.

precipitation (prē-sip-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *precipitation*, F. *précipitation* = Sp. *precipitacion* = Pg. *precipitação* = It. *precipitazione*, < L. *præcipitatio(n-)*, a falling headlong, headlong haste, < *præcipitare*, pp. *præcipitatus*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] 1. The act of casting down from a height, or the state of being flung or hurled downward.

We . . . banish him our city,
In peril of *precipitation*
From off the rock Tarpeian, never more
To enter our Rome gates. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 102.

2. Rapid motion; a hurrying or rushing onward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning, at the end of the deluge, towards the sea.
Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Pacing along Cheapside with my accustomed *precipitation* when I walk westward. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

3. Haste; hurry; unwise or rash rapidity.

Precipitation in our works makes us unlike to God. Heady fool, art thou wiser than thy Maker?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 119.

We were forced to eat with great *precipitation*, having received advice of General Carpenter's march as we were at dinner. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 3.

Precipitation, . . . incited by the pride of intellectual superiority, is very fatal to great designs.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 43.

4. In *chem.*, the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in solution, and fall to the bottom.—5. Moisture from the atmosphere deposited on the earth's surface, including dew, mist, rain, frost, snow, sleet, hail, etc.

It [visibility] is no doubt, to some extent, the effect of previous rains, the *precipitation* having washed the atmosphere of its dust.
Rev. W. C. Ley, in Modern Meteorology, p. 128.

Precipitation process, in the smelting of lead. See *process*.=Syn. 1. See list under *precipitancy*. *Precipitancy* is always a quality; *precipitation* is primarily an act, but may be a quality.

precipitative (prē-sip'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *precipitate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to precipitation; tending to precipitate.

The *precipitative* tendencies of tidal action may exceed those resulting from resistances encountered in planetary space. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 491.

precipitator (prē-sip'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= It. *precipitatore*, < L. *præcipitator*, one who overthrows, < *præcipitatus*, pp. of *præcipitare*, cast down headlong: see *precipitate*.] 1. One who precipitates; especially, one who urges on with undue haste; one who rashly brings to pass.

Zelots, . . . as it prov'd, [were] the hast'ners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom.
Hammond, Works, IV. 590.

2. That which brings about the precipitation or downfall of atmospheric moisture.

For the slopes of elevations towards the sea are great *precipitators* of rain. *The American*, XI. 166.

3. That which causes or favors chemical precipitation; an apparatus for inducing precipitation. Specifically, a tank in which carbonates held in solution by free carbonic acid in water are precipitated by caustic lime, which neutralizes the free carbonic acid and permits the carbonates to fall to the bottom. This method of purifying water is used by dyers, and also in fitting hard water for use in steam-boilers.

The mother-liquor is conducted through the pipe for mother-water to the *precipitators*, which are constructed of 2 in. tongued and grooved timber, lined with sheet-lead.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 350.

precipitious† (pres-i-pish'us), *a.* [< L. *precipitium*, a precipice (see *precipice*), + *-ous*. Cf. *precipitous*.] Precipitous.

I perswaded him fairly . . . to keep them from any such *precipitious* and impertinent rupture as might preclude all meditation of accord. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 288.

The descent was *precipitious:* so that, save by ragged steps, and those not a little dangerous, [there] was no riding down. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 152. (*Latham.*)

precipitiously† (pres-i-pish'us-li), *adv.* Precipitously.

Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering lust allure.
Decay of Christian Piety, p. 174.

precipitous (prē-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< OF. *precipiteux*, F. *précipiteux* = Sp. Pg. It. *precipitoso;* as L. *præceps* (*-cipit-*), head foremost, headlong (see *precipice*), + *-ous*. Cf. *precipitious*.] 1. Headlong; descending rapidly, or rushing onward.

The sweep
Of some *precipitous* rivulet to the wave.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Steep; like a precipice; consisting of precipices: as, *precipitous* cliffs.

Tangled swamps and deep *precipitous* dells.
Shelley, Alastor.

3†. Hasty; rash; precipitate.

She [Nature] useth to act by due and orderly gradations, and takes no *precipitous* leaps from one extream to another.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiii.

Thus framed for ill, he loosed our triple hold
(Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold).
Dryden, The Medal, l. 65.

4†. Hastily appearing or passing; sudden.

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, Int.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *precipitate*, *a.*

precipitously (prē-sip'i-tus-li), *adv.* 1. In a precipitous manner; with sudden descent; in violent haste.

Till the victim hear within and yearn to hurry *precipitously*
Like the leaf in a roaring whirlwind, like the smoke in a hurricane whirl'd. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2†. Hastily; with precipitation; precipitately.

Some . . . *precipitously* conclude they [chamelcons] eat not any at all. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

precipitousness (prē-sip'i-tus-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being precipitous or steep; steepness.—2. Hastiness; precipitation; rash haste.

As simplicity ordinarily signifies senselessness, *precipitousness*, as Trismegistus defines it, *μάνιας εἶδος*, a species of madness in one place, and *τις μέθη*, a kind of drunkenness in another, a wild irrational acting.
Hammond, Works, IV. iii.

précis (prā-sē'), *n.* [F., an abstract, < L. *præcisum*, a piece cut off (ML. also an abstract ?), neut. of *præcisus*, cut off: see *precise*.] 1. A concise statement; a summary; an abstract.

Any gentlemen who are willing to co-operate are requested to send in their names, and in return they will be supplied with a *précis* of the case.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 45.

Contrast the newspaper *précis* of some important negotiation and the Blue Book—there is the difference at a glance. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 660.

2. The act or process of drawing up a précis or abstract.

precise (prē-sīs'), *a.* [< ME. **precis* (in adv. **precisly*, *percysly*), < OF. *precis*, m., *precise*, f., F. *précis* = Sp. Pg. It. *preciso*, cut off, definite, precise, strict, < L. *præcisus*, cut short, shortened, brief, pp. of *præcidere*, cut off in front, cut short, abridge, < *præ*, before, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *concise*.] 1. Definite; exact; neither more nor less than; just, with no error.

I know not well what they are: but *precise* villains they are, that I am sure of. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 54.

What special hinderers the Apostle means, we shall have *precise* occasion in some future passages to demonstrate. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 336.

End all dispute, and fix the year *precise*
When British bards begin to immortalise.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 53.

2. Exactly stated, defined, marked off, or measured, etc.; strictly expressed, stated, etc.

John Villani has given us an ample and *precise* account of the state of Florence in the early part of the fourteenth century. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Not a Christian thought exists which must go outside of the English tongue for a clear, *precise*, forcible utterance. *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 55.

The distinct is that which is so *precise* and different from all other objects as to comprehend in itself only what is clear. *Veitch*, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. lv.

3. Being just what it purports or is alleged to be, and not something else; particular.

Abs. Well, sir, and what did you say?
Fag. O, I lied, sir—I forget the *precise* lie; but you may depend on 't he got no truth from me.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

4. Containing or committing no error: as, a *precise* measurement; measuring or reckoning with extreme exactness, so as to reduce the errors in an unusual degree: as, a *precise* instrument or operator.—5. Exact in conduct or requirements; strict; punctilious; express; formal; over-exact or over-scrupulous; prim; precisian; also, conformed to over-scrupulous requirements.

He was ever *precise* in promise-keeping.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 76.

The Venetians are extraordinarily *precise* herein, insomuch that a man cannot be received into Venice without a bill of health. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

I think the purest and *precisest* reformers . . . of religion can hardly order this matter better than God hath done. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 361.

They would tell me I was too *precise*, and that I denied myself of things, for their sakes, in which they saw no evil. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

Grave without dulness, learned without pride;
Exact, yet not *precise*; though meek, keen-ey'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 610.

The extravagance of the Independent preachers in the camp, the *precise* garb, the severe countenance, the petty scruples, the affected accent, . . . which marked the Puritans. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

6†. Specifically, Puritan; puritanical.

A sort of sober, scurvy, *precise* neighbours,
That scarce have smiled twice since the king came in.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

My fine *precise* artisan, that shuns a tavern as the devil doth a cross, is as often drunk as the rankest. His language doth not savour of the pot; he swears not, but "indeed!" But trust him, and he will cozen you to your face. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 445.

7. In *logic*, containing nothing superfluous.

The definition should be *precise*: that is, contain nothing unessential, nothing superfluous.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

= **Syn.** 1. *Accurate*, *Correct*, *Exact*, etc. (see *accurate*), distinct, express.—5. Stiff, ceremonious.

precise† (prē-sīs′), *adv.* [< ME. **precisly*, *percysly*; < *precise* + *-ly*[2].] Precisely; exactly.

Sum follow so *precyse*
A learned man that oftentymes
They imitate his vyce.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Epistles to Mæcenas.

precisely (prē-sīs′li), *adv.* [< ME. **precisly*, *percysly*; < *precise* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a precise or exact manner; accurately; definitely; exactly; just.

We declare, that is to weten, that all and euery Alderman of ye forsayd cite euery yere for euermore in ye feste of Saynt Gregory ye Pope, from ye office of aldyrmanry vtterly and *percysly* to cessen and therof holych to be remeuyd. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 37.

Many cases happen, in which a man cannot *precisely* determine where it is that his lawful liberty ends, and where it is that it begins to be extravagant and excessive.
Sharp, Works, I. vii.

It is *precisely* these impulses and emotions which are so hard to control that give dignity and worth to life.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 141.

2. With strict conformity to rule; punctiliously; nicely; with over-scrupulous exactness in ceremony or behavior.

Some craven scruple
Of thinking too *precisely* on the event.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 41.

preciseness (prē-sīs′nes), *n.* The character of being precise; exactness; precision; particularity; punctiliousness; scrupulousness; primness; squeamishness.

But they thinke this *precisenes* in reformation of apparell not to be so materiall, or greatly pertinent.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Is all your strict *preciseness* come to this?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 67.

Among their *preciseness* was a qualm at baptism; the water was to be taken from a basin, and not from a fount.
Disraeli, Quarrels of Authors, p. 362, note.

precisian (prē-sizh′an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *précisien*; as *precise* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* 1. Precise; punctiliously or ostentatiously observant of rules or doctrines.—2. Characteristic of precisians; puritanical.

If a man be a Herod within and a John without, a wicked politician in a ruff of *precisian* set, God can distinguish him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 465.

II. *n.* One who adheres punctiliously to certain rules or observances; especially, one who is precise in matters of religion: often used depreciatingly with reference to the English Puritans of the seventeenth century.

Hypocriticall *precisians*,
By vulgar phraso entitled Puritanes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

These men (for all the world) like our *Precisians* be,
Who for some Cross or Saint they in the window see
Will pluck down all the Church.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 301.

Married he was, and to as bitter a *precisian* as ever eat flesh in Lent. *Scott*, Kenilworth, ii.

He is no *precisian* in attire.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, Epit.

precisianism (prē-sizh′an-izm), *n.* [< *precisian* + *-ism*.] The quality or state of being a precisian; the doctrine or conduct of precisians.

It is *precisianism* to alter that
With austere judgment that is given by nature.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

precisianist (prē-sizh′an-ist), *n.* [< *precisian* + *-ist*.] One who adheres strictly to any doctrine, practice, or rule of conduct; a precisian.

Of course there are yet some *precisianists* that will not have it so; but the school is practically dead and buried.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 362.

precision (prē-sizh′on), *n.* [= F. *précision* = Sp. *precision* = Pg. *precisão* = It. *precisione*, < L. *præcisio(n-)*, a cutting off, a cut, ML. precision, < *præcidere*, pp. *præcisus*, cut off: see *precise*.] 1. The quality or state of being precise, exact, or definite as to form or meaning; distinctness; accuracy.

What Lord Bacon blames in the schoolmen of his time is this, that they reasoned syllogistically on words which had not been defined with *precision*.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

We deprive ourselves of that remarkable and almost mysterious *precision* which is given to words when they are habitually used in discussions which are to issue directly in acts. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 345.

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Freedom from inessential elements.

In the extensive quantity of distinctness absence of superfluity is called *precision*. Completeness and precision together constitute adequacy.
Kant, Introd. to Logic (tr. by Abbott), viii.

There is a sin committed against logical purity or *precision* in assuming into the declaration qualities such as do not determinately designate what is defined.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) The separation from anything of extrinsic elements. [In this sense, probably introduced into Latin by Scotus, *precision* appears to be the abstract noun corresponding to the verb *prescind*, and is occasionally spelled *prescision*.]—**Arms of precision.** See *arm*[2].—**Instrument of precision**, an instrument suited for measurement of the highest degree of refinement and precision, as a circle for measuring angles to a second of an arc, or a comparator for measuring lengths to a micron.—**Mental precision**, separation in the mind.—**Negative precision**, the representation of one without the representation of the other.—**Positive precision**, the representation of one thing as separated from another thing.—**Real precision**, the separation of one thing from another in fact.=**Syn.** 1. *Propriety*, etc. (see *purity*), nicety, correctness, truth. See *accurate*.

precisionist (prē-sizh′on-ist), *n.* [< *precision* + *-ist*.] Same as *precisianist*.

Were a logical *precisionist* speaking, and speaking calmly and of aforethought, this would be of force.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 162.

precisionize (prē-sizh′on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precisionized*, ppr. *precisionizing*. [< *precision* + *-ize*.] To render precise; give precision to; state with precision or accuracy.

What a pity the same man does not . . . *precisionize* other questions of political morals!
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1847), p. 143. (*Davies*.)

precisive (prē-sī′siv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *precisivo*, < *precise* + *-ive*.] 1. Cutting off; amputative; eradicative.

At other times our church moderates her censure, . . . using a medicinal censure before a *precisive*; a less to prevent a greater excommunication.
T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 369.

2. Pertaining to or resulting from the mental precision of one object from another.—**Precisive abstraction.** See the quotation, and *abstraction*.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart, as when we consider mode without considering its substance and subject.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 9.

preclaret, preclair† (prē-klār′), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *preclaro*, < L. *præclarus*, very bright or clear, splendid, noble, excellent, < *præ*, before, + *clarus*, shining, brilliant: see *clear*.] Illustrious; renowned.

Consider weill thow bene bot officiar,
And vassal to that King incomparabill,
Preis thow to pleis that puissant prince *preclair*.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Works (1592), p. 191. (*Jamieson*.)

preclassical (prē-klās′i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *classical*[1].] Existing or occurring before classical times; prior to the classical.

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of concetti while he fancies himself going back to a *preclassical* nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.

preclitellian (prē-kli-tel′i-an), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *clitellum*, q. v.] Having the ducts of the testes opening before and not behind or in the clitellum, as certain earthworms. Compare *postclitellian*.

precloacal (prē-klō-ā′kal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *cloaca*: see *cloaca*, 3.] Of or pertaining to the front of the cloaca; situated in the fore part of the cloaca.—**Precloacal cartilage, precloacal ossicle**, the os cloacæ.

preclude (prē-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precluded*, ppr. *precluding*. [= OF. *preclure* = It. *precludere*, < L. *præcludere*, shut up or off, < *præ*, before, + *cludere*, shut, close: see *close*[1]. Cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, etc.] 1†. To close; stop up; shut; prevent access to.

Preclude your ears not against humble and honest petitioners.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 187. (*Latham*.)

2. To shut out; hinder by excluding; prevent; impede.

Though the desires of his mind be granted, yet this *precludes* not the access of new desires to his mind.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 143.

To *preclude* the ambassadors of the neutral from egress and ingress into enemy's territory is unfriendly, although the enemy's envoys to the neutral may be seized except on neutral soil or ships.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 164.

3. To prevent by anticipative action; render ineffectual or unsuccessful; hinder the action of.

Shall I *preclude* my future by taking a high seat, and kindly adapting my conversation to the shape of heads?
Emerson, Experience.

Smille spoke against a system of precipitancy which would *preclude* deliberation on questions of the highest consequence. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 245.

= **Syn.** To prevent, bar, debar, prohibit.

preclusion (prē-klō′zhon), *n.* [< L. *præclusio(n-)*, a shutting up, < *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut up or off: see *preclude*.] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded, in any sense of that word.

It is St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of this place. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 9.

preclusive (prē-klō′siv), *a.* [< L. *præclusus*, pp. of *præcludere*, shut up or off (see *preclude*), + *-ive*.] Tending to preclude; shutting out; preventive: generally followed by *of*.

Every act [of France] bespoke an intention *preclusive of* accommodation.
Burke, Parliamentary Register, xxxiv. 482.

preclusively (prē-klō′siv-li), *adv.* In a preclusive manner; preventively.

precoce† (prē-kōs′), *a.* [In lit. sense, ME. *precox*, irreg. < L.; in second sense, < OF. *precoce*, F. *précoce* = Sp. *precoz* = Pg. It. *precoce*, < L. *præcox* (*-coc-*), *præcoquis*, *præcoquus*, ripe before time, early ripe, premature, < *præcoquere*, ripen beforehand, ripen fully, also boil beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*[1]. Cf. *apricock*, *apricot*, from the same ult. source.] 1. Early ripe. [Rare.]

In places passyng colde it is moost sure
Precox [figs] to plannte, her fruyte that soone enhance
Er shoures come.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

2. Precocious.

An intellectus universalis, beyond all that we reade of Picus Mirandula, and other *precoce* witts, and yet withall a very humble child. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 6, 1679.

precoceness† (prē-kōs′nes), *n.* [Also *precoseness*; < *precoce* + *-ness*.] Precocity.

As to this extraordinary *precoceness*, the like is reported of a certain walnut-tree, as well as of the famous white-thorn of Glastonbury. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

precocial, præcocial (prē-kō′shial), *a.* [< *Præcoces* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Præcoces*; having the characters of the *Præcoces*: opposed to *altricial*.

precocious (prē-kō′shus), *a.* [As *precoce* + *-ious*.] 1. Ripe before the natural time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts of Europe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

2. Ripe in understanding at an early period; prematurely developed; forward: as, a *precocious* child; *precocious* faculties.—3. Indicative of precocity; characteristic of early maturity; anticipative of greater age; premature.

'Tis superfluous to live unto gray hairs when in a *precocious* temper we anticipate the virtues of them.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

In the Italian States, as in many natural bodies, untimely decrepitude was the penalty of *precocious* maturity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. In *bot.*, appearing before the leaves: said of flowers.

precociously (prē-kō'shus-li), *adv.* In a precocious manner; with premature ripeness or forwardness.

A man that 's fond *precociously* of stirring
Must be a spoon.
Hood, Morning Meditations.

precociousness (prē-kō'shus-nes), *n.* Same as *precocity*.

precocity (prē-kos'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *précocité* = Sp. *precosidad* = Pg. *precocidade* = It. *precocità*, < L. as if **præcocita(t-)s*, < *præcox*, early ripe: see *precoce*, *precocious*.] The state or character of being precocious; premature growth or development; early ripeness, especially of the mental powers.

Some . . . imputing the cause of it [his fall] to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 77.

To the usual *precocity* of the girl, she added that early experience of struggle . . . which is the lot of every imaginative and passionate nature.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

The term *precocity*, as applied by biologists to individuals, explains a similar phenomenon as applied to societies. Claude Bernard tells us that the force of development is greatest in the inferior animals, and that this *precocity* is an evidence of inferiority, and excludes longevity.
Science, III. 339.

precoëtaneant (prē-kō-ē-tā'nē-an), *n.* [< *pre-* + *coëtanean*.] One contemporary with, yet older than, another. [Rare.]

Indeed I read of Petrarch (the *pre-coetanean* of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a laurel in the Capitol by the senate of Rome, an. 1341.
Fuller, General Worthies, ix.

precogitate (prē-koj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precogitated*, ppr. *precogitating*. [< L. *præcogitatus*, pp. of *præcogitare* (> It. *precogitare*), ponder or consider in advance, < *præ*, before, + *cogitare*, think, consider: see *cogitate*.] To consider or contrive beforehand. [Rare.]

precogitation (prē-koj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *precogitazione*, < LL. *præcogitatio(n-)*, forethought, < L. *præcogitare*, think upon beforehand: see *precogitate*.] Previous thought or consideration.

precognition (prē-kog-nish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *precognicion* = It. *precognizione*, < LL. *præcognitio(n-)*, foreknowledge, < L. *præcognoscere*, foreknow: see *precognosce* and *cognition*.] 1. Previous knowledge or cognition; antecedent examination.

When it is said our "righteousness must exceed that of the scribes and Pharisees," let us first take notice, by way of *precognition*, that it must at least be so much.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 5.

2. A preliminary examination; specifically, in *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or of one likely to know something about a case, or the evidence taken down; especially, an examination of witnesses to a criminal act, before a judge, justice of the peace, or sheriff, by a procurator-fiscal, in order to know whether there is ground of trial, and to enable him to set forth the facts in the libel.

The ambassador, when he arrived at Semnaar, found it, in the first place, necessary to make a proces verbal, or what we call a *precognition*, in which the names of the authors, and substance of these reports, were mentioned.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 503.

precognosce (prē-kog-nos'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precognosced*, ppr. *precognoscing*. [= Sp. *preconocer* = It. *preconoscere*, < L. *præcognoscere*, foreknow, < *præ*, before, + *cognoscere*, become or be acquainted with, know: see *cognosce*.] In *Scots law*, to take the precognition of: as, to *precognosce* witnesses. See *precognition*.

precollection (prē-ko-lek'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *collection*.] A collection previously made. *Imp. Dict.*

pre-Columbian (prē-kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Columbian*.] Prior to the time of Christopher Columbus; occurring or existing before the discovery of America by Columbus: as, a *pre-Columbian* discovery of America.

Drawn wire, the manufacture of which it is not pretended the *pre-Columbian* native knew.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 521.

precompose (prē-kom-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precomposed*, ppr. *precomposing*. [< *pre-* + *compose*.] To compose beforehand.

In the latter part of his life he did not *pre-compose* his cursory sermons; but, having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers.
Johnson, Watts.

preconceit (prē-kon-sēt'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conceit*.] An opinion formed beforehand; a preconceived notion.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit* appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures.
Hooker.

preconceited† (prē-kon-sē'ted), *a.* [< *pre-* + *conceited*.] Preconceived.

Faire blossomes, which of fairer fruites did boast,
Were blasted in the flowers,
With eye-exacted showers,
Whose sweet supposed sowers
Of *preconceited* pleasures grieu'd me most.
Stirling, Aurora, ix.

preconceive (prē-kon-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconceived*, ppr. *preconceiving*. [< *pre-* + *conceive*.] To form a conception, notion, or idea of, in advance of actual knowledge.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth.
Bacon.

We do not form our opinions from it [fiction]; but we try it by our *preconceived* opinions.
Macaulay, History.

preconception (prē-kon-sep'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conception*.] A conception or opinion formed in advance of experience or actual knowledge; also, the influence of previous belief or states of mind in modifying the conceptions formed under the partial influence of experience.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions* which it hath formed in our minds we shape the discourse of reason itself.
Hakewill, Apology, I. 1, § 6.

preconcert (prē-kon-sèrt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *concert*, *v.*] To concert or arrange beforehand; constitute in advance.

Toro, . . . by a *preconcerted* agreement, was delivered into his hands by the Governor of the City.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

preconcert (prē-kon'sèrt), *n.* [< *pre-* + *concert*, *n.*] Previous arrangement; preconcerted action or agreement.

Much time may be required before a compact, organized majority can be thus formed; but formed it will be in time, even without *preconcert* or design, by the sure workings of that principle or constitution of our nature in which government itself originates.
Calhoun, Works, I. 16.

preconcertedly (prē-kon-sèr'ted-li), *adv.* In a preconcerted manner; by preconcert.

preconcertedness (prē-kon-sèr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being preconcerted.

preconcertion (prē-kon-sèr'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *concertion*.] The act of preconcerting, or concerting beforehand. *Dwight*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

precondemn (prē-kon-dem'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *condemn*.] To condemn beforehand.

They will quite reject and *precondemne* them ere they have once examined them.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, Ep. Ded., p. 8.

precondemnation (prē-kon-dem-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *condemnation*.] The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned, beforehand.

precondition (prē-kon-dish'on), *n.* [< *pre-* + *condition*.] An antecedent condition; a condition requisite in advance; a prerequisite.

Up to 1763 he [Kant] had still maintained that the idea of God is the *precondition* of all thought and being.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 165.

preconform (prē-kon-fôrm'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *conform*.] To conform in anticipation. *De Quincey*.

preconformity (prē-kon-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *conformity*.] Antecedent conformity. *Coleridge*.

preconizate† (prē-kon'i-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *præconizatus*, pp. of *præconizare*, proclaim: see *preconize*.] To proclaim; summon by proclamation.

The queen . . . incontinently departed out of the court; wherefore she was thrice *preconnizate*, and called eft-soons to return and appear.
Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. No. 28. The King's Letter, [June, 1529.

preconization (prē-kon-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *préconisation* = Sp. *preconizacion* = Pg. *preconização* = It. *preconizzazione*, < ML. *præconizatio(n-)*, < *præconizare*, pp. *præconizatus*, proclaim: see *preconize*.] 1†. A public proclamation or summons.

The time was when the minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience (Additional), iii.

2. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the public confirmation by the Pope of the decision of the College of Cardinals to appoint a given ecclesiastic to a specified church dignity. This preconization is an essential part of an appointment to any of the higher ecclesiastical dignities, is the first public announcement of it, and is made in the presence of the College of Cardinals. The *bull of preconization* is the official letter of the Pope to an appointee announcing his preconization.

preconize, præconize (prē'kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconized*, *præconized*, ppr. *preconizing*, *præconizing*. [= F. *préconiser* = Sp. *preconizar* = Pg. *preconisar* = It. *preconizzare*, < ML. *præconizare*, proclaim, < L. *præco(n-)*, a crier, herald.] 1. To summon publicly; call upon as by a public crier.

The clergy are *præconized*, or summoned by name, to appear before the metropolitan or his commissary.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 329.

2. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to confirm publicly or officially, as an ecclesiastical appointment: a prerogative of the Pope. See *preconization*, 2.

preconquer (prē-kong'kėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *conquer*.] To conquer beforehand.

This kingdom . . . they had *preconquered* in their hopes.
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 304.

preconscious (prē-kon'shus), *a.* [< *pre-* + *conscious*.] Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness.

preconsent (prē-kon-sent'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *consent*.] A previous consent. *Southey*.

preconsign (prē-kon-sīn'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *consign*.] 1†. To consign beforehand; serve as a consignation or token of.

Therefore St. Cyril calls baptism . . . "the antitype of the passions of Christ." It does *preconsign* the death of Christ, and does the infancy of the work of grace.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 118.

2. To make over in advance; make a previous consignment of: as, to *preconsign* one's property to another.

preconsolidated (prē-kon-sol'i-dā-ted), *a.* [< *pre-* + *consolidated*.] Consolidated beforehand.

preconstitute (prē-kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preconstituted*, ppr. *preconstituting*. [< *pre-* + *constitute*. Cf. F. *préconstituer*.] To constitute or establish beforehand.

precontemporaneous (prē-kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< *pre-* + *contemporaneous*.] Prior to what is contemporaneous; antecedent; previous. [Rare.]

In discussing the *precontemporaneous* history of the subject, he defined the following epochs.
Science, III. 57.

precontract (prē-kon'trakt, formerly also prē-kon-trakt'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *contract*.] A previous contract or engagement; especially, a previous betrothal or contract of marriage.

Gentle daughter, fear you not at all.
He is your husband on a *pre-contract*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 72.

Peter Gomera, thou hast lost thy wife;
Death pleads a *precontract*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

precontract (prē-kon-trakt'), *v.* [< *precontract*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To contract beforehand; bind or make over by a previous contract; particularly, to betroth before something else.

This Lepida had been *pre-contracted* unto Metellus Scipio; but afterwards, the pre-contract being broken, he forsook her.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 639.

II. *intrans.* To form a previous contract; come to a previous arrangement or agreement.

precontrive (prē-kon-trīv'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *precontrived*, ppr. *precontriving*. [< *pre-* + *contrive*.] To contrive or plan beforehand.

Thus, for instance, when the mind had the will to raise the arm to the head, the body was so *precontrived* as to raise at that very moment the part required.
Warburton, On Pope's Essay on Man, iii. 295.

precoracoid, præcoracoid (prē-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *coracoid*.] I. *a.* Situated in front of the coracoid bone or cartilage; pertaining to the precoracoid. Also *precoracoidal*.

II. *n.* A precoracoidal bone or cartilage of the shoulder-girdle or pectoral arch of the lower vertebrates. See *coracoid*.

That region of the primitively cartilaginous pectoral arch . . . which lies on the ventral side [of the glenoid cavity] may present not only a coracoid, but a *precoracoid* and an epicoracoid.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

precoracoidal (prē-kor-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *precoracoid* + *-al*.] Same as *precoracoid*.

precordia, *n.* See *præcordia*.

precordial, præcordial (prē-kôr'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *précordial*, < ML. *præcordialis*, neut. pl. *præcordialia*, præcordia, < L. *præcordia*, præcordia: see *præcordia*.] I. *a.* Situated in front of the heart; pertaining to the præcordia.—**Precordial region**, the region of the heart, or the front of the chest over the heart; also, the epigastric region.

I am come to speak of the *præcordiall region* of the bodie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 5.

II. *n. pl.* The precordial parts. [Rare.]

Wheras coulde is wantinge, the naturall heate is not dryuen frome the owtewarde partes into the inwarde partes and *precordials*, whereby digestion is much strengthened.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 118).

precorneal, præcorneal (prō-kôr nē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *cornea*, cornea.] Situated on the front of the cornea of the eye.

precosenesst, *n.* See *precocoeness*.

precourse (prē-kōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *precoursed*, ppr. *precoursing*. [< *pre-* + *course*, *v.* Cf. *precurse*.] To go before as a herald or precursor; herald the approach of; announce; prognosticate. [Rare.]

The sea had strangely flattened; the weighty swells which had *precoursed* the growth of the storm had run away down the eastern waters.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xi.

precritical (prē-krit'i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *critical*.] Previous to the development of Kant's critical philosophy and to the publication of his "Critique of the Pure Reason."

The statement of the question carries one inevitably to the *precritical* philosophies, to Carteslanism.
Mind, XII. 124.

The *precritical* period of Kant's development.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 847.

precular (prek'ū-lär), *n.* [< L. *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1]. Cf. ML. *precula*, chaplet.] A prayer-man; a beadsman; one bound to pray periodically for the founder or founders of the religious benefaction which he enjoys.

precuneal, præcuneal (prē-kū'nē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *cuneus*, wedge: see *cuneus* and *præcuneus*.] Situated in front of the cuneus of the brain: specifically noting the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

precuneus, *n.* See *præcuneus*.

precurrent (prē-kur'ent), *a.* [< L. *præcurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *præcurrere*, run before, < *præ*, before, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] Running forward; specifically, in *zoöl.*, extending cephalad; antrorse: the opposite of *recurrent*.

precurrer† (prē-kėr'ėr), *n.* [< L. *præcurrere*, run before (see *precurrent*), + E. *-er*[1].] A precursor; a forerunner.

Thou shrieking harbinger,
Foul *precurrer* of the fiend.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 6.

precursel† (prē-kėrs'), *n.* [< L. *præcursus*, a coming or going before, < *præcurrere*, run before: see *precurrent*, and cf. *course*[1].] A forerunning; a heralding; prognostication.

Even the like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates, . . .
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated
Unto our climaturea and countrymen.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 121.

precurser, *n.* See *precursor*.

precursive (prē-kėr'siv), *a.* [< *precurse* + *-ive*.] Preceding as a herald; prognostieative; predictive.

But soon a deep *precursive* sound moaned hollow.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

precursor (prē-kėr'sor), *n.* [Also *precurser*; = F. *précurseur* = Sp. Pg. *precursor* = It. *precursore*, < L. *præcursor*, a forerunner, < *præcurrere*, run before: see *precurrent*.] A forerunner; also, that which precedes an event and indicates its approach.

Jove's lightnings, the *precursors*
O' the dreadful thunder-claps.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 201.

=Syn. Predecessor, herald, omen, sign.

precursory (prē-kėr'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præcursorius*, precursory, < *præcursor*, a forerunner: see *precursor*.] I. *a.* Preceding as a herald; forerunning; introductory; indicative of something to follow.

We shall perceive more plainly the cosmopolite's fearful judgment if we take a *precursory* view of the parable's former passages. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 123.

Nations in a state of decay lose their idiom, which loss is always *precursory* to that of freedom.
Landor, Demosthenes and Eubulides.

II.† *n.* A precursor; an introduction.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.
Hammond, Works, IV. 568.

predable (pred'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. **predable* (taken in active sense), < ML. *prædabilis*, in passive sense, that can be seized as prey, < L. *prædari*, seize as prey: see *prede*, *prey*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, preying or carnivorous; raptorial: said of a bird.

predacean (prē-dā'sē-an), *n.* [< *predaceous* + *-an*.] A carnivorous animal. *Kirby*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

predaceous (prē-dā'shius), *a.* [= It. *predace*, < L. as if **prædax*, given to preying, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*[2].] Living by prey; disposed to prey or plunder; predatory.

predalt (prē'dal), *a.* [< L. *præda*, booty, spoil (see *prey*[2]), + *-al*.] Plundering; pillaging; predatory.

So England next the lustful Dane survey'd;
Allur'd, the *predal* raven took his flight,
Her coasts at first attempting to invade,
And violate her sweets with rude delight.
S. Boyse, The Olive, i.

predate (prē-dāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predated*, ppr. *predating*. [< *pre-* + *date*[1].] 1. To antedate; date before the actual time: as, to *predate* a bond.—2. To possess an earlier date than; precede in date.

The Bonnington, or Lawday, oak is not a boundary tree, but it *predates* the times of the Tudors.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 486.

predation (prē-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *prædatio(n-)*, a plundering, < *prædari*, pp. *prædatus*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery; predatory incursion.

For thei were charged with greate sommes of money to the kyng, and now this sodain visitacion or *predacion* cleane shaued them. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 17.

Predatores (pred-a-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, pp. *prædatus*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] Swainson's name of a tribe of coleopterous insects, containing such as are predatory or adephagous and prey on other insects, including the families *Cicindelidæ*, *Carabidæ*, *Dytiscidæ*, *Silphidæ*, and *Staphylinidæ*.

predatorily (pred'a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a predatory manner; with pillaging or plundering.

predatoriness (pred'a-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being predatory; inclination to prey or plunder.

predatoriousl† (pred-a-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *prædatorius*, plundering: see *predatory*.] Predatory.

They become *predatorious* and adulterous, consumptionary and culinary, false and base fires.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 321. (*Davies.*)

predatory (pred'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *predatorio*, < L. *prædatorius*, rapacious, plundering, *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] 1. Plundering; pillaging; living by rapine or preying.

Though the country was infested by *predatory* bands, a Protestant gentleman could scarcely obtain permission to keep a brace of pistols. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The human race, though a gregarious race, has ever been, and still is, a *predatory* race.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 510.

2. Characterized by rapine; spent in plundering; devoted to pillaging.

The position was already a very important one, for—according to the *predatory* system of warfare of the day—it was an excellent starting-point for those marauding expeditions. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 363.

Human beings are cruel to one another in proportion as their habits are *predatory*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 449.

3. In *zoöl.*, habitually preying upon other animals; carnivorous or insectivorous, as a mammal; rapacious or raptorial, as a bird; adephagous, as an insect.—4†. Hungry; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are . . . that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 299.

predet, *n.* [< L. *præda*, booty, plunder: see *prey*[2], *n.*] Spoil; booty; plunder; pillage.

The gentleman, being nettled that his kinsman would seeme to rescue the *preds* of his deadlie foe, brake out in these cholerike words. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

predet, *v. t.* [Also *preud*, *preid*; < L. *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *v.*] To plunder; pillage; rob.

When the subjects were *preided*, you would be content to winke at their misery, so that your mouth were stopt with briberie. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, vi.

predecayt (prē-dē-kā'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *decay*.] Previous decay.

For (what we must confess unto relations of antiquity) some *pre-decay* [of oracles] is observable from that [passage] of Cicero, urged by Baronius.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 12.

predecease (prē-dē-sēs'), *n.* [= F. *prédécès*; < L. *præ*, before, + *decessus*, departure.] Decease before another.

predecease (prē-dē-sēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predeceased*, ppr. *predeceasing*. [< *predecease*, *n.*] To die before; precede in dying.

If children *pre-decease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1756.

The first is the only Stuart period on which a faint mark is left by Henry, Prince of Wales, who *predeceased* his father in 1612. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 496.

predecess (prē-dē-ses'), *v. t.* [< *predecessor*, taken as **predecess* + *-or*.] To precede; be the predecessor of. [Rare.]

Lord John Sackville *predecessed* me here.
Walpole, Letters, II. 87.

predecessive (prē-dē-ses'iv), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *decessus*, pp. of *decedere*, depart, withdraw (see *decease*), + *-ive*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

Our noble and wise prince has hit the law
That all our *predecessive* students
Have miss'd, unto their shame.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, I. 1.

predecessor (prē-dē-ses'or), *n.* [< OF. *predecesseur*, F. *prédécesseur* = Sp. *predecesor* = Pg. *predecessor* = It. *predecessore*, < LL. *prædecessor*, one who has gone before, < L. *præ*, before, + *decessor*, a retiring officer, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, go away, depart: see *decease*. Cf. *antecessor* and *successor*.] One who goes before or precedes another. (*a*) One who precedes another in a given state, position, or office; a previous occupant of a position or office.

What know wee further of him [Leontius, Bishop of Magnesia] but that he might be as factious and false a Bishop as Leontius of Antioch, that was a hunderd yeares his *predecessor*? *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

(*b*†) An ancestor; a forefather.

Ross. Where is Duncan's body?
Macd. Carried to Colmekill,
The sacred storehouse of his *predecessors*,
And guardian of their bones.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 4. 34.

predeclare (prē-dē-klār'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predeclared*, ppr. *predeclaring*. [< *pre-* + *declare*.] To declare beforehand; predict; foretell.

Though I write fifty odd, I do not carry
An almanack in my bones to *pre-declare*
What weather we shall have.
Massinger, Guardian, I. 1.

prededication (prē-ded-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *dedication*.] A prior dedication; a dedication made beforehand or previously. *Webster's Dict.*

predefine (prē-dē-fīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predefined*, ppr. *predefining*. [< OF. *predefinir* = Sp. Pg. *predefinir* = It. *predefinire*, < ML. **prædefinire* predetermine, < L. *præ*, before, + *definire*, define: see *define*.] To define or limit beforehand; set a limit to previously; predetermine.

Daniel understood that the number of years which God had, in his word to Jeremiah the prophet, *predefined* for the continuance of the captivity of the Jews and the desolation of Jerusalem, viz. seventy years, were now near to their expiration. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Daniel, ix. 2.

predefinition (prē-def-i-nish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *prediffynycion*; = Sp. *predefinicion* = Pg. *predefinição* = It. *predefinizione*, < ML. **prædefinitio(n-)*, < **prædefinire*, predetermine: see *predefine*.] Definition in advance; predetermination.

Vntyl such tyme as the complete nomber of theyr constaunt fellowes and faithful bretherne . . . shoulde be fulfylled and whollye accomplyshed accordynge to the eternal *predyffynycion* of God. *Bp. Bale*, Image, I.

predeliberation (prē-dē-lib-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *deliberation*.] Deliberation beforehand. *Roget.*

predelineation (prē-dē-lin-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *delineation*.] 1. Previous delineation.—2. The theory or doctrine of the animalculists of the last century, who considered the whole body of an individual to be preformed in a spermatozoön, and the figure to be predelineated in the head and other parts of the sperm-cells.

Leeuwenhoek, Hartsoeker, and Spallanzani were the chief defenders of this theory of *predelineation*.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 37.

predella (prē-del'ä), *n.* [It. (ML. *prædella*), a stool, footstool, confessional.] Same as *gradino*.

predentary (prē-den'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + LL. *dentarius*, dentary: see *dentary*.] Situated in advance of the dentary element or bone of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles. *Nature*, XL. 325.

predentate (prē-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] In *Cetacea*, having teeth in the fore part of the upper jaw only. *Dewhurst*, 1834. [Rare.]

predesert (prē-dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *desert*[2].] Previous merit or desert.

Some good offices we do to friends, others to strangers, but those are the noblest that we do without *predesert*.
Sir R. L'Estrange, tr. of Seneca's Morals, ii. (*Davies.*)

predesign (prē-dē-zīn'), *v. t.* [< LL. *prædesignare*, designate before, < L. *præ*, before, + *designare*, designate, design: see *pre-* and *design*,

r.] To design or purpose beforehand; predetermine.

In artificial things we see many motions very orderly performed, and with a manifest tendency to particular and *predesigned* ends. *Boyle*, Free Inquiry.

predesignate (prē-des'ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predesignated*, ppr. *predesignating*. [< LL. *prædesignatus*, pp. of *prædesignare*, designate before: see *predesign*.] To determine upon in advance, as to settle upon the characters for which a collection is to be sampled in advance of the examination of the sample.

predesignate (prē-des'ig-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *prædesignatus*, pp. of *prædesignare*, predesignate: see *predesign*.] In *logic:* (*a*) Having the quantification of the subject distinctly expressed: said of a proposition. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Designated in advance. Thus, it is a condition of valid induction that the characters for which a collection is sampled should be designated or determined in advance; and if this is done, these characters are *predesignate*.

predesignation (prē-des-ig-nā'shon), *n.* [< *predesignate* + *-ion*.] In *logic:* (*a*) A sign, symbol, or word expressing logical quantity.

He thinks that, in universal negation, the logicians employ the *predesignation* "all."
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II., Logical (B).

(*b*) The act of predesignating.

Suppose we were to draw our inferences without the *predesignation* of the character [for which the class had been sampled]; then we might in every case find some recondite character in which those instances would all agree. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference, viii.

predesignatory (prē-des'ig-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *predesignate* + *-ory*.] In *logic*, marking the logical quantity of a proposition.

Here the *predesignatory* words for universally affirmative and universally negative quantity are not the same.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II., Logical (B).

predestinarian (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *predestine* + *-arian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Believing in the doctrine of predestination.—2. Of or pertaining to predestination.

II. *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial Archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentic transcript within himself?
Decay of Christian Piety.

predestinarianism (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *predestinarian* + *-ism*.] The system or doctrines of the predestinarians.

Predestinarianism was in the first instance little more than a development of the doctrine of exclusive salvation.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 335.

predestinary† (prē-des'ti-nā-ri), *a.* [< *predestine* + *-ary*.] Predestinarian. *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predestinated*, ppr. *predestinating*. [< L. *prædestinatus*, pp. of *prædestinare*, determine beforehand: see *predestine*.] To predetermine or foreordain; appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

Whom he did foreknow he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

By the decree of God, for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are *predestinated* unto everlasting life, and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus *predestinated* and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished. *West. Conf. of Faith*, iii. 3, 4.

=Syn. *Predestinate*, *Foreordain*, *Predestine*, decree, foredoom. *Predestinate* and *foreordain* are exact words, applying only to the acts of God; *predestine* is used somewhat more freely.

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *predestinat*, < L. *prædestinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Predestinated; foreordained; fated.

Of hevenes kyng thou art *predestinat*
To hele our soules of her seek estat.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 69.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratched face. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 136.

The great good wizard, well beloved and well
Predestinate of heaven.
Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

II. *n.* One who is predestinated or foreordained to a particular end.

We are taught to believe . . . that the promises are not the rewards of obedience, but graces pertaining only to a few *predestinates*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 13.

predestination (prē-des-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prédestination* = Sp. *predestinacion* = Pg. *predestinação* = It. *predestinazione*, < LL. *prædestinatio*(*n-*), a determining beforehand, < *prædestinare*, determine beforehand: see *predestinate*.] The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated; fate; specifically, in *theol.*, the decree or purpose of God, by which he has from eternity immutably determined whatever comes to pass; in a more restricted sense, the decree by which men are destined to everlasting happiness or misery; in the most restricted sense, predestination to eternal life, or election (the correlative doctrine that God has predestined some to everlasting death is termed *reprobation*). See *predestinate*, *v. t.*

Predestination to Life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed by His counsel, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation, as vessels made to honour.
Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church, Art. xvii.

As if *predestination* over-ruled
Their will, disposed by absolute decree
Or high foreknowledge. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 114.

Influenced by their belief in *predestination*, the men display, in times of distressing uncertainty, an exemplary patience. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 369.

=Syn. Foreordination, predetermination.

predestinative (prē-des'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *predestinativo*; as *predestinate* + *-ive*.] Determining beforehand; foreordaining. *Coleridge.*

predestinator (prē-des'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [< F. *prédestinateur*; as *predestinate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who predestinates or foreordains.—2. One who believes in predestination; a predestinarian.

Let all *Predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with Eternal Bonds in vain.
Cowley, The Mistress, My Fate.

predestine (prē-des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predestined*, ppr. *predestining*. [< F. *prédestiner* = Sp. Pg. *predestinar* = It. *predestinare*, < L. *prædestinare*, determine beforehand, < *præ*, beforehand, + *destinare*, determine: see *destine*.] To decree beforehand; predetermine; foreordain; predestinate.

At length he spoke, and, as the scheme was laid,
Doom'd to the slaughter my *predestin'd* head.
Pitt, Æneid, ii.

=Syn. See *predestinate*.

predestiny† (prē-des'ti-ni), *n.* [ME. *predesteyne*; as *pre-* + *destiny*. Cf. *predestine*.] Predestination.

Syn God seth every thynge, out of doutannce, . . .
As they shul comen by *predesteyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 966.

predeterminable (prē-dē-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *predetermine* + *-able*.] Capable of being predetermined. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

predeterminate (prē-dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *prædeterminatus*, pp. of *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand: see *predetermine*.] Determined beforehand: as, the *predeterminate* counsel of God.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence and *predeterminate* purpose in the guidance of events.
Bp. Richardson, Obs. on the Old Testament, p. 313.

predetermination (prē-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *prédétermination* = Sp. *predeterminacion* = Pg. *predeterminação* = It. *predeterminazione*, < LL. **prædeterminatio*(*n-*), < *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand: see *predetermine*.] 1. The act of predetermining; preordination; previous determination to a given course or end.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours that it is distinctly the contrary. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

2. The state of being previously determined; a state wherein each act or event is dependent upon antecedent conditions.

Our weary glance, as it strays over the outside of phænomena, meets nothing else than the whirl of impersonal substances, the blind conflict of unconscious forces, the drear necessity of inevitable *predetermination*.
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 1.

predetermine (prē-dē-tėr'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predetermined*, ppr. *predetermining*. [= F. *prédéterminer* = Sp. Pg. *predeterminar* = It. *predeterminare*, < LL. *prædeterminare*, determine beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To determine beforehand; settle in purpose or counsel.

If God foresees events, he must have *predetermined* them.
Sir M. Hale.

The moment I cast my eyes upon him, I was *predetermined* not to give him a single sous.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 8.

2. To destine by previous decree.

So great was the love of God to mankind, that he prepared joys infinite and never ceasing for man before he had created him; but he did not *predetermine* him to any evil. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, I. ix.

II. *intrans.* To make a determination beforehand.

predeterminism (prē-dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *predetermine* + *-ism*.] Same as *determinism*. *Worcester.*

predevote (prē-dē-vōt'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *devote*, *a.*] Predestinate; foreordained.

The next Peter Bell was he
Predevote, like you and me,
To good or evil as may come.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, Prol.

predevour† (prē-dē-vour'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *devour*.] To consume beforehand; exhaust prematurely. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 572.

predial (prē'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [Also *prædial* (after L.); < OF. *predial*, F. *prédial* = Sp. Pg. *predial* = It. *prediale*, s., < ML. *prædialis*, < L. *prædium*, a farm, an estate, for **prædhedium*, < *præhendere*, *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*. Cf. *præda*, booty: see *prey*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of land or farms; real; landed.

By the civil law their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Attached to farms or land; owing service as tenanting land.

The substitution of foreign-born *predial* slaves and disbanded soldiers, from every part of the ancient known world, for the native and aboriginal inhabitants of the soil [of Italy]. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 37.

3. Consequent upon tenanting farms or land; growing or issuing from farms or land: as, *predial* tithes.

Tithes . . . are defined to be the tenth part of the increase yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands: . . . the first species being usually called *predial*, as of corn, grass, hops, and wood. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

If there are reasons for thinking that some free village societies fell during the process [of feudalization] into the *predial* condition of villenage — whatever that condition may really have implied — a compensating process began at some unknown date, under which the base tenant made a steady approach to the level of the freeholder.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 141.

In France *predial* servitude existed down to the very days of the Revolution. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 954.

The delinquent loseth all his right whatsoever, *prædial*, personal, and of privilege.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

Predial or real services, in the *law of servitudes*, such services as one estate owes unto another estate: as, because I am the owner of such a ground, I have the right of a way through the ground of another person. *Washburn.* — **Predial servitudes**, in *Scots law*, real servitudes affecting heritage. — **Predial tithes**, tithes of the produce of land, as corn, grass, hops, and wood.

II. *n.* A predial laborer or slave; one who owes service as a tenant of land.

These conditions were that the *prædials* should owe three fourths of the profits of their labor to their masters for six years, and the non-prædials for four years.
Emerson, Address, W. I. Emancipation.

prediastolic (prē-dī-a-stol'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *diastolic*.] Just preceding the diastole of the heart.

predicability (pred*ʳ*i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *prédicabilité* = Pg. *predicabilidade*; as *predicable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being predicable; capacity for being affirmed of or attributed to something.

predicable (pred'i-ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prédicable* = Sp. *predicable* = Pg. *predicavel* = It. *predicabile*, that may be affirmed, < ML. *prædicabilis*, predicable (neut. *prædicabile* (Petrus Hispanus), a predicable) (in L. *prædicabilis*, praiseworthy), < L. *prædicare*, declare, proclaim: see *predicate*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being predicated or affirmed; assertable.

Of man, of life, of happiness, certain primordial truths are *predicable* which necessarily underlie all right conduct. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 508.

II. *n.* A logical term considered as capable of being universally predicated of another; usually, one of the five words, or five kinds of predicates, according to the Aristotelian logic, namely genus, species, difference, property, and accident. Thus, Petrus Hispanus says (in Latin, but it is equally true in English): "*Predicable* taken properly is the same as universal, only they differ in this, that *predicable* is defined by 'is said of' while universal is defined by 'is in.' For *predicable* is what is born apt to be said of many, and universal is what is born apt to be in many."

Thei be called *predicables*, because some one thing is spoken of another. And thei are (as a man would saie) markes or notes of woordes that are spoken of many, shewyng how and by what maner the same woordes are attributed to others. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason.

If any one takes the trouble to enumerate the *Predicables*, which he may easily derive from a good Ontology (e. g., Baumgarten's), and to arrange them in classes under the Categories, . . . he will . . . produce a purely analytic section of Metaphysic, which will not contain a single synthetic proposition.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 309.

Predicables of the pure understanding, in the *Kantian terminology,* pure but derivative concepts of the understanding.

predicament (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* [< OF. *predicament,* also *prediquement,* F. *prédicament* = Sp. Pg. It. *predicamento,* < LL. *prædicamentum,* that which is predicated, a predicament, category, ML. also a preaching, discourse, < L. *prædicare,* declare, proclaim, predicate: see *predicate.* Cf. *preachment,* from the same ult. source.] 1. That which is predicated; specifically, in the *Aristotelian philos.,* one of the ten categories. See *category,* 1.

A *predicament* is nothing elles in Englishe but a shewyng or rehearsyng what wordes maie be truely ioyned together, or els a settyng foorth of the nature of euery thing, and also shewyng what maie be truely spoken and what not.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

2. A definite class, state, or condition.

Wee should apparauntly perceiue that we, beyng called reasonable creatures, and in that *predicament* compared and ioyned wyth angelles, bee more worthy to be nuncupate and demed persones vnreasonable.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 23.

If you have gained such a Place among the choicest Friends of mine, I hope you will put me somewhere amongst yours, though I but fetch up the Rear, being contented to be the infirma [*sic*] species, the lowest in the *Predicament* of your Friends. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 13.

Thou know'st it must be now thy only hent
To keep in compass of thy *predicament.*
Then quick about thy purposed business come.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 56.

3. A dangerous or trying situation; an unpleasant position.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice.
In which *predicament,* I say, thou stand'st.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 357.

God help good fellows when they cannot help themselves! slender relief in the *predicament* of privations and feigned habits. *G. Harvey,* Four Letters.

=**Syn.** 3. Position, plight, case.

predicamental (prē-dik-a-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *predicamental,* < ML. *prædicamentalis* (John of Salisbury), < LL. *prædicamentum,* predicament: see *predicament.*] Of or pertaining to predicaments.

Old Cybele, the first in all
Thia human *predicamental* scale.
J. Hall, Poems (1646), p. 23.

Predicamental quantity, quantity properly so called; quantity in the sense in which it is one of the ten predicamenta or categories: opposed to *intensive quantity.*—**Predicamental relates,** things named by relative terms, so that one has to be connoted in order completely to name the other: opposed to *transcendental relates,* which are so by their mode of being.

predicant (pred'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *predicant,* F. *prédicant* = Sp. It. *predicante,* < L. *prædican(t-)s,* ppr. of *prædicare,* declare, proclaim, LL. and ML. also preach: see *predicate.*]

I. *a.* 1. Predicating or affirming.—2. Preaching.

In spite of every opposition from the *predicant* friars and university of Cologne, the barbarous school-books were superseded. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *n.* 1. One who affirms anything.—2. One who preaches; specifically, a preaching friar; a black friar.

In this are not the people partakers neither, but only their *predicants* and their schoolmen.
Hooker, Discourse of Justification, Habak. i. 4.

A Dutch *predicant,* holding precisely the same theological tenets (as a Scotch Presbyterian), will after morning service spend his Sunday afternoon in the Bosch at the Hague, listening to what his Scottish co-religionist would call godless music. *Nineteenth Century,* XXVI. 819.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *predicated,* ppr. *predicating.* [< L. *prædicatus,* pp. of *prædicare,* declare, publish, proclaim, also praise, extol, LL. and ML. also preach, < *præ,* before, + *dicare,* declare, proclaim, < *dicere,* say, tell: see *diction.* Cf. *preach,* from the same L. verb.] 1. To declare; assert; affirm; specifically, to affirm as an attribute or quality of something; attribute as a property or characteristic.

It is metaphorically *predicated* of God that he is a consuming fire. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., v. 22.

It would have required . . . more elevation of soul than could fairly be *predicated* of any individual for Elizabeth in 1587 to pardon Mary.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 190.

You cannot *predicate* rights where you cannot *predicate* duties. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 75.

2. To assert, as a proposition or argument, upon given grounds or data; found; hence, to base, as an action, upon certain grounds or security: as, to *predicate* a loan. [U. S.]

His moroseness, his party spirit, and his personal vindictiveness are all *predicated* upon the Inferno, and upon a misapprehension or careless reading even of that.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

The property represented by these notes must eventually pay all the loans *predicated* upon it.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 464.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prédicat* = Sp. Pg. *predicado* = It. *predicato* = D. *predikaat* = G. *prädicat, prädikat* = Sw. Dan. *predikat,* < L. *prædicatus,* pp., declared (neut. LL. *prædicatum,* a predicate): see the verb.]

I. *a.* Predicated; belonging to a predicate; constituting a part of what is predicated or asserted of anything; made, through the instrumentality of a verb, to qualify its subject, or sometimes its direct object: thus, in the following sentences the italicized words are predicate: he is an *invalid;* he is *ill;* it made him *ill;* they elected him *captain.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is predicated or said of a subject in a proposition; in *gram.,* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject; that part of the sentence which is not the subject. See *proposition.*

For *predicates*—qualities—are not mere patterns on the web of a subject; they are the threads of that web.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 25.

2. A class name; a title by which a person or thing may be known, in virtue of belonging to a class.

The noble author, head, I am given to understand, under the *predicate* of Aghrim, of the eldest branch of the once princely house of Imaney.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 64.

Adverbial predicate, a word (adjective) that divides its qualifying force between a verb and its subject, or has the value partly of an adverb and partly of a predicate: as, he stands *firm;* they came *running.*—**First predicate** [*prædicatum primo*], a specific character belonging to the whole species, but not to the genus.—**Objective predicate,** a noun or an adjective made through a verb to qualify the object of the verb: as, she called him *her deliverer;* they found them *sleeping.* Sometimes, less properly, called *factitive object.*—**Quantification of the predicate.** See *quantification.*

predication (pred-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *predicacioun,* < OF. *predication,* F. *prédication* = Pr. *predicatio* = Sp. *predicacion* = It. *predicazione,* < L. *prædicatio(n-),* a declaration, a proclamation, publication, < *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* proclaim, declare: see *predicate.*] 1†. The act of proclaiming publicly or preaching; hence, a sermon; a religious discourse.

If yo lakke oure *predicacioun,*
Thanne goth the world al to destruccioun.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 401.

The day before were made many *predications* and sermons, and the last was in the church of S. John Baptist.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 78.

In the wonted *predication* of his own vertues, he goes on to tell us that to Conquer he never desir'd, but onely to restore the Laws and Liberties of his people.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. The act of predicating or affirming one thing of another; formation or expression of judgment; affirmation; assertion.

The most generally received notion of *predication* . . . is that it consists in referring something to a class, i. e. either placing an individual under a class or placing one class under another class. *J. S. Mill,* Logic, I. v.

In the Sophist Plato solved the problem, and gave an explanation of the nature of *predication* which, making allowances for the difference of Greek and English idiom, is substantially the same as that given in Mill's logic.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 290.

Accidental predication, the predication of an accident not contained in the essence.—**Denominative predication,** the relation of the abstract name of a quality to the name of the subject in which it is said to inhere: opposed to *univocal predication,* by which the concrete is predicated instead of the abstract; also, the predication of anything of the nature of an accident of a subject.—**Direct predication.** See *direct.*—**Essential predication,** the predication concerning a subject of anything contained in its essence.—**Formal predication,** a predication by which it is asserted that what is denoted by the subject is denoted by the predicate.—**Indirect predication.** See *direct predication.*—**Material predication,** a predication in which the predicate is said to follow from or be otherwise related to the subject; in other words, a predication in which there is a material copula.—**Predication de omni,** the application of a predicate to the whole breadth of a subject.—**Predication in quid or in eo quod quid,** a predication answering a possible question "What is it?"; a predication of a species or genus.—**Predication in eo quod quale or in quale quid,** predication of the specific difference which distinguishes the subject from other things of the same genus.—**Predication in quale,** the predication of an inessential predicate.—**Signate predication,** a predication in which the usual copula is replaced by some phrase referring to the terms and not to the things signified, as when we say Man *is defined as* a rational animal, Man *belongs to the family of* Primates, To die *is a property of* man.—**Univocal predication.** See *denominative predication.*—**Usual predication** (*prædicatio exercita*), a predication in which the copula refers directly to the things or qualities signified by the subject and predicate.

predicative (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *prédicatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *predicativo,* < LL. *prædicativus,* declaring, asserting, < L. *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* declare: see *predicate.*] Predicating; affirming; asserting; expressing affirmation or predication: as, a *predicative* term.—**Predicative proposition,** in *logic,* same as *categorical proposition.* See *categorical,* 2.

predicatively (pred'i-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of a predicate; like a predicate.

predicatory (pred'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *predicatorio,* a pulpit, = It. *predicatorio,* < LL. *prædicatorius,* only in sense of 'praising,' 'laudatory,' < L. *prædicator,* one who declares or proclaims, one who praises, LL. also a preacher, < *prædicare,* pp. *prædicatus,* declare, proclaim: see *predicate.*] 1†. Pertaining to preaching; involving preaching.

Callings must be duly observed, whether in the schools, in a meer grammatical way, or in the church, in a *predicatory.* *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience, iii. 10.

2. Affirmative; of the nature of a predicate: as, a *predicatory* statement.

predicrotic (prē-dī-krot'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *dicrotic.*] Preceding the dicrotic.—**Predicrotic wave,** the wave next before the dicrotic wave. Sometimes called *first tidal wave.*

predict (prē-dikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *prædictus,* pp. of *prædicere,* say beforehand, premise, foretell, predict (> It. *predire* = Pg. *predizer* = Sp. *predecir* = F. *prédire,* foretell), < *præ,* before, + *dicere,* say, tell: see *diction.*] To foretell; prophesy; declare before the event happens; prognosticate; also, to declare before the fact is known by direct experience.

All things hitherto have happened accordingly to the very time that I *predicted* them.
Dryden, To his Sons, Sept. 3, 1697.

=**Syn.** *Prophesy, Presage,* etc. (see *foretell*), foreshow, divine.

predict† (prē-dikt'), *n.* [< L. *prædictum,* a prediction, foretelling, neut. of *prædictus,* pp. of *prædicere,* foretell: see *predict, v.*] A prediction.

Nor can I fortune to brief minutes tell,
Pointing to each his thunder, rain, and wind,
Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft *predict* that I in heaven find.
Shak., Sonnets, xiv.

predictable (prē-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [< *predict* + *-able.*] Capable of being predicted or foretold; admitting of prediction, or determination in advance.

At any particular place the direction of the [magnetic] needle is continually changing, these changes being, like the changes in the temperature of the air, in part regular and *predictable,* and partly lawless, so far as we can see.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 154.

prediction (prē-dik'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prediction,* F. *prédiction* = Sp. *prediccion* = Pg. *predicção* = It. *predizione,* prediction, < L. *prædictio(n-),* a saying beforehand, premising, also a foretelling, prediction, < *prædicere,* pp. *prædictus,* say before, foretell: see *predict.*] The act of predicting or foretelling; a prophecy; declaration concerning future events.

I am thinking, brother, of a *prediction* I read this other day, what should follow these eclipses.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 152.

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine *prediction;* what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd but through mine own default,
Whom have I to complain of but myself?
Milton, S. A., l. 44.

=**Syn.** *Prediction, Prophecy, Divination, Prognostication,* augury, vaticination, soothsaying. *Prophecy* is the highest of these words, ordinarily expressing an inspired foretelling of future events, and only figuratively expressing anything else. It is the only one of them that expresses the power as well as the act: as, the gift of *prophecy. Prediction* may or may not be an inspired act; it is most commonly used of the foretelling of events in accordance with knowledge gained through scientific investigations or practical experience, and is thus the most general of these words. *Divination* is the act of an augur or an impostor. *Prognostication* is the interpretation of signs with reference to the future, especially as to the course of disease. See *foretell, prophet, inference.*

predictional (prē-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *prediction* + *-al.*] Of the nature of prediction; predictive; prophetic; indicative of later events.

The contests betwixt scholars and scholars . . . were observed *predictional,* as if their animosities were the index of the volume of the land. *Fuller,* Worthies, III. 8.

predictive (prē-dik'tiv), *a.* [< L. *prædictivus,* foretelling, < *prædicere,* pp. *prædictus,* foretell: see *predict.*] Prophetic; indicative of something future.

She slowly rose,
With bitter smile *predictive* of my woes.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 34.

The statements of Scripture which relate to judgment and heaven and hell are *predictive,* and therefore have the characteristics of prophetic teaching.
Progressive Orthodoxy, p. 69.

predictively (prē-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of prediction; prophetically.

predictor (prē-dik'tor), *n.* [< ML. *prædictor*, one who foretells, < L. *prædicere*, foretell: see *predict*.] One who predicts or foretells; one who prophesies.

I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious *predictor*. *Swift*, Bickerstaff Detected.

predictory (prē-dik'tō-ri), *a.* [< *predict* + *-ory*.] Prophetic; predictive: as, *predictory* information. *J. Hervey*, Meditations, II. 63.

predigastric (prē-dī-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the predigastricus.

II. *n.* The predigastricus.

predigastricus (prē-dī-gas'tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *predigastrici* (-sī). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *digastricus*, q. v.] The anterior belly of the digastricus, regarded as a distinct muscle. *Coues.*

predigest (prē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *digest*.] To digest more or less completely by artificial means before introduction into the body.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *digestion*.] 1. Premature or overhasty digestion.

Affected dispatch . . . is like that which the physicians call *predigestion*, or hasty digestion, which is sure to fill the body full of crudities. *Bacon*, Dispatch (ed. 1887).

2. Previous digestion; artificial digestion, as of food by peptonization; digestion before eating.

predilatator (prē-dil'ā-tā-tor), *n.*; pl. *predilatatores* (prē-dil"a-tā-tō'rēz). [< *pre-* + *dilatator*.] The anterior dilatator muscle of the nostril. *Coues.*

predilect (prē-di-lekt'), *v. t.* [< ML. *prædilectus*, pp. of *prædiligere*, love before, prefer, < L. *præ*, before, + *diligere*, love: see *dilection*, *diligent*.] To prefer; favor; choose.

Heav'n to its *predilected* children granta
The middle space 'twixt opulence and wants.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

predilection (prē-di-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *prédilection* = Sp. *predileccion* = Pg. *predilecção* = It. *predilezione*, < ML. **prædilectio(n-)*, preference, < *prædiligere*, prefer: see *predilect*, *dilection*.] A prepossession of the mind in favor of something; a preference.

For his sake I have a *predilection* for the whole corps of veterans. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 56.

Temple had never sat in the English Parliament, and therefore regarded it with none of the *predilection* which men naturally feel for a body to which they belong.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=Syn. *Liking*, *Attachment*, etc. (see *love*[1]), partiality, inclination (toward), preference.

prediscover (prē-dis-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *discover*.] To discover beforehand; foresee.

These holy men did prudently *prediscover* that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 52. (*Davies.*)

prediscovery (prē-dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *prediscoveries* (-iz). [< *pre-* + *discovery*.] A prior discovery.

It was a question between us and the court of Spain, touching the *pre-discovery* and consequently the right of dominion over certain islands in the South Seas.
Sir J. Hawkins, Johnson, p. 464.

predisponency (prē-dis-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *predisponen(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being predisposed; predisposition. *Imp. Dict.*

predisponent (prē-dis-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *predisponente*; as *pre-* + *disponent*.] **I.** *a.* Predisposing; creating an inclination or disposition toward something.

These graces and favours . . . are given to men irregularly, and without any order of *predisponent* causes.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

II. *n.* That which predisposes; a predisposing cause.

predispose (prē-dis-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predisposed*, ppr. *predisposing*. [< F. *prédisposer*; as *pre-* + *dispose*. Cf. Sp. *predisponer* = Pg. *predispôr* = It. *pridisporre*, predispose.] **I.** *trans.* To incline beforehand; affect by a previous disposition or inclination; adapt beforehand; render susceptible or liable, either mentally or physically: as, to *predispose* the body to disease; to *predispose* the mind to anger.

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others. *South.*

II. *intrans.* To create a previous disposition or inclination; cause a tendency in a particular direction.

It is . . . quite certain that the use of impure water of any kind *predisposes* to cholera.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 413.

predisposing (prē-dis-pō'zing), *p. a.* [< *predispose* + *-ing*[2].] Inclining or disposing beforehand; making liable or susceptible.

A *predisposing* cause may . . . be defined to be anything whatever which has had such a previous influence upon the body as to have rendered it unusually susceptible to the exciting causes of the particular disease.
Sir T. Watson, Lects. on Physic, vi.

predisposition (prē-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [= F. *prédisposition* = Sp. *predisposicion* = Pg. *predisposição* = It. *predisposizione*; as *pre-* + *disposition*. Cf. L. *prædispositus*, prepared beforehand.] 1. The state of being previously disposed in a particular direction; previous tendency or inclination; mental or physical liability or susceptibility, as to a particular mode of thought or action.

The strong *predisposition* of Montaigne was to regard witchcraft as the result of natural causes.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 114.

The Indians showed a far greater natural *predisposition* for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. Specifically, in *med.*, a condition of body in which a slight exciting cause may produce disease.

predispositional (prē-dis-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *predisposition* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or characterized by predisposition; belonging to or resulting from previous inclination or tendency.

Multitudes of Christian conversions . . . are only the restored activity and more fully developed results of some *predispositional* state.
H. Bushnell, Christian Nurture, p. 247.

predominance (prē-dom'i-nans), *n.* [= F. *prédominance* = Sp. Pg. *predominancia*, < ML. **prædominantia*, < *prædominan(t-)s*, predominant: see *predominant*.] 1. The quality of being predominant; prevalence over others; superiority in power, authority, or influence; domination; preponderance.

He who values Liberty confines
His zeal for her *predominance* within
No narrow bounds. *Cowper*, Task, v. 394.

2. In *astrol.*, the superior influence of a planet; ascendancy.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars; as if we were . . . knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical *predominance*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

You're much inclin'd to melancholy, and that tells me
The sullen Saturn had *predominance*
At your nativity. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Preëminence*, etc. (see *priority*), mastery.

predominancy (prē-dom'i-nan-si), *n.* [As *predominance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *predominance*.

The *predominancy* of custom is everywhere visible.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

predominant (prē-dom'i-nant), *a.* [= F. *prédominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *predominante*, < ML. *prædominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] 1. Predominating; ruling; controlling; exerting power, authority, or influence; superior; ascendant.

His next precept is concerning our civil Liberties, which by his sole voice and *predominant* will must be circumscrib'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Alike in the European island and in the American continent, the English settlers were *predominant* in a world of their own. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 81.

2. In *her.*, occupying the whole field, to the exclusion of all bearings, as any tincture: thus, *or predominant* signifies a shield entirely gold, with no bearings of any description. [Rare.]

—**Predominant branch**, a branch containing more than half the knots of a geometrical tree.—**Predominant nerve**, in *bot.*, the principal or main nerve, as in the leaves of mosses.=Syn. 1. *Prevailing*, *Ruling*, etc. (see *prevalent*), supreme, overruling, reigning, controlling, dominant, sovereign.

predominantly (prē-dom'i-nant-li), *adv.* In a predominant manner; with superior strength or influence.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *predominated*, ppr. *predominating*. [< ML. *prædominatus*, pp. of *prædominare* (> It. *predominare* = Sp. Pg. *predominar* = F. *prédominer*), predominate, < L. *præ*, before, + *dominari*, rule, dominate: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have or exert controlling power; surpass in authority or influence; be superior; preponderate.

Master Brook, thou shalt know I will *predominate* over the peasant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 294.

Men who are called in question for their opinions may be expected to under or over state them at such times, according as caution or temerity may *predominate* in their dispositions. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 47.

=Syn. To prevail, preponderate.

II. *trans.* To overrule; master; prevail over.

Allure him, burn him up;
Let your close fire *predominate* his smoke.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 142.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *prædominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Predominant; ruling.

predominatingly (prē-dom'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* Predominantly.

predomination (prē-dom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *predominacion* = Pg. *predominação* = It. *predominazione*, < ML. **prædominatio(n-)*, < *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] The act of predominating; ascendancy; superior power or influence; prevalence.

You would not trust to the *predomination* of right, which, you believe, is in your opinions.
Johnson, in Boswell (ed. 1791), II. 453.

predominet, *v. i.* [< OF. *predominer*, < ML. *prædominare*, predominate: see *predominate*.] To predominate.

So th' Element in Wine *predomining*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 21.

predone (prē-dun'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *done*.] Overdone; fordone; worn out; exhausted. [Rare.]

I am as one desperate and *predone* with various kinds of work at once. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

predoom (prē-dōm'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *doom*[1], *v.*] 1. To doom or pass sentence upon beforehand; condemn beforehand.

Some read the King's face, some the Queen's, and all
Had marvel what the maid might be, but most
Predoom'd her as unworthy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Shall man, *predoomed*,
Cling to his sinking straw of consciousness?
R. Buchanan, N. A. Rev., CXL. 452.

2. To predestinate; foreordain.

The indwelling angel-guide, that oft
. . . shapes out Man's course
To the *predoomed* adventure.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

predorsal (prē-dôr'sal), *a.* [= F. *prédorsal*; < L. *præ*, before, + *dorsum*, back: see *dorsal*.] Situated in advance of the thoracic or dorsal region of the spine; cervical, as a vertebra.

predour†, *n.* [< OF. *predeur*, vernacularly *preeor*, etc., < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2], *prede*, *r.*, and cf. *preyer*.] A plunderer; a pillager.

The Earle with his band made hot-foot after, and, dogging still the tracke of the *predours*, he came to the place where the dart was hurled.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

predy† (prē'di), *a.* [Also *preedy*, *preudy*; origin obscure.] *Naut.*, ready. *E. Phillips.*

pree (prē), *v. t.* [Also *prie*; a reduction of *prieve*.] To prove; test; try; especially, to prove by tasting; taste. [Scotch.]

According to De Quincey, "there was no one who had any talent, real or fancied, for thumping or being thumped, but he had experienced some *preeing* of his merits from Mr. Wilson." *Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 458.

To pree one's mouth, to kiss one.

Rab, stowlins, *prie'd her* bonnie *mou'*
Fu' cozie in the nenk for 't,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

preeft, *n.* An obsolete variant of *proof*.

preëlect (prē-ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *elect*.] To choose or elect beforehand.

God . . . had chosen and *preelected* her before the worldes to be the mother of the Lorde.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs, p. 733, an. 1509.

preëlection (prē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* [< ML. *præelectio(n-)*, < *præligere*, *præelegere*, choose before, < L. *præ*, before, + *eligere*, *elegere*, choose: see *elect*.] The act of choosing beforehand; an anticipative choice or election.

We shall satisfie his majcaty with a *preelection*, and yours shall have my first nomination.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 355.

To whatsoever degree of sobriety or austerity thy suffering condition did enforce thee, . . . do it now also by a *præ-election*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. xi.

preëmbody (prē-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëmbodied*, ppr. *preëmbodying*. [< *pre-* + *embody*.] To embody previously; give form to beforehand. *T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 157.

preëminence (prē-em'i-nens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *preheminence*; < OF. *preeminence*, F. *prééminence* = Sp. Pg. *preeminencia* = It. *preeminenzia*, *preeminenza*, *preminenza*, < LL. *præeminentia*, < *præeminen(t-)s*, preëminent: see *pre-eminent*.] 1. The state or character of being preëminent; superiority; surpassing eminence; distinction; precedence.

And if your soueraygne call you
With him to dyne or sup,
Glue him *preheminence* to begin,
Of meate and eake of Cup.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Of these pleasures that the body ministereth, they give the *pre-eminence* to health.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Fathers in the ancient world did declare the *pre-eminence* of priority in birth by doubling the worldly portions of their first-born. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

He held it one of the prettiest attitudes of the feminine mind to adore a man's *preeminence* without too precise a knowledge of what it consisted in.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

2†. A prerogative; a privilege; a right; a power.

They of [the] Church where ye Body shalbe buried must have the *preeminence* to goe nearest the Corse within their jurl[s]diction.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 32.

All these *preeminences* no gentleman did inioy, but only such as were Citizens of Rome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 17.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 133.

=Syn. 1. *Precedence*, etc. See *priority*.

preëminency (prē-em'i-nen-si), *n.* [As *preëminence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *preëminence*.

preëminent (prē-em'i-nent), *a.* [< OF. *preeminent*, F. *prééminent* = Sp. Pg. *preeminente* = It. *preminente*, < LL. *præeminen(t-)s*, eminent before others, ppr. of *præeminere*, project forward, surpass, be preëminent, < L. *præ*, before, + *eminere*, project, be eminent: see *eminent*.] **1.** Eminent above others; superior to or surpassing others; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous, generally for a commendable quality or action.

Tell, if ye saw, how I came thus, how here?
Not of myself; by some great Maker then,
In goodness and in power *pre-eminent*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 279.

2. Superlative; extreme.

He possessed, as we have said, in a *pre-eminent* degree, the power of reasoning in verse. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

preëminently (prē-em'i-nent-li), *adv.* In a preeminent manner; with superiority or distinction above others; to a preëminent degree; especially: as, *preëminently* wise.

preëmploy (prē-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *employ*.] To employ previously or before others.

That false villain
Whom I employ'd was *pre-employ'd* by him.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 49.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.* [< *preëmpt-ion*, *pre-empt-or*.] **I.** *trans.* To secure, as land, by preemption; establish a claim to; appropriate. [U. S.]

Prospectors from adjoining camps thronged the settlement; the hillside for a mile on either side of Johnson's claim was staked out and *preempted*.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* To take up land by preëmption. [U. S.]

As in our own western States, an unscrupulous "colonist" can often *preempt* in several places at the same time. *Science*, VI. 318.

preëmptible (prē-emp'ti-bl), *a.* [< *preëmpt* + *-ible*.] Open to preëmption; capable of being preëmpted.

Pre-emptible land recedes farther into the West.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 54.

preëmption (prē-emp'shon), *n.* [= F. *préemption*, < ML. *præemptio(n-)*, a buying before, < L. *præ*, before, + *emptio(n-)*, a buying: see *emption*.] **1.** The act of purchasing before others; also, the right of purchasing before others, as the right of a settler to a preference in the opportunity to buy land on or near which he has settled, or of an owner of the upland to buy lands under water in front of his shore, and, in England, the privilege once enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household at an appraisal, or in preference to others.

The profitable prerogative of purveyance and *pre-emption* . . . was a right enjoyed by the crown of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

The *pre-emption* system was established, though at first the *pre-emption* claimant was stigmatized as a trespasser, and repulsed as a criminal.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 102.

2. Specifically, in *international law*. See the quotation.

The harshness of the doctrine of occasional contraband brought into favor the rule of *preëmption*, which was a sort of compromise between the belligerents (if masters of the sea) and the neutrals. The former claimed that such articles may be confiscated, the latter that they should go free. Now, as the belligerent often wanted these articles, and at least could hurt his enemy by forestalling them, it came nearest to suiting both parties if, when they were intercepted on the ocean, the neutral was compensated by the payment of the market price and of a fair profit. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 182.

Clause of preëmption, in *Scots law*, a clause sometimes inserted in a feu-right, stipulating that if the vassal shall be inclined to sell the lands he shall give the superior the first offer, or that the superior shall have the lands at a certain price fixed in the clause.—**Preëmption Laws**, United States statutes of 1830, 1832, 1833 (4 Stat. 420, 662, 663), 1838, 1840, and 1841 (5 Stat. 251, 382, 453, consolidated in Rev. Stat. §§ 2257–88), which provide for vesting the title to parts of the public lands—not more than 160 acres to one person—in such settlers as inhabit and improve the same, upon payment of a nominal price.

preëmptive (prē-emp'tiv), *a.* [< *preëmpt* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of preëmption; preëmpting.

preëmptor (prē-emp'tor), *n.* [< LL. *præemptor*, one who buys before others, < L. *præ*, before, + *emptor*, a buyer: see *emption*.] One who preëmpts; especially, one who takes up land with the privilege of preëmption.

preen[1] (prēn), *n.* [Also dial. *prin*; < ME. *pren*, < AS. *prēon*, a pin, brooch, clasp, bodkin (also in comp. *ēar-prēon*, ear-ring, *feax-prēon*, hair-pin, *mentel-prēon*, cloak-pin), = Icel. *prjónn*, a pin, knitting-needle, = Dan. *preen*, a bodkin, point of a graving-tool, = D. *priem* = MLG. *prēn*, *prēne*, LG. *preem*, a pin, spike, awl, = MHG. *pfrieme*, G. *pfriem*, an awl; cf. ML. dim. *premula*, an awl, appar. from the Teut.; ult. origin unknown.] **1.** A pin. [Scotch.]

I thynk six pattryng is not worth twa *prenis*.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Monarchie.

My memory 's no worth a *preen*.
Burns, To William Simpson, Postscript.

2†. A bodkin; a brooch.

Othre ydeles brogt fro sichem,
Gol *prenes* and ringes with hem,
Diep he is daif under an ooc.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1872.

3. A forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

preen[1] (prēn), *v. t.* [< ME. *preuen*; < *preen*[1], *n.*] To pin; fasten. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Hem lacked a leader the hides to arale,
Hur Prince in the forme prese was *preued* to the erth.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 420.

preen[2] (prēn), *v. t.* [A variant of *prune*[2], 4.] **1.** To prune or trim, as a tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To trim, dress, or fix with the beak, as a bird its plumage; plume. This habit is characteristic of birds, especially of water-fowl, the feathers being oiled with the unctuous substance of the rump-gland, as well as set in order. See *elæodochon*.

preëngage (prē-en-gāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëngaged*, ppr. *preëngaging*. [< *pre-* + *engage*.] **1.** To engage by previous promise or agreement.

To Cipsens by his friends his suit he moved, . . .
But he was *pre-engaged* by former ties.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 246.

2. To engage or attach by previous influence; preoccupy; predispose: as, to *preëngage* one's attention.

The Lacedæmonians, says Xenophon, . . . during war, put up their petitions very early in the morning, in order to be beforehand with their enemies, and, by being the first solicitors, *pre-engage* the gods in their favour.
Hume, Nat. Hist. of Religion, iv.

preëngagement (prē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* [< *pre-* + *engagement*.] **1.** Prior engagement or agreement; a contract previously made.

Where neither . . . duty nor obedience to a lawful authority, nor the bond of an inviolable *pre-ingagement*, call you to the bar. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ii. 7.

2. A previous attachment; predisposition.

Had God but left it to mere reason, without this necessary *pre-engagement* of our natures, it would have been a matter of more doubt and difficulty than it is, whether this life should be loved and desired.
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

My *pre-engagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write. *Boyle*.

preërect (prē-ē-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *erect*.] To erect beforehand; preëstablish. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, i. 91.

preest†, *v.* A Middle English form of *press*[1].

preësophageal, præesophageal (prē-ē-sō-faj'-ē-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *œsophagus*, œsophagus.] **1.** Situated in front of the gullet.—**2.** Anterior with reference to the circumesophageal nerve-collar of an invertebrate.

Also *preœsophageal*, *præœsophageal*.

preëstablish (prē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *establish*.] To establish beforehand; ordain or settle previously.

They elected him for their King with unanimous consent, and, calling him unto them, showed him the lawes they had *pre-established*.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 77, App.

Preëstablished harmony. See *harmony*.

preëstablishment (prē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* The act of preëstablishing, or the state of being preëstablished; settlement beforehand.

preëstival, preæstival (prē-es'ti-val), *a.* [< *pre-* + *estival*: see *estival*.] Occurring before midsummer: as, the *preëstival* plumage of a bird.

preëternity (prē-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *eternity*.] Infinite previous duration; time without a beginning.

He seemeth, with Ocellus, to maintain the world's *pre-eternity*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 393.

preevet, *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

preevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *prove*.

preëvolutionist (prē-ev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *a.* [< *pre-* + *evolution* + *-ist*.] Existing or occurring before the theory of evolution became current. [Rare.]

Even this code of morals, Hartmann thinks, is a remnant of the false, *pre-evolutionist* individualism.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 170.

preëxamination (prē-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *examination*.] Previous examination.

One of the inquisitors . . . would by no means proceed any farther without a *pre-examination* of the aforesaid Giovan Battista. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 309.

preëxamine (prē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preëxamined*, ppr. *preëxamining*. [< *pre-* + *examine*.] To examine beforehand.

preëxilic (prē-eg-zil'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *exile* + *-ic*.] Existing, done, etc., before the exile: said chiefly of certain Biblical writings supposed to have been written before the Jewish exile (about 586–537 B. C.).

Why must the 1st Book [of the Psalms], containing none but *pre-exilic* songs, date from the period after the exile?
Amer. Jour. Philol., I. 359.

The law in question [of the Nazarite vow] is not *pre-exilic*, and is plainly directed to the regulation of a known usage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 303.

preëxist (prē-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *préexister* = Sp. Pg. *preexistir* = It. *preesistere*; as *pre-* + *exist*.] **1.** To exist before something else; have a prior existence.

Art *preexists* in Nature, and Nature is reproduced in Art. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 5.

The new motion given to the parts of a moving equilibrium by a disturbing force must . . . be of such kind and amount that it cannot be dissipated before the *pre-existing* motions. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 176.

2. To exist in a previous state.

If thy *pre-existing* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll.
Dryden, Ode to Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 29.

preëxistence (prē-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *préexistence* = Sp. Pg. *preexistencia* = It. *preesistenza*; as *pre-existen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** Existence previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *pre-existence* to all the works of this earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. Existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body, or before the body is formed. Belief in it was a doctrine of the Pythagorean school, of Plato, and of other philosophers.

preëxistencist (prē-eg-zis'ten-sist), *n.* [< *pre-existence* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the doctrine of preëxistence. *Chambers's Encyc.* See *preëxistence*, 2.

preëxistency† (prē-eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *preëxistence*.

preëxistent (prē-eg-zis'tent), *a.* [= F. *préexistent* = Sp. Pg. *preexistente* = It. *preesistente*; as *pre-* + *existent*.] Existing beforehand; preceding.

What mortal knows his *pre-existent* state?
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 48.

preëxistimation (prē-eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *existimation*.] Previous esteem.

Let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *pre-existimation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 4.

preëxpectation (prē-eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *expectation*.] Previous expectation. *Smart.*

pref. An abbreviation (*a*) of *prefacc*; (*b*) of *prefix*.

preface (pref'ās), *n.* [< OF. *prefacc*, F. *préface* = Sp. *prefacio* = Pg. *prefacio* = It. *prefazio*, < ML. **præfatium*, for LL. *præfatum*, what is said beforehand, a preface (cf. Sp. *prefacion* = Pg. *prefação* = It. *prefazione*, a preface, < L. *præfatio(n-)*, a saying beforehand, a formula of words, a preface, introduction), < *præfatus*, pp. of *præfari*, say beforehand, premise, < *præ*, before, + *fari*, say, speak: see *fate*.] **1.** A statement or series of statements introducing a discourse, book, or other composition; a series of preliminary remarks, either written or spoken; a prelude. A *preface* is generally shorter than an *introduction*, which contains matter kindred in subject, and additional or leading up to what follows; while a *preface*

is usually confined to particulars relating to the origin, history, scope, or aim of the work to which it is prefixed.

I thoughte it good to speake somewhat hereof, trusting yat the pleasaunt contemplacion of the thing it selfe shal make the length of this *preface* lesse tedious.
R. Eden, First Books on America, Ep. to Reader [(ed. Arber, p. 9).

Tush, my good lord, this superficial tale
Is but a *preface* of her worthy praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 11.

How prologues into *prefaces* decay,
And these to notes are fritter'd quite away.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 277.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *liturgics*, the introductory section of the anaphora; the solemn eucharistic thanksgiving and ascription of glory introducing the canon. The Preface is found of the asme type in all liturgies. It begins with the Sursum Corda, generally preceded in early and Oriental forms by the apostolic (2 Cor. xiii. 14) or a similar benediction. After an exhortation to give thanks (Response: "It is meet and right . . ."), the Preface in the narrower sense begins with the affirmation (contestation) "It is very [truly] meet, etc., to give thanks . . ." The reason for thankfulness is given in the central division of the form. This in early and Oriental liturgies is invariable, and still retains much of its original character of an extended ascription of glory to God and rehearsal of his dealings with man from the Creation and Fall onward. In Western liturgies a number of *proper Prefaces* is provided, varying according to the day or season. Probably these were originally sections of the primitive Preface or of the earlier part of the Canon, selected as appropriate to the season or modeled on such sections. The Preface terminates with the Sanctus. Also, in Gallican uses, *contestation*, *illation*, *immolation*.

The *preface* is one of the most ancient, as it is one of the most universal, rites of the Church.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 464.

3. A title; an introductory or explanatory epithet.

I say he is not worthy
The name of man, or any honest *preface*,
That dares report or credit such a slander
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 5.

preface (pref'ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prefaced*, ppr. *prefacing*. [< *preface*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give a preface to; introduce by preliminary written or spoken remarks, or by an action significant of what is to follow.

He call'd his friend, and *prefaced* with a sigh
A lover's message. *Crabbe*, Works, II. 29.

Dinner, and frequently breakfast, is *prefaced* with a smörgås (butter-goose), consisting of anchovies, pickled herrings, cheese, and brandy.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 201.

2. To say as a preface; write or utter in view or explanation of what is to follow.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface* that she is the only child of a decrepit father, whose life is bound up in hers.
Steele, Spectator, No. 449.

3. To front; face; cover. [Rare.]

I love to wear clothes that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

II. *intrans.* To give a preface; speak, write, or do something preliminary to later action.

Our blessed Saviour, having *preface'd* concerning prudence, adds to the integrity of the precept, and for the conduct of our religion, that we be simple as well as prudent, innocent as well as wary.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, II. xxiii.

prefacer (pref'ās-ėr), *n.* [< *preface* + *-er*[1].] One who prefaces; the writer of a preface.

The public will scarce be influenced in their judgment by an obscure *prefacer*.
Goldsmith, Pref. to Memoirs of a Protestant.

prefactor (prē-fak'tor), *n.* The first or operative factor in a product of two factors.

prefatorial (pref-ą-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *prefatory* + *-al.*] Prefatory; introductory.

Much *prefatorial* matter also may arise, before we begin the discourse.
Gilpin, Sermons, Pref.

prefatorily (pref'ą-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of preface.

prefatory (pref'ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *præfatus*, pp. of *præfari*, say beforehand, premise (see *preface*), + *-ory.*] Belonging to a preface; serving as or resembling a preface; introductory.

Then, after somewhat more of *prefatory* matter, follow, in quick succession, the poems themselves.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 72.

=**Syn.** Introductory, preliminary, precursory, preparatory. See *introduction*.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* [Also *præfect*; = F. *préfet* = Sp. *prefecto* = Pg. *prefecto*, *prefeito* = It. *prefetto*, < L. *præfectus*, an overseer, president, director, chief, prefect, prop. adj., *præfectus*, set over, pp. of *præficere*, set over, place in authority over, < *præ*, before, above, + *facere*, do, make: see *fact.*] 1. A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or superintendent. Specifically—(*a*) A name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome, who held particular commands or had charge of certain departments. Thus, the prefect or warden of the city at first exercised within the city the powers of the king or consuls during their absence; after 487 B. C., as a permanent elective magistrate, he was empowered to maintain peace and order in the city. After 246 B. C., when the first *prætor urbanus* was appointed, the importance of the prefect's office vanished; but its judicial functions were much enlarged by Augustus. Under Constantine the prefects were direct representatives of the emperor's person, civil governors of provinces or of chief cities. The title of *prefect* was also given to the commander of the fleet and to the commander of the pretorians, or troops who guarded the emperor's person, as well as to several other chief officials and magistrates. (*b*) The chief administrative official of a department of France; a préfet. The office dates from the year 1800; the prefect is appointed by the head of the state, and is the intermediary between the department and the central government; he is charged with the execution of the laws, with the superintendence of the police and of the administration, with the appointment of many minor officers, etc. He is assisted by the council of prefecture and the general council. (*c*) In China, a name given by foreigners to a chih-fu, or head of a department. See *chih-fu*.

2†. A director.

The psalm, thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his musick.
Hammond, Works, IV. 69. (*Latham.*)

3†. Tutelary divinity; presiding deity.

Venus . . . is *præfect* of marriage.
B. Jonson, Hue and Cry of Cupid.

Prefect of police, in France, the head of the police administration or prefecture of police, exercising especial authority in Paris and the region about Paris.

prefectoral (prē-fek'tō-ral), *a.* [< *prefect* + *-or* + *-al.*] Belonging or pertaining to a prefect; exercised by a prefect: as, *prefectoral* authority.

A few days since a company made propositions to the *prefectoral* administration with regard to the left bank of the Seine. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 35.

It is proposed also to reduce the number of *prefectoral* councils [in France] from eighty-six to twenty-six.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 436.

prefectorial (prē-fek-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *prefect* + *-or* + *-ial.*] Same as *prefectoral*.

prefectship (prē'fekt-ship), *n.* [< *prefect* + *-ship.*] Same as *prefecture*.

prefectural (prē-fek'tū-ral), *a.* [< *prefecture* + *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to a prefecture. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 722.

prefecturate (prē-fek'tū-rāt), *n.* [Irreg. < *prefecture* + *-ate*[1].] A prefecture. [Rare.]

The rumors that arose as to a *prefecturate* being offered him [Edmond About] proved unfounded.
Men of the Third Republic, p. 282.

prefecture (prē'fek-tūr), *n.* [Also *præfecture*; = F. *préfecture* = Sp. *prefectura* = Pg. *prefeitura* = It. *prefettura*, < L. *præfectura*, the office of a prefect, < *præfectus*, a prefect: see *prefect.*] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a prefect, chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy.

The army or its commanders becoming odious to the people, he [Cromwell] had sacrificed them to the hope of popularity, by abolishing the civil *prefectures* of the major-generals. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., II. 255.

2. The district under the government of a prefect.

The arrangement of *præfectures* and dioceses, the crumbling into little bits of the older provinces, is practically the work of Diocletian. *The Academy*, Jan. 25, 1890, p. 67.

3. The official residence of a prefect.—4. A term often used by foreigners in and writers on China as equivalent to *fu*, an administrative division consisting of several districts called *hien* or *chow*. See *fu*.—**Council of prefecture**, a tribunal in each department of France, which is nominated by the executive and assists the prefect in his administration.

prefer (prē-fėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preferred*, ppr. *preferring*. [< ME. *preferren*, < OF. *preferer*, F. *préférer* = Sp. Pg. *preferir* = It. *preferire*, < L. *præferre*, place or set before, < *præ*, before, + *ferre*, bear, place, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer*, *infer*, *refer*, etc.] 1. To bring or set before; present; proffer; offer.

He spake, and to her hand *preferr'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

2. To offer for consideration or decision; set forth; present in a conventional or formal manner, as a suit, prayer, or accusation.

To Mistress Dobson he *preferr'd* his suit;
There proved his service, there addressed his vows.
Crabbe, Works, I. 75.

Accusation was formally *preferred*, and retribution most signal was looked for. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

Each *prefers* his separate claim.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cii.

3†. To bring into notice or favor; recommend.

My father hauing some natural affection to me, when I was but xij yeares olde, did *prefer* me to the seruice of Captaine Jenkenson. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 17.

You are most bound to the king,
Who lets go by no vantages that may
Prefer you to his daughter.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 51.

She is a princess I *prefer* thee to.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 1.

You would not *prefer* her to my acceptance, in the weighty consequence of marriage.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 3.

I *preferred* Mr. Philips (nephew of Milton) to the service of my Lord Chamberlaine. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 18, 1677.

4. To bring forward or advance in dignity or office; raise; exalt.

For to conne it is an excellent thyng,
And cause of many mannys *preferring*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 105.

Whom I would I abased, and *preferred* whom I thought good. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 9.

What, those that were our fellow pages but now, so soon *preferred* to be yeomen of the bottles!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

It is not honesty, learning, worth, wisdom, that *prefers* men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 377.

5. To set before other things in estimation; hold in greater liking or esteem; choose; incline more toward.

The care of the sowle and sowles matters are to be *preferred* before the care of the body.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

He *preferrs* his love of Truth before his love of the People. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

The husband, if he can conveniently so arrange, generally *prefers* that his mother should reside with him and his wife. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 219.

6. Specifically, in *law*, to give a preference to. See *preference*, 2.

There are certain debts in England, Scotland, and the United States which are said to be privileged—that is, such debts as the executor may pay before all others—for example, funeral expenses or servants' wages. In English law the term *preferred* rather than "privileged" is generally applied to such debts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 764.

7†. To outrank; be reckoned preferable to.

I graunte it wel, I have noon envie
Though maydenhede *prefeere* bigamye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 96.

Preferred creditor. See *creditor*.—**Preferred stock**, preference shares (which see, under *preference*).=**Syn. 5.** *Elect*, *Select*, etc. See *choose*.

preferability (pref'ėr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *preferable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being preferable. *J. S. Mill.*

preferable (pref'ėr-ą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préférable* (cf. Sp. *preferible* = Pg. *preferivel* = It. *preferibile*); as *prefer* + *-able.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own which he thinks *preferable* to that of any other person. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 48.

Sound sense, in my opinion, is *preferable* to bodiless, incomprehensible vagaries.
Landor, Chesterfield and Chatham.

2†. Preferring; exhibiting preference; arising from choice.

They will have it that I have a *preferable* regard for Mr. Lovelace. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 171.

II. *n.* Something which is to be preferred; any object or course of action which is more desirable than others.

preferableness (pref'ėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being preferable.

My purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferablenesse* of severall vocations.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. x. 7.

preferably (pref'ėr-ą-bli), *adv.* In or by preference; by choice of one thing rather than another; in a manner exhibiting preference.

To follow my own welfare *preferably* to those I love is indeed a new thing to me. *Pope*, To Mrs. B.

preference (pref'ėr-ens), *n.* [= F. *préférence* = Sp. Pg. *preferencia* = It. *preferenza*, < ML. *præferentia*, preference, < L. *præferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præferre*, place or set before: see *prefer.*] 1. The act of preferring or choosing one thing rather than another, or the state of being preferred or chosen; estimation of one thing above another; choice.

Where then the *preference* shall we place,
Or how do justice in this case?
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

Jews had by that time earned the reputation, in Roman literature, of being credulous by *preference* amongst the children of earth. *De Quincey*, Secret Societies, ii.

That perfect state of mind at which we must aim, and which the Holy Spirit imparts, is a deliberate *preference* of God's service to everything else, a determined resolution to give up all for Him.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 180.

Whatever be the variety in the sources of pleasure, whatever be the moral or conventional estimate of their worthiness, if a given state of consciousness is pleasant we seek to retain it, if painful to be rid of it; we prefer greater pleasure before less, less pain before greater. This is, in fact, the whole meaning of *preference* as a psychological term. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 71.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the payment or right to have payment of one debt or class of debts made by a debtor or out of his estate, in full, before any of the assets are applied to unpreferred

debts: as, the debtor's assignment gave a *preference* to demands for borrowed money; the state has a *preference* for taxes.—**3.** The object of choice; a person, thing, or course of action chosen preferably to others.—**4.** In the game of boston, one of the two suits of the color of the card turned up, just after the first deal. The suit turned up is the *first preference*, and the other of the same color the *second preference*. These suits are more properly called *belle* and *petite;* but they are called *preference* because, of two players making equal offers, that one has the first preference who offers in belle, and that one the second preference who offers in petite.—**Fraudulent preference,** in *bankruptcy*, a transfer of money or other subject of value to a creditor, with the intention, on the part of the debtor, of preventing the operation of the law of bankruptcy in the distribution of his effects for the equal benefit of all his creditors.—**Preference shares** or **preference stock,** in *finance*, shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the original shares or common stock. In the United States called *preferred stock.*—**To have the preference,** to be preferred.—**Syn.** *Precedence*, etc. (see *priority*); *Choice*, *Election*, etc. (see *option*); selection.

preferential (pref-ę-ren'shal), *a.* [< *preference* (ML. *præferentia*) + *-ial.*] Characterized by or having preference; such as to be preferred.

The King was allowed a *preferential* claim on the public revenue, to the amount of £10,000.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 323.

With the revival of Catholic feeling in the seventeenth century, and the continued cultus of the Blessed Virgin in this and the eighteenth, the Easter plays recovered their *preferential* position.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 27.

Retention in prose of words confined to earlier epic poetry . . . must not be tortured into conclusive evidence as to the place of origin of any portion of the Homeric text; it indicates rather the vigorous *preferential* uses of the Hellenic dialects. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 467.

preferentially (pref-ę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* By preference; in a manner exhibiting preference or choice; preferably.

The same person . . . will, more likely than not, elect "is in preparation" *preferentially* to "is being prepared."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 351.

preferment (prē-fėr'ment), *n.* [= It. *preferimento;* as *prefer* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of preferring or esteeming more highly, or the state of being preferred; choice; preference; advancement; promotion.

For your *preferment* resorte
To such as may you vantage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

To get *preferment* who doth now intend,
He by a golden ladder must ascend.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Nor is your firm resolve unknown to me,
In the *preferment* of the eldest sister.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 94.

Some trim fellows will not stick to maintain a brave paradox: that the opinion and semblance of things neither ever was, nor is now, inferior to the very things themselves, but in *preferment* and reputation many times superior. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

They that enter into the Ministry for *preferment* are like Judas that iookt after the Bag.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 30.

Many Frenchmen, and even Italians, of whom nothing else is known, were enriched with English *preferment*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 129.

2. A superior place or office, especially in the church.

I have a very small fortune, no *preferment*, nor any friends who are likely to give me any.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iv.

He was liable to be suspended from his office, to be ejected from it, to be pronounced incapable of holding any *preferment* in future. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

preferrer (prē-fėr'ėr), *n.* [< *prefer* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who prefers or sets forth an entreaty, a charge, an exhortation, or the like.

This admonition finding small entertainment, the authors or chief *preferrers* thereof being imprisoned, out cometh the second admonition.
Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Proceedings, iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

2†. One who advances or promotes; a furtherer.

Doctor Stephens, secretary, and D. Foxe, almosiner, were the chiefe furtherers, *preferrers*, and defendors on the kings behalfe of the said cause.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1688, an. 1556.

prefident† (pref'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *præfiden(t-)s*, trusting too much, taken in lit. sense 'trusting before' (hence prematurely), < *præ*, before, + *fiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *fidere*, trust: see *faith*. Cf. *confident.*] Trusting previously; overtrustful. *Baxter.* [Rare.]

prefigurate (prē-fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prefigurated*, ppr. *prefigurating.* [< LL. *præfiguratus*, pp. of *præfigurare*, prefigure: see *prefigure.*] To show by antecedent representation; prefigure. [Rare.]

When from thy native soil love had thee driven
(Thy safe return *prefigurating*), a heaven
Of faltering hopes did in my fancy move.
W. Drummond, Death of Sir W. Alexander.

prefiguration (prē-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *præfiguratio(n-)*, a figuring beforehand: see *prefigurate.*] The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Most of the famous passages of providence (especially the signal afflictions of eminent persons representing our Saviour) do seem to have been *prefigurations* of or preludes to his passion. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxvii.

prefigurative (prē-fig'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *prefigurate* + *-ive.*] Showing by previous figures, types, or similitude.

All the sacrifices of old instituted by God we may . . . affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of, this most true and perfect sacrifice.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxvii.

prefigure (prē-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prefigured*, ppr. *prefiguring.* [= F. *préfigurer* = Sp. Pg. *prefigurar* = It. *prefigurare*, < LL. *præfigurare*, figure beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *figurare*, form, fashion: see *figure*, *v.*] To represent beforehand; show by previous types or figures; foreshow; presage.

By an oblation of the blood of beasts was *prefigured* the blood of that Lamb which should expiate all our sins.
Rec. T. Adams, Works, II. 3.

At her call, a waking dream
Prefigured to his sense the Egyptian Lady.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

prefigurement (prē-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= It. *prefiguramento;* as *prefigure* + *-ment.*] The act of prefiguring; antecedent representation; presage; prognostication.

The two young women who constituted at Marmion his whole *prefigurement* of a social circle must, in such a locality as that, be taking a regular holiday.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXI. 91.

prefine[1]† (prē-fīn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *prefinir*, F. *préfinir* = Sp. Pg. *prefinir* = It. *prefinire*, < L. *præfinire*, determine or fix beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *finire*, finish, determine: see *finish.* Cf. *define*, etc.] To limit or define beforehand; assign beforehand as a limit.

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

prefine[2]† (prē'fīn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *fine*[2].] See *alienation-office.*

prefinite† (pref'i-nit), *a.* [< L. *præfinitus*, pp. of *præfinire*, determine or fix beforehand: see *prefine*[1].] Previously limited or defined; fixed beforehand: used with the force of a participle.

I thinke them no trewe Chrystian men that do not reioyce . . . for the deliuerie of these owre brootherne, . . . accordynge to the time *prefinite* by hym who . . . hath suffered the greate serpente of the sea Leuiathan to haue suche dominion in the Ocean.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 50.

prefinition† (pref-i-nish'on), *n.* [= Sp. *prefinicion* = It. *prefinizione*, < LL. *præfinitio(n-)*, a determining or fixing beforehand, < L. *præfinire*, pp. *præfinitus*, determine or fix beforehand: see *prefine*[1].] Prior definition or limitation.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint: to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *prefinition* of their periods. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 270.

prefix (prē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *prefixer*, F. *préfixer* = Sp. *prefijar* = Pg. *prefixar*, < ML. **præfixare*, < L. *præfixus*, pp. of *præfigere* (> It. *prefiggere*, prefix), set up in front, fix on the end of, prefix, < *præ*, before, in front, + *figere*, fix, attach: see *fix.*] **1.** To fix or put before; place in front; put at the beginning.

I do now publish my Essays. . . . I thought it therefore agreeable to my affection and obligation to your Grace to *prefix* your name before them. *Bacon*, Essays, Ded.

2†. To fix beforehand; set or appoint in advance; settle beforehand.

And now he hath to her *prefixt* a day.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 40.

The hour draws on
Prefix'd by Angelo. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 83.

Or wert thou of the golden-winged host,
Who, having clad thyself in human weed,
To earth from thy *prefixed* seat didst post?
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 59.

Against the *prefixed* time, the women & children, with ye goods, were sent to ye place in a small barke.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 13.

I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* [= F. *préfixe* = Sp. *prefijo* = Pg. *prefixo* = It. *prefisso*, < NL. *præfixum*, a prefix, neut. of L. *præfixus*, pp. of *præfigere*, prefix: see *prefix*, *v.*] **1.** A word or syllable, or a number of syllables, rarely more than two, and usually one (sometimes reduced to a single consonant not forming a syllable), affixed to the beginning of a word, to qualify its meaning or direct its application: opposed to *suffix* or *postfix*, a like addition at the end of a word. A prefix proper is an inseparable element, never used alone, as *pre-* in *prefix*, *con-* in *conjure*, *in-* in *inactive*, *un-* in *unseen*, etc.; but prepositions and primitive adverbs used in composition are usually accounted prefixes, as *fore-* in *forewail*, *down* in *downfall*, *in* in *income*, etc. By a looser use such recurring elements as *equi-*, *multi-*, *iso-*, *mono-*, *poly-*, etc., in compounds of Latin or Greek origin or formation, are called prefixes, though they are properly independent words in the original language. There is no hard and fast line between a prefix and the initial element of a compound.

2. The act of prefixing; prefixion.

The *prefix* of the definite article.
Roby, Latin Grammar, I. xviii.

Prefix language, a language which (like those of South Africa) makes its forms mainly by the use of prefixed rather than of suffixed elements.

prefixal (prē'fik-sal), *a.* [< *prefix* + *-al.*] Of the nature of a prefix; characterized by prefixes.

The *prefixal* languages of Africa.
Jour. Anthrop. Inst., XVII. 170.

prefixation (prē-fik-sā'shon), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ation.*] The use of prefixes; prefixion. [Rare.]

By *prefixation* and suffixation a considerable number of tenses and modes are formed in the verb.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 121.

prefixion (prē-fik'shon), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ion.*] The act of prefixing.

prefixture (prē-fiks'tūr), *n.* [< *prefix* + *-ture*, after *fixture.*] Same as *prefixion*. *J. A. H. Murray*, 8th Ann. Address to Philol. Assoc., p. 41.

prefloration (prē-flō-rā'shon), *n.* [Also *præfloration;* = F. *préfloraison*, < L. *præ*, before, + **floratio(n-)*, < *florare*, blossom, flower, < *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, a bloom: see *flower.*] In *bot.*, estivation.

prefoliation (prē-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + **foliatio(n-)*, < *foliare*, put forth leaves, < *folium*, leaf: see *foliation.*] In *bot.*, vernation.

prefool† (prē-fōl'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *fool.*] To fool beforehand; anticipate in foolery.

I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefool'd* you. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

preforceps (prē-fôr'seps), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *forceps*, q. v.] Certain anterior fibers of the corpus callosum which curve forward into the frontal lobe of the cerebrum, and are likened to a pair of forceps in front of the callosum.

preform (prē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [= F. *préformer* = It. *preformare*, < L. *præformare*, form beforehand, prepare, < *præ*, before, + *formare*, shape, fashion: see *form.*] **1.** To form beforehand; execute or create previously.

Why all these things change from their ordinance
Their natures and *preformed* faculties
To monstrous quality. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 67.

2. In *biol.*, to determine beforehand the shape or form of; furnish the mold or model of (something afterward to take shape): as, bone *preformed* in cartilage; the fetal skeleton *preforms* that of the adult.

preformation (prē-fôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *préformation* = It. *preformazione*, < L. **præformatio(n-)*, < *præformare*, form beforehand: see *preform.*] Antecedent formation; shaping in advance.—**Theory of preformation,** a doctrine respecting generation or reproduction, prevalent down to and during the eighteenth century, according to which every individual is fully and completely preformed in the germ, the development of which consists in the growth and unfolding of preëxisting parts—that is to say, the perfect individual has always been there, and simply grows from microscopic to visible proportions, without developing any new parts. See *incasement.*

preformationist (prē-fôr-mā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *preformation* + *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of preformation. *Encye. Brit.*, XXIV. 815.

preformative (prē-fôr'mā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præformatus*, pp. of *præformare*, form or mold beforehand (see *preform*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Forming beforehand; pursuing a course of preformation; containing the essential germs of later development.

Furthermore, the apostolic Christianity is *preformative*, and contains the living germs of all the following periods, personages, and tendencies.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 21.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a formative letter or syllable at the beginning of a word; a prefix.

prefract† (prē-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *præfractus*, broken off, abrupt, stern, pp. of *præfringere*, break off before, < *præ*, before, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Obstinate; inflexible; refractory.

Thou . . . wast so *prefract* and stont in religion.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 474.

Yet still he stands *prefract* and insolent.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

prefrontal (prē-fron'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also *præfrontal*; < L. *præ*, before, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead: see *frontal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fore part of the forehead, or to the part of the skull in which is the bone called the *prefrontal*.

II. *n.* A bone of the anterior region of the skull of sundry vertebrates, being a lateral ethmoidal or ante-orbital ossification, most distinct in vertebrates below birds.

prefulgency (prē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [< **prefulgen(t)* (= OF. *prefulgent*, < L. *præfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præfulgere*, shine greatly, < *præ*, before, + *fulgere*, flash, gleam: see *fulgent*) + *-cy*.] Superior brightness or effulgency; surpassing glory. [Rare.]

If . . . by the *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit . . . St. Peter had the πρωτεία or first place.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

pregage† (prē-gāj'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *gage*1.] To preëngage; pledge beforehand.

The members of the Councell of Trent, both Bishops and Abbots, were by oath *pregaged* to the Pope to defend and maintain his authority against all the world.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. i. 42.

pregeminal (prē-jem'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *geminus*, twin, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina of the brain.

pregeniculate, prægeniculate (prē-jē-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* Pertaining to the pregenieulum.

pregeniculatum, prægeniculatum (prē-jē-nik-ū-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *pregeniculata, prægeniculata* (-tä). [NL.] Same as *pregeniculum*.

pregeniculum (prē-jē-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pregeniecula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, a knee.] The external corpus genienlatum (which see, under *corpus*).

pregenital (prē-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *genitalis*, belonging to generation: see *genital*.] In *entom.*, situated before the external opening of the oviduct, sting, or male intromittent organ.—**Pregenital segment**, the eighth primary abdominal ring, or the one immediately before the genital opening; in the perfect insect it may be partly or entirely hidden under other rings.

preglacial (prē-glā'shial), *a.* [< *pre-* + *glacial*.] In *geol.*, prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

preglenoid (prē-glē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *glenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in advance or in front of the glenoid fossa of either the scapula or the temporal bone: as, a *preglenoid* process.

II. *n.* A preglenoid formation In some animals, as badgers, both pre- and postglenoid processes of the temporal bone are so highly developed that the lower jaw is locked in its socket, and cannot be disarticulated even in the dry skull.

preglenoidal (prē-glē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *preglenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *preglenoid*.

pregnable (preg'na-bl), *a.* [With unorig. *g* (as also in *impregnable*), < OF. (and F.) *prenable*, that may be taken, < *prendre*, < L. *prendere*, seize, take: see *prender*, *prehend*.] 1. Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable.

Then ye marshall caused ye towne to be auewed, to aee if it were *pregnable* or not.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. 51.

2. Capable of being moved, impressed, or convinced. [Rare.]

pregnance (preg'nans), *n.* [= It. *pregnanza*; as *pregnan(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *pregnancy*.

pregnancy (preg'nan-si), *n.* [As *pregnance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being pregnant; the state of a female who has conceived or is with child; gestation; fetation.—2. Fruitfulness; fertility; fecundity; productiveness.

Famous for the judgment of Paris, and *pregnancy* in fountains, from whence descend four rivers.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 17.

3. Fullness, as of important contents; significance; suggestiveness.

The Diversions of the fallen Angels, with the particular Account of their Place of Habitation, are described with great *pregnancy* of Thought. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 309.

4†. Readiness of wit; shrewdness.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 192.

La-P. Do you think I am a dunce?
Lav. Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

He wants but three of fourscore, yet of a wonderful vigour and *pregnancy*. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

5†. A promising youth; a quick-witted person.

This was the fashion in his reign, to select yearly one or moe of the most promising *pregnancies* out of both universities, and to breed them beyond the seas on the king's exhibitions unto them. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 340.

Extra-uterine pregnancy, gestation taking place in the abdomen outside the uterus.—**Fallopian pregnancy**. See *Fallopian*.—**Plea of pregnancy**, in *criminal law*, a plea to take advantage of the rule that, when a pregnant woman is capitally convicted, the execution of her sentence must be delayed until after the birth of the child.—**Tubal pregnancy**. Same as *Fallopian pregnancy*.

pregnant (preg'nant), *a.* and *n.* [In def. 8, ME. *preignant*, < OF. *preignant, pregnant*, pregnant, pithy, ready, capable, etc.; F. *prégnant* = It. *pregnante*, pregnant, < L. *prægnan(t-)s*, with child, pregnant, full, in form ppr. of a verb **prægnare*, < *præ*, before, + **gnare*, bear, pp. *gnatus, natus*, born: see *natal*1. In some Shaksperian uses *pregnant* has been referred to OF. *prenant*, ppr. of *prendre*, take (cf. *pregnable*, < OF. *prenable*); but all uses seem to be derivable from *pregnant* as above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being with young; big with child; gravid: as, a *pregnant* woman.

My womb,
Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown.
Milton, P. L., ii. 779.

2. Impregnated; filled; big: generally followed by *with*.

These in their dark nativity the deep
Shall yield us, *pregnant with* infernal flame.
Milton, P. L., vi. 483.

Such the bard's prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire.
Cowper, Boadicea.

Her eyes were *pregnant with* some tale
Of love and fear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 422.

3. Heavily laden; freighted.

The elves present, to quench his thirst,
A pure seed-pearle of infant dew,
Brought and besweetened in a blew
And *pregnant* violet. *Herrick*, Oberon's Feast.

Whom the wing'd harpy, swift Podarge, bore,
By zephyr *pregnant* on the breezy shore.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 185.

4. Full of meaning; giving food for thought; suggestive; significant; destined to develop important thought.

I fear no such thing of you, I have had such *pregnant* Proofs of your Ingennity, and noble Inclinations to Virtue and Honour. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 2.

History yet points to the *pregnant* though brief text of Tacitus. *Story*, Discourse, Aug. 31, 1826.

He left home the next morning in that watchful state of mind which turns the most ordinary course of things into *pregnant* coincidences.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.

5. Full of promise; of unusual capacity, ability, or wit; shrewd; witty; ingenious; expert.

The nature of our people,
Our city's institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you're as *pregnant* in
As art and practice hath enriched any
That we remember. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1. 12.

The famous Ptolemy . . . culled out a select number of his *pregnantest* young Nobles . . . to go to Greece, Italy, Carthage, and other Regions . . . to observe the Government. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 72.

I went to Eton. . . . The school-master assur'd me there had not been for 20 yeares a more *pregnant* youth in that place than my grandson. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 23, 1696.

No one can read Goethe's recollections of his boyhood without feeling how, for example, the pageants of the empire which he witnessed at Frankfort helped to call out his *pregnant* sense of organic continuity.
B. Bosanquet, Mind, XIII. 363.

6. Characterized by readiness of wit; keen; apt; clever.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 212.

If thou dost, [learned reader,] thy capacity is more *pregnant* then mine. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 257.

7†. Ready; disposed; prompt; susceptible.

Glou. Now, good sir, what are you?
Edg. A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows; Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows, Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 227.

8†. Convincing; easily seen; clear; evident; probable in the highest degree.

This was hym a *preignant* argument,
That she was forth out of the world agon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1179.

Were 't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant* they should square between themselves.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 45.

9. In *logic*, requiring an explanation; exponible.—**Negative pregnant**, in *law*. See *negative*, *n.*—**Pregnant construction**, in *rhet.*, a construction in which more is implied than is said, as in "the beasts *trembled* forth (that is, came forth trembling) from their dens."—**Pregnant negative**, a negative proposition affected by a reduplicative, exceptive, or other expression requiring special treatment in logic: thus, "no man, qua man, ever sleeps" is a pregnant negative.

II. *n.* One who is pregnant, or with child. *Dunglison*.

pregnantly (preg'nant-li), *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

pregnantness (preg'nant-nes), *n.* Same as *pregnancy*. *Bailey*, 1727.

pregravate† (prē'grā-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *prægravatus*, pp. of *prægravare*, oppress with weight, < *præ*, before, + *gravare*, load, burden, < *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*3.] To weigh heavily upon; bear down; depress.

The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances.
Bp. Hall, Inviaible World, ii. 1.

pregravitate† (prē-grav'i-tāt), *v. i.* [< *pre-* + *gravitate*.] To descend by gravity; sink.

Water does gravitate in water as well as out of it, though indeed it does not *prægravitate*, because it is counterballanced by an equal weight of collateral water, which keeps it from descending. *Boyle*, Free Inquiry, § 6.

pregustation (prē-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *pregustation* = It. *pregustazione*, < L. as if **prægustatio(n-)*, < *prægustare*, pp. *prægustatus*, taste beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*2.] The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste; anticipation.

In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated heaven by *pregustation*.
Dr. Walker, Character of Lady Warwick, p. 117. (*Latham.*)

prehallux (prē-hal'nks), *n.*; pl. *prehalluces* (-ū-sēz). [NL. *præhallux*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *hallux*, q. v.] A kind of cartilaginous spur or calcar on the inner side of the foot of some batrachians, next to the hallux, commonly segmented in several pieces. It is inconstant in occurrence, and when present varies much in size, shape, and number of pieces. Its homology is not clear: it has been variously considered as a tarsal element, as a sixth digit, and as a supernumerary element of the foot.

That the *prehallux* takes on certain of the essential relationships of a digit is beyond dispute. That it really represents one is another question.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888, p. 150.

prehalter (prē-hal'tėr), *n.*; pl. *prehalteres* (-ēz). [< L. *præ*, before, + *halter*, q. v.] A small membranous scale behind the base of each wing and before the halter of dipterous insects; a prebalancer. Also called *tegula*.

pre-hemiplegic (prē-hem-i-plej'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *hemiplegia* + *-ic*.] Occurring previous to a hemiplegic attack.—**Pre-hemiplegic chorea**, choreic movements occurring previous to cerebral hemorrhage.

prehend† (prē-hend'), *v. t.* [< L. *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, lay hold of, grasp, seize, take; prob. orig. **præhendere*, < *præ*, before, + *-hendere* (√ *hed*) = Gr. χανδάνειν (√ χαδ), seize, = E. *get*: see *get*1. Hence ult. *apprehend, comprehend, deprehend, reprehend*, etc., *prender, prehensile, prehension*, etc., *prize*1, *prison*, etc.] To seize; take; apprehend.

They were greatly blamed that *prehended* hym and committed hym.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), Pref., p. xv.

Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year,
Prehended yet?
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *préhensible*, < L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere, prendere*, lay hold of, seize: see *prehend*.] Capable of being prehended, seized, or laid hold of.

prehensile (prē-hen'sil), *a.* [= F. *préhensile*, < L. *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere*, lay hold of, seize: see *prehend*.] Seizing or grasping; taking and holding; adapted for prehension; especially, fitted for grasping or holding by folding, wrapping, or curving around the object prehended: as, the *prehensile* tail of a monkey or an opossum. Also *prehensory*. See cut above, and cuts at *Cebinæ, marmose, musk-cavy, opossum*, and *spider-monkey*.

Prehensile-tailed Porcupine (*Chætomys subspinosus*).

In the Hippocampidæ the caudal fin disappears, and the tail becomes a *prehensile* organ, by the aid of which the species lead a sedentary life.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

prehension (prē-hen'shon), *n.* [= F. *préhension*, < L. *prehensio(n-)*, *prensio(n-)*, a seiz-

ing, < *prehendere, prendere*, pp. *prehensus*, lay hold of, take: see *prehend*. Cf. *prison*, a doublet of *prehension*.] 1. The act of prehending, seizing, or taking hold.

In a creature of low type the touch of food excites *prehension*. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 41.

The trophi serve merely for the *prehension* of prey, and not for mastication. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 40.

2. Apprehension; mental grasp.

In these experiments the span of *prehension* is measured by the number of letters and numerals that can be correctly repeated after twice hearing, the interval between them in the dictation being about one-half a second. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

prehensor (prē-hen'sor), *n.* [= F. *préhenseur*, < NL. **prehensor*, one who seizes, < L. *prehendere, prendere*, pp. *prehensus*, lay hold of, seize, take: see *prehend*.] One who or that which prehends or lays hold of. [Rare.]

What was wanted is — a word that should signify to lay hold of. . . . *Prehensor* . . . does what is wanted, clear of everything that is not wanted. *Bentham*, Equity Dispatch Court Bill, i., § 7, 1, note.

prehensorium (prē-hen-sō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **prehensorius*: see *prehensory*.] In *entom.*, a part or parts adapted for seizing or clasping: specifically applied to the posterior legs when the bases are very distant, the femora converging, and the tibiæ diverging and opposable, so that each leg forms an inward angle, generally armed with spines, as in certain *Arachnida*, etc.

prehensory (prē-hen'sō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **prehensorius*, serving to seize, < L. *prehensor*, one who seizes: see *prehensor*.] Same as *prehensile*.

prehistoric (prē-his-tor'ik), *a.* [= F. *préhistorique*; as *pre-* + *historic*.] Existing in or relating to time antecedent to the beginning of recorded history: as, *prehistoric* races; the *prehistoric* period of a country.

prehistorical (prē-his-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *historical*.] Same as *prehistoric*.

prehistorics (prē-his-tor'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *prehistoric* (see *-ics*).] The sum of knowledge relating to prehistoric times; knowledge which has been gained or recovered of epochs anterior to recorded history. [Rare.]

Chinese *prehistorics* have not as yet been sufficiently studied to decide which metal was the first to be wrought in that distant realm. *Science*, IV. 21.

prehistory (prē-his'tō-ri), *n.* [< *pre-* + *history*.] History prior to recorded history.

In some districts of America history and *prehistory* lie far apart. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 686.

But the question of the original home of the Aryan nations is hardly the most important one connected with their *pre-history*. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 2.

prehnite (pren'īt), *r.* [Named after Col. *Prehn*, who discovered the mineral at the Cape of Good Hope in the latter part of the eighteenth century.] A mineral, usually of a pale-green color and vitreous luster, commonly occurring in botryoidal or globular forms with crystalline surface. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied to the zeolites, and is found with them in veins and geodes, most frequently in rocks of the basaltic type. Also called *edelite*.

prehuman (prē-hū'man), *a.* [< *pre-* + *human*.] Occurring or existing before the appearance of man upon the earth; pertaining to times antecedent to human existence.

The forms which, on the theory of "development," must have connected the human root-stock with the *pre-human* root. *R. Proctor*, Nature Studies, p. 80.

preiere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prayer*[1].

preift, *n.* Same as *prief* for *proof*.

Preignac (prā-nyak'), *n.* [< *Preignac*: see def.] A white wine of Bordeaux, unusually free from sweetness, but strong, and keeping for a long time. It is produced in the commune of Preignac, department of Gironde, France.

pre-incarnate (prē-in-kär'nāt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *incarnate*.] Previous to incarnation: said chiefly of Christ as existing before his assumption of human nature.

The *Pre-incarnate* Son was in the Form — the primal, essential Form — of God; the Incarnate Son appeared in the figure — the assumed, incidental figure — of a man. *G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 304.

preindesignate (prē-in-des'ig-nāt), *a.* [< *pre-* + *in-*[3] priv. + *designate*.] In *logic*, not having the quantity of the subject definitely expressed.

Propositions have either, as propositions, their quantity, determinate or indeterminate, marked out by a verbal sign, or they have not; such quantity being involved in every actual thought: they may be called in the one case (a) Predesignate; in the other (b) *Preindesignate*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, xiii.

preindicate (prē-in'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preindicated*, ppr. *preindicating*. [< *pre-* + *indicate*.] To indicate beforehand; foreshow; prognosticate.

For how many centuries were the laws of electricity *pre-indicated* by the single fact that a piece of amber, when rubbed, would attract light bodies! *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 62.

preinstruct (prē-in-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *instruct*.] To instruct or direct beforehand.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the Apostle. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala.

preintimation (prē-in-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *intimation*.] Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

preiset†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *praise*.

prejacent† (prē-jā'sent), *a.* [< L. *præjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præjacere*, lie before, < *præ*, before, + *jacere*, lie: see *jacent*.] Constituting a premise, especially of a logical conversion. [So Hamilton, following Scheibler. But Paulus Venetus uses the Latin word in a different sense.]

prejink (prē-jingk'), *a.* [Also *perjink*; appar. a loose variation of *prink*, simulating *pre-* or *per-* + *jink*[1].] Trim; finically dressed out; prinked. [Scotch.]

Mrs. Fenton, seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself, laughed for some time as if she was by herself. *Galt*, The Provost, p. 203.

prejudge (prē-juj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prejudged*, ppr. *prejudging*. [< F. *préjuger* = Sp. *prejuzgar* = Pg. *prejudicar* = It. *pregiudicare*, < L. *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *judicare*, judge: see *judge*, *v.*] 1. To judge beforehand; decide in advance of thorough investigation; condemn unheard or in anticipation.

The expedition of Alexander into Asia . . . at first was *prejudged* as a vast and impossible enterprise. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 54.

And prays you'll not *prejudge* his play for ill
Because you mark it not, and sit not still.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, Prol.

2†. To anticipate in giving judgment; pass sentence before.

By this time suppose sentence given, Caiaphas *prejudging* all the sanhedrim; for he first declared Jesus to have spoken blasphemy, and the fact to be notorious, and then asked their votes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

3†. To prejudice; impair; overrule.

The saying of the father may no way *prejudge* the bishops' authority, but it excludes the assistance of laymen from their consistories. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 247.

prejudgment, prejudgement (prē-juj'ment), *n.* [< F. *préjugement*; as *prejudge* + *-ment*.] The act of prejudging; judgment before full knowledge or examination of the case; decision or condemnation in advance.

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*. *Bp. W. Knox*, Two Sermons, p. 39.

I was not inclined to call your words raving. I listen that I may know, without *prejudgment*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xl.

prejudicacy† (prē-jö'di-kā-si), *n.* [< *prejudica(te)* + *-cy*.] Prejudice; prepossession.

But rather receive it from mine own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicacy*, or mist of education. *Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 8. (*Latham.*)

prejudical (prē-jö'di-kal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand (see *prejudicate*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided: as, a *prejudical* inquiry.

prejudicant† (prē-jö'di-kant), *a.* [< L. *præjudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand: see *prejudicate*.] Prejudging; prejudicative.

If we view him well, and hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears, we shall find no such terror in him. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

prejudicate (prē-jö'di-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prejudicated*, ppr. *prejudicating*. [< L. *præjudicatus*, pp. of *præjudicare*, judge or decide beforehand: see *prejudge*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To prejudge; judge overhastily; condemn upon insufficient information; misjudge.

To *prejudicate* his determination is but a doubt of goodness in him who is nothing but goodness. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 8.

Sir, you too much *prejudicate* my thoughts;
I must give due respect to men of honour.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

Being ambitious to outdo the Earle of Sandwich, whom he had *prejudicated* as deficient in courage. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 6, 1666.

2†. To prejudice; injure; impair.

Item, no particular person to hinder or *prejudicate* the common stocke of the company, in sale or preferment of his own proper wares. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

II. *intrans.* To form overhasty judgments; pass judgment prematurely; give condemnation in advance of due examination.

I thinke, in a minde not prejudiced with a *preiudicating* humor, hee will be found in excellencie fruitefull. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

prejudicate† (prē-jö'di-kāt), *a.* [= It. *pregiudicato*; < L. *præjudicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Formed before due examination; prematurely conceived or entertained: as, a *prejudicate* opinion.

When I say men of letters, I would be understood to mean them who have contracted too great a familiarity with books, who are too much wedded to the *prejudicate* opinions of the Doctors. *J. Digby*, tr. of De Wicquefort, the Embassador (ed. 1750), [p. 50.

It is the rhetoric of Satan, and may pervert a loose or *prejudicate* belief. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 20.

2. Prejudiced; biased.

Your link'd ears so loud
Sing with *prejudicate* winds, that nought is heard
Of all poor prisoners urge 'gainst your award.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

He that shall discourse Euclid's Elements to a swine . . . will as much prevail upon his assembly as St. Peter and St. Paul could do . . . upon the indisposed Greek, and *prejudicate* Jews. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 760.

prejudicately† (prē-jö'di-kāt-li), *adv.* In a prejudicate manner; with prejudice.

We are not too *prejudicately* to censure what has been produced for the proofs of their antiquity. *Evelyn*, Sylva, p. 504. (*Latham.*)

prejudication (prē-jö-di-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *præjudicatio(n-)*, prejudice, damage (not found in lit. sense 'a judging beforehand'), < L. *præjudicare*, judge beforehand: see *prejudicate*.] 1. The act of prejudicating; prejudgment; a hasty or premature judgment.

Prejudications, having the force of a necessity, had blinded generation after generation of students. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) A preceding judgment, sentence, or decision; a precedent. (*b*) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something that belonged to the matter in dispute.

prejudicative (prē-jö'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *prejudicate* + *-ive*.] Forming an opinion or judgment without due examination; based on an opinion so formed.

A thing as ill beseeming philosophers as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges. *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, Pref.

prejudice (prej'ö-dis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prejudize*; < ME. *prejudice, prejudyse*, < OF. *prejudice*, also *prejuise*, a prejudgment, prejudice, F. *préjudice* = Pr. *prejudici* = Pg. *prejuizo* = Sp. *prejuicio, perjuicio* = It. *pregiudizio*, prejudice, < L. *præjudicium*, a preceding judgment, sentence, or decision, a precedent, a judicial examination before trial, damage, harm, prejudice, < *præ*, before, + *judicium*, a judgment, a judicial sentence, < *judex*, a judge: see *judge*. Cf. *prejudge*.] 1. An opinion or decision formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination; a prejudgment; also, a state of mind which forms or induces prejudgment; bias or leaning, favorable or unfavorable; prepossession: when used absolutely, generally with an unfavorable meaning: as, a man of many *prejudices*; we should clear our minds of *prejudice*.

Nought mote hinder his quicke *prejudize*.
He had a sharpe foresight and working wit
That never idle was, ne once would rest a whit.
Spenser, F. Q., ii. 9. 49.

They who have already formed their judgment may justly stand suspected of *prejudice*. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

There is a *prejudice* in favour of the way of life to which a man has been educated. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

Prejudice is the child of ignorance. *Sumner*, Hon. John Pickering.

2. Injury, as resulting from unfavorable prejudgment; detriment; hurt; damage.

Yis is here entent to make noo ordinaunce in *prejudice* ne lettyng of ye comonn lawe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

My vengeance
Aim'd never at thy *prejudice*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

In this cause no man's weakness is any *prejudice*; it has a thousand sons; if one man cannot speak, ten others can. *Emerson*, Address, W. I. Emancipation.

Legitimate prejudice. See *legitimate*. — **Without prejudice**, in *law*, without damage, namely to one's rights;

without detracting from one's rights or previous claims: a phrase used of overtures and communications between the parties to a controversy, importing that, should the negotiation fail, nothing that has passed shall be taken advantage of thereafter. Thus, should the defendant offer, *without prejudice*, to pay half the claim, the plaintiff cannot consider such offer as an admission of his having a right to some payment. =Syn. 2. Harm, detriment, disadvantage.

prejudice (prej'ụ-dis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prejudiced*, ppr. *prejudicing*. [< *prejudice*, *n.*] 1. To implant a prejudice in the mind of; bias; give an unfair bent to.

Who shall *prejudice* thy all-governing will?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of towards one another, when we are *prejudiced* by the looks and features of those whom we do not know. *Spectator*, No. 87.

2. To create a prejudice against; injure by prejudice; hurt, impair, or damage in any way.

In those parts wherein I have erred, I am sure I have not *prejudiced* the right by litigious arguments.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 380.

From the beginning of January untill the midst of June, the egs being then most fit for that purpose, neither are they *prejudiced* by thunder. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

The power would be transferred from him that abused it to them that were *prejudiced* and injured by the abuse of it. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

Respect so far the holy laws of this fellowship as not to *prejudice* its perfect flower by your impatience for its opening. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 193.

=Syn. 1. To preposses, warp.

prejudicial (prej-ụ-dish'ạl), *a.* [< ME. *prejudiciall*, *prijudiciall*, < OF. *prejudicial*, *prejudiciel*, F. *préjudiciel* = Sp. Pg. *prejudicial* = It. *pregiudiziale*, harmful, < LL. *præjudicialis*, belonging to a previous judgment or examination, < L. *præjudicium*, a previous judgment or examination: see *prejudice*.] 1. Pertaining to prejudice or prejudgment; prejudiced; biased.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration, to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.
Holyday.

2. Causing prejudice or injury; hurtful; detrimental; disadvantageous.

Provided alway that all theis articlis ne noone of them be noe wise deregatory, *prijudiciall*, ne contrary vnto the liberties and customys of the said Cite, and the comyn wele of the same. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

The seate where the Syrens sit and chaunt their *preiudiciall* melodie.
Greene, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xvii.).

Men of this temper are unserviceable and *prejudicial* in life. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

I must . . . continue to think those luxuries *prejudicial* to states by which so many vices are introduced.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

=Syn. 2. Deleterious, damaging.

prejudicial†, *v. t.* [< *prejudicial*, *a.*] To prejudice; injure; harm.

Take heed; the business,
If you defer, may *prejudicial* you
More than you think for.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

prejudicially (prej-ụ-dish'ạl-i), *adv.* In a prejudicial manner; injuriously; disadvantageously.

prejudicialness (prej-ụ-dish'ạl-nes), *n.* The state of being prejudicial; injuriousness.

prejudize†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prejudice*.

preke[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *prick*.

preke[2] (prēk), *n.* A cuttlefish, the squid: same as *calamary*, 1.

preknowledge (prē-nol'ej), *n.* [< *pre-* + *knowledge*.] Prior knowledge; foreknowledge. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

pre-Koranic (prē-kọ-ran'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Koran* + *-ic*.] Prior to the Koran.

An ancient title of the Deity among the *pre-Koranic* Arabs. *Cooper*, Archaic Dict., p. 30.

prelacy (prel'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *prelacies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. *prelacie*, *prelasie*; < OF. *prelacie*, < ML. *prælatia*, the office or dignity of a prelate, < *prælatus*, a prelate: see *prelate*.] 1. The dignity or office of a prelate.

Lycomedes after enjoyed that *Prelacie*, with foure Schoeni of land added thereto. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices.
Aylife, Parergon.

Yet showed his meek and thoughtful eye
But little pride of *prelacy*. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 11.

2. The system of church government by prelates, as distinguished from one in which all the clergy are on an equality.

Prelacy, . . . the ligament which tieth and connecteth the limbs of this body politic each to other, hath, instead of deserved honour, all extremity of disgrace.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 18.

How many there are who call themselves Protestants who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible!
Swift.

Sneer not at what *prelacy* holds the most pertinaciously of her doctrines.
Landor, William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

3. The order or rank of prelates; the body of prelates taken collectively.

Against the date assigned, came the said archbishops, bishops, abbats, and other of the *prelasie*, both far and neere throughout all England.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 241, an. 1220.

prelal† (prē'lal), *a.* [< L. *prelum*, a press, a wine-press, < *premere*, press, bear down upon: see *press*[1].] Pertaining to printing; typographical: as, "*prelal* faults," *Fuller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

prelate (prel'āt), *n.* [< ME. *prelate*, *prelat*, < OF. *prelat*, F. *prélat* = Sp. Pg. It. *prelato* = D. *prelaat* = MLG. *prelate* = MHG. *prēlāte*, *prēlāt*, G. *prälat* = Sw. *prelat* = Dan. *prælat*, < ML. *prælatus*, a prelate, prop. adj., 'set over,' < L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præferre*, place or set before or above: see *prefer*.] An ecclesiastic of a higher order, having direct and not delegated authority over other ecclesiastics. Prelates include patriarchs, metropolitans, archbishops, bishops, and in the Roman Catholic Church also the heads of religious houses and certain other dignitaries.

A priour that is a *prelate* of any churche Cathedralle
Above abbot or priour with-in the diocise altte he shalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

A *prelate* is that man, whosoever he be, that hath a flock to be taught of him. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Hear him but reason in divinity, . . .
You would desire the king were made a *prelate*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 40.

prelate† (prel'āt), *v. i.* [< *prelate*, *n.*] To act as a prelate; perform the duties of a prelate.

Ye that be prelates, look well to your office; for right *prelating* is busy laboring, and not lording.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

prelateity† (prel-ā-tē'i-ti), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-e-ity*.] Prelacy; the theory or system of ecclesiastical government by prelates.

Whether Prelaty or *Prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that, it suffices me that I find it.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

prelately†, *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ly*[1].] Of a prelate; prelatical.

Their copes, perrours, and chasubles, when they be in their *prelately* pompous sacrifices.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 526. (*Davies.*)

prelateship (prel'āt-ship), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a prelate. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 280, an. 1118.

prelatess (prel'āt-es), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ess*.] 1. A female prelate.

The adversary . . . raps up without pity the sage and rheumatick old *prelatess* with all her young Corinthian Laity to inquire for such a one.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. The wife of a prelate. [Humorous.]

"I cannot tell you how dreadfully indecent her conduct was." "Was it?" said the delighted countess. "Insufferable," said the *prelatess*.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxvii.

prelatial (prē-lā'shạl), *a.* [< ML. *prælatia*, prelacy (see *prelacy*), + *-al*.] Prelatical; episcopal. [Rare.]

Servants came in bearing a large and magnificent portfolio; it was of morocco and of *prelatial* purple.
Disraeli, Lothair, xviii. (*Davies.*)

prelatic (prē-lat'ik), *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to prelacy or prelates; supporting prelacy.

Many on the *Prelatick* side, like the Church of Sardis, have a name to live, and yet are dead.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

prelatical (prē-lat'i-kạl), *a.* [< *prelatic* + *-al*.] Same as *prelatic*.

We charge the *Prelatical* Clergy with Popery to make them odious. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

We hold it [the Presbyterial government] no more to be the hedge and bulwark of religion than the Popish or *Prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

The *prelatical* party, which had endeavored again and again to colonize the coast, had tried only to fail.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 267.

prelatically (prē-lat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As a prelate; with reference to prelacy.

prelation† (prē-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *prelacion*, < OF. *prelation*, *prelacion*, F. *prélation* = Sp. *prelacion* = Pg. *prelação* = It. *prelazione*, < LL. *prælatio*(*n-*), a preferring, a preference, < L. *prælatus*, pp. of *præferre*, prefer: see *prelate*, *prefer*.] 1. The act of preferring or setting one thing above another; exaltation.

A direct preference or *prelation*, a preferring sin before grace. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 657.

2. The state of being preferred or exalted above others; preëminence; preferment.

Let, therefore, our life be moderate, our desires reasonable, our hopes little, our ends none in eminency and *prelation* above others. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

prelatish† (prel'āt-ish), *a.* [< *prelate* + *-ish*[1].] Prelatical.

In any congregation of this island that hath not been altogether famished or wholly perverted with *prelatish* leaven, there will not want divers plain and solid men.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus, § viii.

prelatism (prel'āt-izm), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ism*.] 1. Prelacy; episcopacy.

What doe wee suffer mis-shaped and enormous *Prelatisme*, as we do, thus to blanch and varnish her deformities with the faire colours, as before of Martyrdome, so now of Episcopacie? *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. The belief in and advocacy of episcopacy: usually in an invidious sense.

The Councels themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly *Prelatisme*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

prelatist (prel'āt-ist), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ist*.] An advocate of prelacy, or of the government of the church by bishops; an episcopalian.

Even the Grotian *prelatists* would wipe their mouths and speak me fairer if I could turn to them.
Baxter, Treatise of Self-denial, Pref.

The island now known as East Boston was occupied by Samuel Maverick, . . . himself a *prelatist*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 266.

prelatize (prel'āt-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prelatized*, ppr. *prelatizing*. [< *prelate* + *-ize*.] I.† *intrans.* To become prelatical; uphold or encourage prelacy; encourage or be imbued with episcopal doctrines and practices.

But being they are churchmen, we may rather suspect them for some *prelatizing* Spirits, that admire our bishopricks, not episcopacy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

As for Cyprians time, the cause was farre unlike; he indeed succeeded into an Episcopacy that began then to *Prelatize*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

II. *trans.* To bring under the influence and power of prelacy; influence toward prelacy.

Prelatizing the church of Scotland. *Palfrey*.

prelatry† (prel'āt-ri), *n.* [< *prelate* + *-ry*.] Prelacy.

The painted battlements and gaudy rottenness of *prelatry* . . . want but one puff of the king's to blow them down like a pasteboard house built of courtcards.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

prelature (prel'ā-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *prelature*, F. *prélature* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prelatura* = It. *prelatura* = G. *prälatur* = Sw. *prelatur*, < ML. *prælatura*, the office of a prelate, < *prælatus*, a prelate: see *prelate*.] 1. The state, dignity, or office of a prelate: also, the period during which the functions of a prelate are exercised.

Lycia . . . is chiefly celebrated for the holy Bishop S. Nicolas, whose praise is in all churches, though the time of his *prelature* is somewhat uncertain.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 40.

2. Prelacy; the order of prelates.

The younger branches of the great princely families . . . by no means disdained the lofty titles, the dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the *Prelature*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

prelaty† (prel'ā-ti), *n.* [< OF. *prelatie*, *prelacie*, < ML. *prælatia*, prelacy: see *prelacy*.] 1. Prelacy; episcopacy.

It was not the prevention of schisme, but it was schisme it selfe, and the hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church, that first bestow'd a being upon *Prelaty*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. A prelatical office. [Rare.]

Laborious teaching is the most honourable *Prelaty* that one Minister can have above another in the Gospell.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

prelect (prē-lekt'), *v.* [Also *prælect*; < L. *prælectus*, pp. of *prælegere*, read (anything) to or before (others), lecture upon, < *præ*, before, + *legere*, read: see *lection*, *legend*.] I. *trans.* To read publicly, as a lecture.

II. *intrans.* To read a lecture or discourse in public; hence, to discourse publicly; lecture.

I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia. *Horsley*, Works, III. xxxix.

Spitting was shown to be a very difficult act, and publicly *prelected* upon about the same time, in the same great capital. *De Quincey*, Conversation.

prelection (prē-lek'shọn), *n.* [Also *prælection*; < L. *prælectio*(*n-*), a reading aloud to (others), < *prælegere*, pp. *prælectus*, read aloud: see *prelect*.] A lecture; a public discourse; a sermon.

You remember my last *prelection* of the division of the earth into parts real and imaginary?
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

An English ambassador, at the court of Philip II.'s viceroy, could indulge himself in imaginary *prelections* on the Æneid, in the last days of July, of the year of our Lord 1588! *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 403.

The counteraction of these errors by the *prelections* of godly and experienced ministers.
Hist. Anc. Merchants' Lecture,

prelector (prē-lek'tor), *n.* [Also *prælector*; < L. *prælector*, one who reads aloud to others, *prælegere*, read aloud: see *precept*.] 1. A reader of discourses; a lecturer, particularly in a university.

On the English "Odyssey" a criticism was published by Spence, at that time *Prelector* of Poetry at Oxford.
Johnson, Pope.

2. Same as *father*, 12. *Dickens*, Dict. Oxf. and Camb.

preliation† (prē-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *prælia-tio(n-)*, fighting, < L. *prœliari*, join battle, fight, < *prœlium*, *prælium*, battle, fight.] Strife; contention.

We have stirred the humors of the foolish inhabitants of the earth to insurrections, to warr and *prœliation*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

prelibation (prē-lī-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *prélibation* = Pg. *prelibação*, < LL. *prælibatio(n-)*, a tasting or taking away beforehand, < L. *prælibatus*, pp. of *prælibare*, taste beforehand, foretaste, < *præ*, before, + *libare*, take a little from, taste: see *libate*, *libation*.] 1. The act of tasting beforehand or by anticipation; a foretaste.

In the first chapter of Genesis is also a *prelibation* of those illustrious truths which are more fully and circumstantially delivered in the second and third.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iv., App.

Prelibations, as of some heavenly vintage, were inhaled by the Virgils of the day looking forward in the spirit of prophetic rapture. *De Quincey*, Philos. of Rom. Hist.

2. A previous libation; an offering made beforehand, as if in libation.

The holy Jesus was circumcised, and shed the first fruits of his blood, offering them to God, like the *prelibation* of a sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 51.

There is Paradise that fears
No forfeiture, and of its fruits he sends
Large *prelibation* oft to saints below.
Cowper, Task, v. 574.

preliminarily (prē-lim'i-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a preliminary manner; as a preliminary; previously.

preliminary (prē-lim'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préliminaire* = Sp. Pg. *preliminar* = It. *preliminare*, < ML. **prælimiuaris* (in adv. *præliminariter*), < L. *præ*, before, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold: see *limit*.] I. *a.* Preceding and leading up to something more important; introductory; preparatory; prefatory.

I shall premise some *preliminary* considerations to prepare the way of holiness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. iii.

Swedish customs already appeared, in a *preliminary* decanter of lemon-colored brandy, a thimbleful of which was taken with a piece of bread and sausage, before the soup appeared. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 14.

Preliminary injunction. See *ad interim injunction*, under *injunction*.—**Preliminary judgment.** See *judgment*.—**Syn.** *Preliminary*, *Preparatory*, *Introductory*, proemial. The first three agree in differing from the words compared under *previous*, in that they imply a necessary connection between that which precedes and that which follows, the latter being the essential thing. That which is *preliminary* literally brings one to the threshold of a discourse, contract, or the like; that which is *preparatory* prepares one, as to consider a proposition, subject, etc.; that which is *introductory* brings one inside the matter in question: as, a truce *preliminary* to a treaty; a disposition of troops *preparatory* to an attack; remarks *introductory* to the statement of one's theme.

II. *n.*; pl. *preliminaries* (-riz). Something which introduces or leads up to following matter or events; an introductory or preparatory statement, measure, action, etc.; a preface; a prelude.

A serpent, which, as a *preliminary* to fascination, is said to fill the air with his peculiar odor.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

On entering the abbey, she [Anne Boleyn] was led to the coronation chair, where she sat while the train fell into their places, and the *preliminaries* of the ceremonial were despatched. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 179.

prelingual (prē-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *lingual*.] Preceding the acquisition of the power of speech; antecedent to the development of language.

The first is the *prelingual* state, in which impressions of outward objects exist in the mind as inarticulate, voiceless concepts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 364.

Theoretical admirers of the *prelingual* period are, possibly, scattered here and there to this day.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 334.

prelook†, *v. i.* [< *pre-* + *look*[1].] To look forward. [Rare.]

It was the Lord that brake the bloody compackts of those That *preloked* on with yre, to slaughter me and myne.
Surrey, Psalm lv.

prelude (prē-lūd' or prel'ūd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preluded*, ppr. *preluding*. [< OF. *preluder*, F. *préluder* = It. *preludere*, prelude (in music) (cf. Sp. Pg. *preludiar*, prelude (in music); from the noun), < L. *præludere*, play beforehand by way of practice or rehearsal, sing beforehand, premise, preface, < *præ*, before, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *elude*, *illude*. The E. verb is in part from the noun: see *prelude*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preface; prepare the way for; introduce as by a prelude; foreshadow.

The literary change from alliteration to rhyme was mainly coeval with the Reformation; *preluded* by Chaucer a century and a half before.
E. Wadham, Eng. Versification, p. 12.

Here might be urged the necessity for *preluding* the study of moral science by the study of biological science.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 38.

Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath
Preluded those melodious bursts that fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth
With sounds that echo still. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

2. Specifically, in *music*, to play a prelude to; introduce by a musical prelude.

And I—my harp would *prelude* woe—
I cannot all command the strings;
The glory of the sum of things
Will flash across the chords and go.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

3. To serve as a prelude to; precede as a musical prelude.

Beneath the sky's triumphal arch
This music sounded like a march,
And with its chorus seemed to be
Preluding some great tragedy.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform a prelude or introduction; give a preface to later action; especially, in *music*, to play a prelude, or introductory passage or movement, before beginning a principal composition.

So Love, *preluding*, plays at first with Hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing Darts.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

She immediately rose and went to the piano—a somewhat worn instrument that seemed to get the better of its infirmities under the firm touch of her small fingers as she *preluded*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

2. To serve as a prelude or introduction; especially, to constitute a musical prelude.

Sabbath of months! henceforth in him be blest,
And *prelude* to the realm's perpetual rest!
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 187.

Preluding light, were strains of music heard.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 33.

prelude (prē'lūd or prel'ūd), *n.* [Formerly also *preludium* (< ML.); < OF. *prelude*, F. *prélude* = Sp. Pg. It. *preludio*, < ML. **præludium*, a playing or performing beforehand, < L. *præludere*, play beforehand by way of practice or trial, premise, preface: see *prelude*, *v.*] I. An introductory performance; a preliminary to an action, event, or work of broader scope and higher importance; a preface; presage; foreshadowing.

A strange accident befell him, perchance not so worthy of memory for itself as for that it seemeth to have been a kind of *prelude* to his final period.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 228.

Maybe wildest dreams
Are but the needful *preludes* of the truth.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In *music*, a prefatory or introductory piece, section, or movement, either extended and more or less independent, as in many elaborate fugues, in suites and sonatas, in oratorios and operas, or brief and strictly connected with what is to follow, as in various shorter works and at the opening of church services and before hymns. The organ prelude to a church service is often called a *voluntary*. Compare *intrada*, *introduction*, *overture*, *vorspiel*, etc.

The title of *Prelude* has never been associated with any particular form in music, but is equally applicable to a phrase of a few bars or an extended composition in strict or free style. *Grove's Dict. Music*, III. 28.

=Syn. 1. *Preface*, etc. (see *introduction*), preliminary.—2. See *overture*, 4.

preluder (prē'lū-dėr or prel'ụ̄-dėr), *n.* [< *prelude* + *-er*[1].] One who preludes; one who plays a prelude.

Invention, science, and execution Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 60.

preludial (prē-lū'di-al), *a.* [< *prelude* (ML. **præludium*) + *-i-al*.] Pertaining to a prelude; serving to introduce; introductory. *Edinburgh Rev.*

preludious (prē-lū'di-us), *a.* [< *prelude* (ML. **præludium*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [Rare.]

The office of Adam was *preludious* to and typical of the office of Christ.
Dr. H. More, Phil. Writings, Gen. Pref., p. xxv.

preludium† (prē-lū'di-um), *n.* [< ML. **præludium*: see *prelude*.] An introduction; prefatory action or state; a prelude; a presage.

This is a short *preludium* to a challenge.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 1.

Scared with some terrible apparition, . . . a presage and *preludium* of hell approaching, they cry out that they are damned. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 59.

prelumbar (prē-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] In *anat.*, placed in front of the loins or of the lumbar vertebræ.

prelusive (prē-lū'siv), *a.* [< L. *prælusus*, pp. of *præludere*, play beforehand (see *prelude*), + *-ive*.] Serving as a prelude; introductory; indicative of the future; premonitory.

This monarchy, before it was to settle in your majesty and your generations, . . . had these *preludive* changes and varieties. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Her foot pressed the strand,
With step *preludive* to a long array
Of woes and degradations.
Wordsworth, Mary Queen of Scots.

prelusively (prē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* Same as *prelusorily*.

prelusorily (prē-lū'sọ-ri-li), *adv.* By way of introduction or prelude; prefatorily; previously.

prelusory (prē-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *prælusus*, pp. of *præludere*, play beforehand (see *prelude*), + *-ory*.] Introductory; prelusive.

But the truth is, these are but the *προπυγμαί* or *σκιαμαχίαι*, the *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords.
Hammond, Works, IV. 470.

premandibular (prē-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibular*.] Situated in advance of the lower jaw, as a bone of some reptiles; predentary.

premaniacal (prē-mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *mania*, madness (see *mania*), + *-ac-al*. Cf. *maniacal*.] Previous to insanity, or to an attack of mania.

The *premaniacal* semblance of mental brilliancy.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 297.

premature (prē-mạ-tūr'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *prematuro* (cf. F. *prématuré*, < L. as if **præmaturalus*), < L. *præmaturus*, early ripe, as fruit; hence very early, too early, untimely (said of actions, events, seasons, etc.), in ML. also very ripe in judgment, < *præ*, before, + *maturus*, ripe, mature: see *mature*.] Arriving too early at maturity; mature or ripe before the proper time; hence, coming into existence or occurring too soon; too early; untimely; overhasty.

The report of our misfortunes might be malicious or *premature*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from *premature* ripening. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Premature labor. See *labor*[1].

prematurely (prē-mạ-tūr'li), *adv.* In a premature manner; before the proper time; too early; overhastily.

prematureness (prē-mạ-tūr'nes), *n.* Prematurity.

prematurity (prē-mạ-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *prématurité* = Pg. *prematuridade*; as *premature* + *-ity*.] The state of being premature, or too early in development.

It was the bewilderment and *prematurity* of the same instinct which restlessly impelled them to materialize the ideas of the Greek philosophers, and to render them practical by superstitious uses. *Coleridge*, The Friend, ii. 10.

premaxilla (prē-mak-sil'ạ), *n.*; pl. *premaxillæ* (-ē). [NL. *præmaxilla*, < L. *præ*, before, + *maxilla*, jaw-bone: see *maxilla*.] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone. See *intermaxillary*.

premaxillary (prē-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *premaxillaries* (-riz). [Also *præmaxillary*; < L. *præ*, before, + *maxilla*, jaw-bone: see *maxillary*.] I. *a.* Situated in front of or at the fore part of the maxilla; intermaxillary; pertaining to the premaxilla.

II. *n.* The premaxillary bone; the intermaxillary.

premaxillomaxillary (prē-mak-sil-ō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* Same as *maxillopremaxillary*. *Huxley.*

premet†, *a.* A Middle English form of *prime*.

premediate (prē-mē'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premediated*, ppr. *premediating*. [< *pre-* + *mediate*.] To advocate, as a cause. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *premeditated*, ppr. *premeditating*. [< L. *præmeditatus*, pp. of *præmeditari* (> It. *premeditare* = Sp. Pg. *premeditar* = F. *préméditer*), consider or think beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *meditari*, consider, meditate: see *meditate*.] I. *trans.* To meditate beforehand; think about and contrive previously; precogitate.

Here, pale with fear, he doth *premeditate*
The dangers of his loathsome enterprise.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 183.

An express *premeditated* design to take away his life.
Blackstone, Com., IV. iv. 196.

II. *intrans.* To meditate beforehand; deliberate upon future action.

They [the apostles] studied for no tongue, they spake with all; of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate;* the Spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak, neither do ye *premeditate*. Mark xiii. 11.

premeditate† (prē-med'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *præmeditatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Contrived by previous thought; premeditated.

Whatsoever a man shall have occasion to speak of, if he will take the pains, he may have it in effect *premeditate*, and handied "in theai."
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 219.

2. Using premeditation; disposed to premeditate.

A *premeditate* and resolute mind lightly shaketh off the heaviest crosses of malice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

premeditatedly (prē-med'i-tā-ted-li), *adv.* Premeditately; deliberately.

Least of all could she dare *premeditatedly* a vague future in which the only certain condition was indignity.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

premeditatedness (prē-med'i-tā-ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being premeditated, or planned beforehand.

premeditately (prē-med'i-tāt-li), *adv.* With premeditation; after previous deliberation; intentionally.

He that *premeditately* cozens one does not cozen all, but only because he cannot. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 62.

Accordingly, in all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws specifically as such were, I think, *premeditately* avoided. *Burke*, American Taxation.

premeditation (prē-med-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *premeditation*, F. *préméditation* = Sp. *premeditacion* = Pg. *premeditação* = It. *premeditazione*, < L. *præmeditatio(n-)*, a considering beforehand, < *præmeditari*, pp. *præmeditatus*, consider beforehand: see *premeditate*.] 1. The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; forethought; precogitation.

Ye haue nowe hard what *premeditations* be expedient before that a man take on him the gouernance of a publyke weale. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 1.

He [Pitt] spoke without *premeditation;* but his speech followed the course of his own thoughts, and not the course of the previous discussion. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. Previous contrivance or design formed: as, the *premeditation* of a crime. In *law*, *premeditation* is by some authorities understood to mean previous deliberation, by others only previous intent, however sudden, and however quickly put into execution.

premeditative (prē-mod'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< *premeditate* + *-ive*.] Using premeditation; characterized by premeditation; showing thought for the future.

Every first thing accordingly shows some *premeditative* token of every last.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 202.

premenstrual (prē-men'strō-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *menstrua*, menstrua, + *-al*.] Preceding menstruation.

premeridian (prē-mē-rid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *meridies*, midday: see *meridian*.] Immediately before midday; specifically [*cap.*], in *geol.*, according to Professor H. D. Rogers's nomenclature of the Paleozoic rocks, noting that part of the series which lies between the Meridian and the Scalent. It corresponds to part of the Lower Helderberg of the New York Survey.

premerit† (prē-mer'it), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *merit*.] To merit or deserve beforehand.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them. *Eikon Basilike*.

premial (prē'mi-al), *a.* [< LL. *præmialis*, used as a reward. < L. *præmium*, a reward: see *premium*.] Same as *premiant*.

premiant (prē'mi-ant), *a.* [< L. *præmian(t-)s*, ppr. of *præmiari*, stipulate for a reward: see *premiate*.] Serving to reward. *Baxter*. (*Webster.*)

premiate (prē'mi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premiated*, ppr. *premiating*. [< L. *præmiatus*, pp. of *præmiari*, stipulate for a reward, < *præmium*, a reward: see *premium*.] To reward with a premium: as, a *premiated* essay. [Rare.]

The ten *premiated* designs have been photographed.
Penn. Monthly, Sept., 1873, p. 598.

premices† (prem'i-sez), *n. pl.* [< F. *prémices*, pl., = Sp. *primicia* = Pg. *primicias*, pl., = It. *primizia*, < L. *primitiæ*, *primiciæ*, first-fruits, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] First-fruits. Also spelled *premice*.

A charger, or large platter, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits, which were offered to the gods at their festivals as the *premices* or first gatherings.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

premier (prē'mi-ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *premier*, first, chief, as a noun a chief, leader, < L. *primarius*, of the first rank, < *primus*, first: see *primary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. First in importance; chief. [Rare.]

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden*, Remains.

Surely Canterbury, as the metropolitical city, and the seat of the primate of all England, ought to contain the *premier* parish church. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 168.

2. First in time; earliest in appearance or occurrence; specifically, in the English peerage, first in the order of precedence, which is now the order of date of creation.

Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created *premier* Earl of England, and three days after he was made Duke of Warwick, . . . a senseless jumble (*i. e.*, these creations and adjustments of precedence which followed), soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly, the king [Henry VI.] with his own hand creating the young Duke of Warwick King of the Isle of Wight. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

The first opera of which we have any record is a translation of "Arsinoë," an Italian opera written by Stanzani of Bologna, for the theatre of that town, in 1677, and here is the *premier* advertisement of opera in England.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 28.

II. *n.* The first minister of state; the prime or premier minister.

Stand forth and tell yon *Premier* youth [Pitt]
The honest, open, naked truth.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

A shout rose again, . . . a shout
More joyful than the city roar that hails
Premier or king! *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

premier (prē'mi-ėr), *v. i.* [< *premier*, *n.*] To govern as premier; serve as primo minister. [Rare.]

Nae sage North now, nor sager Sackville,
To watch and *premier* o'er the pack vile.
Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

première (prē-miär'), *a.* and *n.* [F., fem. of *premier*, first: see *premier*.] **I.** *a.* First or foremost or chief, as said of women.

Five new *première* dancers, headed by Mlle. Lile from the Berlin Opera House, will arrive in the city the present week. *Music and Drama*, XI. vii. 7.

Première danseuse, the principal or leading female dancer in a ballet.

II. *n.* A woman who has a leading part to perform. Specifically—(*a*) In *theatrical representations*, a leading lady; the principal actress. (*b*) In *dancing*, a première danseuse. (*c*) In *dressmaking*, a forewoman.

premiership (prē'mi-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *premier* + *-ship*.] The state or dignity of being first or foremost; especially, the dignity or office of a prime minister.

On returning to England he [Wellesley] made one last bid for the *premiership*. *The Academy*, No. 900, p. 65.

premillenarian (prē-mil-e-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *millennium*, millennium, + *-arian*. Cf. *millenarian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to premillennialism.—2. Same as *premillennial*.

The rejection of the *pre-millenarian* advent has never been understood as required by our ordination vows.
Princeton Rev., March, 1879, p. 419.

II. *n.* A believer in the doctrine of premillennialism.

premillenarianism (prē-mil-e-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Same as *premillennialism*. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 201.

premillennial (prē-mi-len'i-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *millennium*, millennium, + *-al*. Cf. *millennial*.] Preceding the millennium; existing or occurring before the millennium.

The dogma of the *Pre-Millennial* Advent of Christ.
Princeton Rev., March, 1879, p. 415.

premillennialism (prē-mi-len'i-al-izm), *n.* [< *premillennial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the second coming of Christ will precede the millennium. See *millennium*, *millenarianism*.

premillennialist (prē-mi-len'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *premillennial* + *-ist*.] A premillenarian. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 252.

premiot, *n.* [< Sp. Pg. It. *premio*, premium: see *premium*.] A premium.

It is just as if the ensurers brought in a catalogue of ensured ships lost, taking no notice of ships arrived and *premios*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 490. (*Davies.*)

premisal (prē-mī'zal), *n.* [< *premise* + *-al*.] The act of premising; also, a prefatory statement; a premise. [Rare.]

And here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way. *Culverwell*, Mount Ebal, 90. (*Latham.*)

premise, premiss (prem'is), *n.* [More prop. *premiss*, but *premise* is the more common spelling; < ME. *premisse* (in pl. *premissis*), < OF. *premisse*, F. *prémisse*, usually in pl. *prémisses*, premises (in logic), = Sp. *premisa* = Pg. *premissa* = It. *premessa*, < ML. *præmissa*, se. *propositia* or *conditio*, a premise, lit. 'a proposition or condition set forth beforehand,' fem. of L. *præmissus*, pp. of *præmittere*, send before, put or set before or in advance: see *premit*.] 1. A judgment causing another judgment; a proposition belief in which leads to the belief in another proposition called a conclusion; a proposition from which, with or without others, something is inferred or concluded.

Passion violently snatches at the conclusion, but is inconsiderate and incurious concerning the *premises*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

He goes on building many faire and pious conclusions upon false and wicked *premises*, which deceave the common Reader not well discerning the antipathy of such connexions. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2†. A condition set forth; a supposition.

Iff forsoth the said maister, wardons, and theere successours, the *premisis*, as of there parti expressed and declared, hoold and trewly fulfill, . . . then the said writyng obligatorie of xx^li. shalbe hadd for nought.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

Here is my hand; the *premises* observed,
Thy will by my performance shall be served.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 204.

The doctor happ'ly may persuade. Go to;
'Shalt give his worship a new damask suit
Upon the *premises*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

3. *pl.* In *law*, what has been stated before or above (in a document); the aforesaid. (*a*) That part of the beginning of a deed or conveyance where the names of the parties, their additions, and the consideration and moving cause of the instrument are stated. (*b*) More commonly, that part of a deed or conveyance where the subject-matter of the grant is stated or described in full, afterward referred to collectively as the *premises*. Hence—4. *pl.* The subject of a conveyance; lands and houses or tenements; a house or building and the outhouses and places belonging to it.

During this period the family mansion had been consigned to the charge of a kinsman, who was allowed to make it his home for the time being, in consideration of keeping the *premises* in thorough repair.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

In the premises, in relation to a subject which has been mentioned: as, he had no authority *in the premises*.—**Major premise**. See *major*, 5.—**Minor premise**. See *minor*.

premise (prē-mīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *premised*, ppr. *premising*. [< L. *præmissus*, pp. *præmittere*, send before or forward: see *premit*. For the form, cf. *premise*, *n.*, *demise*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; lay down as an antecedent proposition.

Foure only be of two times, and eight of three times, the rest compounds of the *premised* two sorts.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 92.

I shall *premise* some preliminary considerations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 20.

Let me *premise*, twelve months have flown away,
Swiftly or sadly, since the happy day.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 202.

2†. To send before the time.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 41.

II. *intrans.* To state premises; preface an argument or other discourse with premises.

I must *premise* with three circumstances. *Swift.*

premiss, *n.* See *premise*.

premit† (prē-mit'), *v. t.* [= OF. *premetre*, *premettre* = It. *premettere*, send forward, < L. *præmittere*, send forward, send in advance, despatch, < *præ*, before, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *demit*, etc. Hence (< L. *præmittere*) ult. E. *premise*, *n.*, *premise*, *v.*, etc.] To premise.

He doth, in this and the next verse, *premit* a general doctrine thereunto.
Hutcheson, On John, p. 299. (*Jamieson.*)

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* [Early mod. E. *premye* (q. v.), < OF. *premie* = Sp. Pg. It. *premio*, reward, premium; < L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty, booty, game, prey; in general (the usual sense), profit, advantage, and in particular, reward, recompense; contr. of **præimium*, < *præ*, before, + *emere*, take, buy: see *emption*, etc.] 1. A reward; a recompense given for a particular action or line of conduct. Specifically—(*a*) A prize to be won by competition. (*b*) A bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; anything given as an inducement. (*c*) A fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession.

2. That which is given for the loan of money; interest.

Men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 20.

3. In *insurance*, the amount paid or agreed to be paid in one sum or periodically to insurers as the consideration for a contract of insurance. See *insurance*, 2.—4. In *banking* and *currency*, the difference by which the value of one metallic currency exceeds that of another of the same denomination, or by which a metallic currency exceeds a paper currency of the same denomination in the same country; agio: the opposite of *discount*, or *disagio*, which is the amount by which the value of one currency has depreciated when compared with another. Thus, during the civil war in the United States, when $125 in paper currency was demanded for $100 in gold, the gold dollar was said to be *at a premium* of 25, as compared with paper, but it might more correctly be said that paper was *at a discount* of 20 per cent. as compared with gold.

5. In *stock-broking*, etc., the percentage of difference by which the market price of shares, stocks, bonds, etc., exceeds their face-value or the sum originally paid for them: thus, when stock originally issued at $100 per share sells at $140 per share, it is said to be *at a premium* of 40 per cent.—**At a premium**, above par; at a higher price than the original cost or normal value; hence, difficult to obtain; rare and valuable.—**Premium note**, a note given in place of payment of the whole or a part of an insurance premium.

Premna (prem'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called in allusion to the short stem or low tree-trunk; < Gr. *πρέμνον*, a stump.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Viticeæ*. It is characterized by the four didynamous stamens included within the short, small, and nearly equally four-lobed corolla, and by the single four-celled drupe. There are about 42 species, natives of warm regions of the Old World. They bear opposite entire or toothed leaves and rather loose cymes of white or bluish flowers, in panicles or corymbs, or condensed into an elongated pyramidal inflorescence. *P. Taitensis* of the Fiji Islands, etc., there called *yaro*, affords wood for building, and its bark enters into the drug tonga. See *headache-tree* and *tonga*.

premolar (prē-mō'lär), *a.* and *n.* [Also *præmolar*; < L. *præ*, before, + *molaris*, molar: see *molar*[1].] **I.** *a.* Anterior in position, and prior in time, to a molar, as a tooth; situated in advance of molars; deciduous, as a molar; pertaining in any way to premolars: as, a *premolar* tooth; *premolar* dentition; the *premolar* part of a maxillary bone.

II. *n.* A milk-molar: a molar of the deciduous dentition; a tooth which in the permanent dentition replaces a milk-molar. Such teeth occur as a rule in mammals which have a diphyodont dentition. All the molars or grinders of the first set are technically premolars, and all those which succeed and replace them in the second set are also premolars, whatever their size, form, or number. They are usually smaller than true molars, and also less complicated in structure; but such distinctions do not hold in every case. Premolars are developed in an anterior part of the maxillary bone, and, when they coexist with true molars, are always situated in front of the latter. The first, foremost, or most anterior premolar is often specialized, and is then known as the *canine*. Excepting this tooth, the typical though not the most frequent number of premolars is three above and below on each side; there are rarely more than three, oftenest two, as in man; sometimes one or none, as in rodents. The two premolars of man are commonly called *bicuspids*. In dental formulæ the symbol of *premolar* is *pm* or *p*. The premolar formula of man is $pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2}$.

premonarchical (prē-mō-när'ki-kal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *monarchical*.] Prior to monarchy; before adopting the monarchical form of government.

Premonarchical Israel is represented as a hierocracy, and Samuel as its head. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 403.

premonish (prē-mon'ish), *v.* [Formerly also *præmonish*; < L. *præmonitus*, pp. of *præmonere* (> Pg. *premunir*), forward, < *præ*, before, + *monere*, remind, advise, warn: see *monish*. Cf. *præmunire*.] **I.** *trans.* To forewarn; caution beforehand; notify previously.

Man cannot brook poor friends. This inconstant charity is hateful, as our English phrase *premonisheth*: "Love me little, and love me long."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 418.

We enter'd by the drawbridg, which has an invention to let one fall, if not *præmonished*.
Evelyn, Diary, May 2, 1644.

II. *intrans.* To give warning or advice beforehand; forebode.

Your lordship doth very seasonably *premonish*.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, v.

My love is virtuous; were it otherwise,
I should elect, as you *premonish*, youth
And prodigal blood. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

premonishment (prē-mon'ish-ment), *n.* [< *premonish* + *-ment*.] The act of premonishing; previous warning or admonition; previous information. [Rare.]

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the comparition itself. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, i. 40.

premonition (prē-mō-nish'on), *n.* [< OF. *premonition*, *premonicion* = It. *premonizione*, < LL. *præmonitio(n-)*, a forewarning, < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] The act of premonishing or forewarning; hence, a previous warning or notification of subsequent events; previous information.

Such as have not *premonition* hereof, and consideration of the causes alledged, would peraduenture reproue and disgrace euery Romance or short historicall ditty, for that they be not written in long meeters or verses.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

God hath sent all his servants, the prophets, and so done all that is necessary for *premonition*. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

premonitive (prē-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *præmonitus*, pp. of *præmonere*, forewarn (see *premonish*), + *-ive*.] Premonitory. *Imp. Dict.*

premonitor (prē-mon'i-tor), *n.* [< LL. *præmonitor*, a forewarner, < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] One who forewarns; a premonitory messenger or token.

Some such like uncouth *premonitors* . . . God sends purposely to awaken our security.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxxix.

premonitorily (prē-mon'i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of premonition.

premonitory (prē-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *prémonitoire*, < LL. *præmonitorius*, that gives previous warning (see *premonitor*), < L. *præmonere*, forewarn: see *premonish*.] Giving premonition; serving to warn or notify beforehand.

In *premonitory* judgements God will take good words and sincere intents; but in peremptory, nothing but reall performances. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

All the signs and silences
Premonitory of earthquake.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 192.

Premonstrant (prē-mon'strant), *n.* [An accom. form (as if < L. *præmonstrant(t-)s*, ppr. of *præmonstrare*, show beforehand, guide: see *premonstrate*) of F. *Prémontrés*, pl. (cf. Sp. *Premonstratense*, *Premostratense* = Pg. *Premonstratense* = It. *Premostratese* (?), < ML. *Præmonstratensis*, a Premonstrant), < *Prémontré*, near Laon, in France, where the order was founded (see def.). The name *Prémontré* is variously explained as orig. *pré montré*, < L. *pratum monstratum*, a meadow pointed out (sc. to the founder in a dream); or *près montré*, pointed out close at hand (*près*, near, close at hand); or < L. *præmonstratus*, pointed out beforehand: see *premonstrate*.] A member of a Roman Catholic religious order comprising monks and nuns, founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré near Laon, in France, 1119. The order was once very flourishing, but now numbers only a few houses, principally in the Austrian empire. The Premonstrants were also called *Norbertines*, and in England *White Canons* (from their garb). Also *Premonstratensian*.

premonstrate† (prē-mon'strāt), *v. t.* [< L. *præmonstratus*, pp. of *præmonstrare* (> It. *premostrare*), show beforehand, guide: see *Premonstrant*.] To foreshow; represent beforehand.

This [text, Luke xii. 20] is the covetous man's scripture; and both (like an unflattering glass) presents his present condition, what he is, and (like a fatal book) *premonstrates* his future state, what he shall be.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 123.

Premonstratensian (prē-mon-strā-ten'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Præmonstratensian*; < ML. *Premonstratensis*, a Premonstrant: see *Premonstrant*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Premonstrants: as, the *Premonstratensian* order.

The *Præmonstratensian* Priory of Langdon.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

II. *n.* Same as *Premonstrant*.

A procession of monks, Carmelites, Benedictines, *Premonstratencians*. *The American*, VIII. 249.

premonstration† (prē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* [= It. *premostrazione*, < LL. *præmonstratio(n-)*, a showing beforehand: see *premonstrate*.] The act of premonstrating or foreshowing; indication or revelation of future events.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling.
Shelford, Learned Discourses, p. 323.

premonstrator† (prē-mon'strā-tor), *n.* [< L. *præmonstrator*, one who points out beforehand, a guide: see *premonstrate*.] One who or that which premonstrates, or shows beforehand. *Imp. Dict.*

premorse (prē-môrs'), *a.* [< L. *præmorsus*, pp. of *præmordere*, bite in front or at the end, < *præ*, before, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] 1. Bitten off.—2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, having the apex irregularly truncate, as if bitten or broken: as, a *premorse* leaf or root; *premorse* elytra; etc.

Premosaic (prē-mō-zā'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Mosaic*.] Previous to the time of Moses; relating to times previous to the life and writings of Moses: as, *Premosaic* history.

premotion (prē-mō'shon), *n.* [< F. *prémotion* = Sp. *premocion* = Pg. *premoção*, < ML. "*præmotio(n-)*, < L. *præmovere*, pp. *præmotus*, move beforehand: see *premove*.] Previous motion or excitement to action.

It followeth . . . that no words or writings are of certain truth upon any account of God's inspiration or *premotion*, because God not only can, but doth, cause all the untruths that are spoken or written in the world: therefore no faith in God's revelation hath any sure foundation, . . . and so all religion is dashed out at a stroke.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 19.

Many Jesuit writers of note differ from Molina in almost all, save the one essential point of making the human will "a faculty that, even when all conditions of activity are present, is free either to act as it chooses or not to act at all." But this thesis is nothing more than the mere denial of "physical *premotion*." *Mind*, XII. 266.

premove (prē-mōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premoved*, ppr. *premoving*. [< LL. *præmovere*, move beforehand, stir up, < L. *præ*, before, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To incite or excite; effect by premotion.

It followeth that we have no certainty when God *premoveth* an apostle or prophet to speak true, and when to speak falsely. *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 19.

premultiply (prē-mul'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *premultiplied*, ppr. *premultiplying*. [< *pre-* + *multiply*.] To multiply by an operative factor written before the factor operated on.

premunire, *n.* and *v.* See *præmunire*.

premunitet (prē-mū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *præmunitus*, pp. of *præmunire*, *præmanire* (> It. *premunire* = F. *prémunir*), fortify or defend in front, < *præ*, before, + *munire*, *manire*, defend with a wall, fortify: see *munition*.] To fortify beforehand; guard or make secure in advance.

For the better removing of the exception, which might minister any scruple, &c., I thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, Pref. (*Latham.*)

premunition (prē-mū-nish'on), *n.* [= F. *prémunition*, < L. *præmunitio(n-)*, a fortifying or strengthening beforehand, < *præmunire*, pp. *præmunitus*, fortify or defend in front or in advance: see *premunite*.] The act of fortifying or guarding beforehand; a measure taken in advance to secure immunity from peril or objection.

No: let me tell thee, prevision is the best prevention, and premonition the best *premunition*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 53.

premunitory (prē-mū'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [Also *præmunitory*: < *premunite* + *-ory*.] Belonging or relating to a præmunire.

The clergy were summoned by the *premunitory* clause.
Hody, Hist. of Convocation, p. 402. (*Latham.*)

premyet, *n.* [< L. *præmium*, reward, recompense: see *premium*.] A gift.

The cytie of London through his mere graunt and *premye* Was first privyleged to have both mayer and shryve, Where before bys tyme it had but baylyves onlye.
Bale, Kynge Johan, p. 85. (*Halliwell.*)

Prenanthes (prē-nan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flower-heads; < Gr. *πρηνής*, with the face downward, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by nearly cylindrical or slightly compressed three- to five-angled achenes without beaks or ribs, and loosely panicled, nodding heads of ligulate flowers, with a peculiar cylindrical and slender involucre, having a few short bracts at its base, and mainly composed of from five to fourteen long and equal soft bracts in a single row, unchanged after blossoming. There are 20 species, natives of southern Europe, the Canary Islands, the East Indies, Japan, and North America. They are smooth and erect herbs, often tall and wand-like, or climbing (in a Himalayan species), with commonly whitish or yellowish flowers and copious pappus—a few American species being exceptional in their rough hairy inflorescence, or erect flowers. The leaves are alternate, and often of very peculiar shapes—arrow- or halberd-shaped, lyrate, or irregularly lobed, sometimes with great variation on the same plant. Three closely connected American species, *P. alba*, *P. serpentaria*, and *P. altissima*, are variously called *white lettuce*, *lion's-foot*, *rattlesnake-root*, and *gall-of-the-earth*—one, *P. serpentaria*, being locally reputed a cure for rattlesnake-bites. See *cancer-weed*, and cut under *rattlesnake-root*.

prenasal (prē-nā'zal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] Anterior with reference to the nose, nostrils, or nasal passages: as, the *prenasal* spine of the maxillary bone; a *prenasal* or rostral cartilage.

prenatal (prē-nā'tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *natal*[1].] Previous to birth; of or pertaining to existence previous to birth.

Plato assumed a *prenatal*, Malebranche a present intuition of the divine Being, as the source of the pure notions and principles of the understanding.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 185.

prenatally (prē-nā′tal-i), *adv.* Before birth.

prender (pren′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *prendre*, a taking (inf. used as noun), prop. take, < L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, *v.*] In *law*, the power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

prenet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *preen*[1].

prenomen, *n.* See *prænomen*.

prenominal, prænominal (prē-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< *prænomen* (*-nomin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prænomen; generic, as a name of an animal which precedes its specific name.

They deceived in the name of horse-radish, horse-mint, bull-rush, and many more; conceiving therein some *prenominal* consideration. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

prenominate† (prē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *prænominatus*, pp. of *prænominare*, give a prænomen to, also name in advance, < *præ*, before, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name beforehand; foretell.

Think'st thou to catch my life so picasantly
As to *prenominate* in nice conjecture
Where thou wilt hit me dead?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 250.

prenominate† (prē-nom′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *prænominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Forenamed; foretold; aforesaid.

Having ever seen in the *prenominate* crimes
The youth you breathe of guilty, be assured
He closes with you in this consequence.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 43.

prenomination† (prē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **prænominatio*(*n-*), < *prænominare*, name in the first place or in advance, etc.: see *prenominate*.] The state or privilege of being named before others.

Moreover, if we concede that the animals of one element might bear the names of those in the other, yet in strict reason the watery productions should have the *prenomination*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 24.

prenominical, prænominical (prē-nō-min′i-kal), *a.* [< *prænomen* (*-nomin-*) + *-ic-al*.] Same as *prenominal*.

prenostic†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prognostic*. *Gower*.

prenote† (prē-nōt′), *v. t.* [< L. *prænotare*, mark or note before or beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *notare*, mark, designate: see *note*[1], *v.*] To note beforehand; designate or mention previously.

And this blind ignorance of that age, thus aboue *prenoted*, was the cause whie these kings builded so manie monasteries vpon zealous superstition. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 120, an. 764.

prenotion (prē-nō′shon), *n.* [= F. *prénotion* = Sp. *prenocion* = Pg. *prenoção* = It. *prenozione*, < L. *prænotio*(*n-*), a previous notion, < *prænoscere*, pp. *prænotus*, learn or know beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *noscere*, come to know: see *know*[1].] Preconception; anticipation; a generalization from slight experience.

She had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 314.

prensation† (pren-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *prensatio*(*n-*), a soliciting, < *prensatus*, *prehensatus*, pp. of *prensare*, *prehensare*, seize, lay hold of, freq. of *prendere*, *prehendere*, pp. *prensus*, *prehensus*, grasp, catch, take: see *prehend*.] The act of grasping; seizure.

That commonly by ambitious *prensations*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandyings, by popular factions, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the place, doth appear by those many dismal schisms which gave the church many pretended heads, but not one certain one. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

Prensiculantia (pren-sik-ū-lan′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **prensiculan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of an assumed verb **prensiculare*, nibble, dim. or freq., < L. *prendere*, pp. *prensus*, take, seize: see *prender*, *prize*[1].] In Illiger's classification of mammals (1811), the fourth order, containing the rodents, and corresponding to the *Glires* or *Rodentia* of other authors. It was divided into 8 families, none constituted as in modern systems, the relationships of the rodents having been little understood at that time.

prent (prent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *print*.

prentice (pren′tis), *n.* [< ME. *prentis*; by aphæresis from *apprentice*.] An apprentice.

Alkynnes crafty men crauen mede for here *prentis*;
Marchauntz and mede mote nede go togideres.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 224.

I was bound *prentice* to a barber once,
But ran away i' the second year.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

To put to prentice, to send to prentice, to apprentice; bind to an apprenticeship.

Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children; and this very morning he *sent* his coachman's grandson *to prentice*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

prenticehood (pren′tis-hůd), *n.* [Formerly also *prentischood*; < ME. *prentishood*; < *prentice* + *-hood*.] Apprenticeship.

This jolly prentys with his maister bood,
Til he were ny out of his *prentishood*.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 36.

I serv'd no *prentischood* to any Rod.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 43.

prentice-of-law† (pren′tis-ov-lâ′), *n.* A barrister. See *apprentice*, 3. *Halliwell*.

prenticeship (pren′tis-ship), *n.* [Formerly also *prentiship*; < *prentice* + *-ship*.] Apprenticeship.

While he [Moses] past his sacred *Prentiship*
(In Wilderness) of th' Hebrews Shepheardship.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

prentist, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prentice*.

prentisage† (pren′ti-sāj), *n.* [< *prentis*, *prentice*, + *-age*.] Apprenticeage; apprenticeship.

He was a gentleman to whom Amphialus that day had given armour and horse to try his valour, having never before been in any combat worthy remembrance. "Ah," said Phalantus, in a rage, "and must I be the exercise of your *prentisage*?" *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

prenunciation† (prē-nun-si-ā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *prænuntiatio*(*n-*), a prediction, < L. *prænuntiare*, pp. *prænuntiatus*, announce beforehand, foretell, < *præ*, before, + *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuntius*, one who brings news, a messenger: see *nuncio*.] The act of telling before. *Bailey*.

prenuncious† (prē-nun′shus), *a.* [< L. *prænuntius*, *prænuncius*, that foretells or forebodes, < *præ*, before, + *nuntius*, one who brings news, a messenger: see *pronunciation*.] Announcing beforehand; presaging. *Blount*.

prenzie†, *a.* A dubious word in the following passage, probably an original error. Some conjecture it to be an error for *princelie* (*princely*) or for *priestlie* (*priestly*). Others conjecture Scotch *prinsie*, prim, demure; but the existence of this word in Shakspere's time is not established, nor is it explained how Shakspere should come to use a colloquial Scotch diminutive term in this one place.

Claud. The *prenzie* Angelo!
Isab. O, 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
The damned'st body to invest and cover
In *prenzie* guards! *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 94.

preoblige (prē-ō-blīj′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preobliged*, ppr. *preobliging*. [< *pre-* + *oblige*.] To bind by a previous obligation.

Nor was he *pre-obliged* by any kindness or benefit from us. *Tillotson.* (*Latham.*)

preobtain (prē-ob-tān′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *obtain*.] To obtain beforehand. *Smart*.

preoccipital (prē-ok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *occipital*.] Placed in front of or in the anterior portion of the occipital lobe of the brain: as, the *preoccipital* fovea (a slight depression demarcating, in part, the occipital from the temporal lobe).—**Preoccipital fissure or notch**, a notch on the lower external surface of the cerebrum, marking the separation of the occipital and sphenotemporal lobes.

preoccupancy (prē-ok′ū-pan-si), *n.* [< *pre-* + *occupancy*.] 1. The act of taking possession before another; preoccupation: as, the *preoccupancy* of unoccupied land.

The *pre-occupancy* of the soil [prairies] by herbaceous vegetation, preventing or retarding the effective germination of the seeds of trees. *Science*, III. 442.

2. The right of taking possession before others: as, to have the *preoccupancy* of land by right of discovery.

preoccupant (prē-ok′ū-pant), *n.* [< L. *præoccupan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupate*.] One who preoccupies; a prior occupant.

preoccupate† (prē-ok′ū-pāt), *v. t.* [< L. *præoccupatus*, pp. of *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupy*.] To take possession of before others; preoccupy; seize in advance.

Many worthy offices and places of high regarde in that vocation [the law] are now *pre-occupated* and usurped by ungentile and base stocke. *Ferne*, Blazon of Gentrie (ed. 1586), p. 93.

I have propounded my opinions naked and unarmed, not seeking to *preoccupate* the liberty of men's judgments by confutations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

preoccupation (prē-ok-ū-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *préoccupation* = Sp. *preocupacion* = Pg. *preoccupação* = It. *preoccupazione*, < L. *præoccupatio*(*n-*), a seizing beforehand, an anticipation, < *præoccupare*, pp. *præoccupatus*, seize or occupy beforehand: see *preoccupate*.] 1. The act of preoccupying, or seizing beforehand; possession gained in advance.

More than three hundred men made a sudden break for the narrow gateway, struggled, fought, and crowded through it, and then burst into the kameras, in order to secure, by *preoccupation*, places on the sleeping-platforms. *The Century*, XXXVII. 40.

2†. The act of anticipating; anticipation.

To provide so tenderly by *preoccupation* as no spider may suck poison out of a rose.
Proceedings against Garnet. (*Latham.*)

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said: well, here you see your commission, this is your duty. *South*.

3. The state of being preoccupied; prior engrossment or absorption.

Preoccupation of mind is unfavourable to attention.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 88.

preoccupied (prē-ok′ū-pīd), *p. a.* [< *preoccupy*.] 1. Occupied previously; engrossed; hence, lost in thought; meditative; abstracted.

It is the beautiful *preoccupied* type of face which we find in his pictures that our modern Pre-Raphaelites reproduce, with their own modifications.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 277.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, already used as a name for a genus, species, etc., and therefore, by the laws of priority, rejected for any other genus, species, etc., to which it has been applied.=**Syn. 1.** *Inattentive*, *Abstracted*, etc. See *absent*.

preoccupy (prē-ok′ū-pī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preoccupied*, ppr. *preoccupying*. [= F. *préoccuper* = Sp. *preocupar* = Pg. *preoccupar* = It. *preoccupare*, < L. *præoccupare*, seize or occupy beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *occupare*, seize, take possession of: see *occupy*.] 1. To occupy before others; take possession of or appropriate for use in advance of others.

The tailor's wife . . . was wont to be *preoccupied* in all his customers' best clothes. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

In the same publication the author . . . shows that the prior name, . . . being doubly *preoccupied* in insects, must give way to Acroculia. *Science*, III. 325.

2. To fill beforehand; cause to be occupied previously.

If field with corn ye fail *preoccupy*,
Darnel for wheat and thistle beards for grain . . .
Will grow apace in combination prompt.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 156.

3. To occupy or engage the attention of beforehand; engross in advance of others; prepossess; preëngage.

Your minds,
Pre-occupied with what you rather must do
Than what you should, made you against the grain
To voice him consul. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 240.

preocular (prē-ok′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] **I.** *a.* Situated before the eye: specifically applied in herpetology to certain plates of the head.—**Preocular antennæ**, antennæ inserted on the genæ, close to the anterior borders of the eyes, as in many *Coleoptera*.

II. *n.* A preocular plate.

preœsophageal, *a.* See *preësophageal*.

preominate† (prē-om′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *ominate*.] To be an omen of; betoken; foreshow; portend.

Because many Ravens were seene when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

preomosternal (prē-ō-mō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *preomosternum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the preomosternum.

preomosternum (prē-ō-mō-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *preomosterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *omosternum*, q. v.] An anterior omosternum.

preopercle (prē-ō-pėr′kl), *n.* [< *præoperculum*.] The præopercnlum.

preopercular, præopercular (prē-ō-pėr′kū-lär), *a.* [< *præopercul*(*um*) + *-ar*[3].] In *ichth.*, pertaining to or connected with the præoperculum. See *opercular*.

preoperculum, *n.* See *præoperculum*.

preopinion (prē-ō-pin′yon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *opinion*.] Opinion previously formed; prepossession.

The practice of diet doth hold no certain course nor solid rule of selection or confinement; some in an indistinct voracity eating almost any, others out of a timorous *preopinion* refraining very many.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

preoptic (prē-op′tik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *optic*.] Anterior with respect to optic lobes; pregeminal: specifically noting the anterior pair of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of the brain.

preoption (prē-op′shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *option*.] The right of first choice.

Agamemnon, as general, had the *preoption* of what part of the booty he pleased.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, I. 723. (*Latham.*)

preoral (prē-ō′ral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *os* (*or-*), the mouth: see *oral*.] Situated in front of or before the mouth. Specifically noting—(*a*) One of the visceral arches of the vertebrate embryo, in distinction from the several postoral arches. (*b*) A fringe of cilia in front of the mouth of certain infusorians, as the *Oxytrichidæ*.—**Preoral segments**, in the arthropods or articulated animals, hypothetical primitive rings, supposed to be anterior to those bearing the organs of the

mouth and to be folded back, thus forming the top of the head: opposed to *postoral segments*. From these segments are developed the eyes, ocelli, antennæ, and antennulea, which are therefore called *preoral* organs. Opinions differ as to the number of preoral segments; some writers believe that as many as four can be traced in insects, distinguishing them as the *antennary, ophthalmic, second ocellary*, and *first ocellary* segments, the last-named the most anterior, morphologically, of all.

preorally (prē-ôʹra̤l-i), *adv.* In advance of the mouth.

There is reason to believe that these thirteen apparent ganglia really represent twenty pairs of primitive ganglia, one pair for each somite, the three anterior pairs having coalesced *preorally* to form the brain.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 184.

preordain (prē-ôr-dānʹ), *v. t.* [= F. *préordonner* = Sp. *preordinar* = Pg. *preordenar* = It. *preordinare*, < LL. *præordinare*, order beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *ordinare*, order: see *ordain*.] To ordain or decree beforehand; predetermine.

May be this misery
Was *pre-ordainde* for thy felicity.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

If God *preordained* a Saviour for man before he had either made man or man marred himself, . . . then surely he meant that nothing should separate us from his eternal love in that Saviour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 5.

preorder (prē-ôrʹdėr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *order*.] To order or arrange beforehand; prearrange; foreordain.

The free acts of an indifferent are, morally and rationally, as worthless as the *preordered* passion of a determined will. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

preordinance (prē-ôrʹdi-nans), *n.* [< *pre-* + *ordinance*. Cf. L. *præordinate*.] An ordinance or rule previously established.

These conchings and these lowly courtesies
Might fire the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *pre-ordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 38.

preordinate† (prē-ôrʹdi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *præordinatus*, pp. of *præordinare*, order beforehand: see *ordinate*.] Foreordained; predetermined: used with the force of a participle.

Am I of that vertue that I may resisto agayne celestiall influence *preordinate* by prouidence diuine?
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

preordination (prē-ôr-di-nāʹshon), *n.* [= F. *préordination* = Sp. *preordinacion* = Pg. *preordenação* = It. *preordinazione*; as *pre-* + *ordination*.] The act of preordaining; predetermination; foreordination.

The world did from everlasting hang in his [God's] foreknowledge and *preordination*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 165.

prep (prep), *n.* [Short for *preparatory*.] A student who is taking a preparatory course of study; especially, one who is preparing for college. [College slang, U. S.]

prep. An abbreviation of *preposition*.

Prepalæozoic, *a.* See *Prepaleozoic*.

prepalatal (prē-palʹā-tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *palatum*, palate, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, placed in front of the palate: as, the *prepalatal* aperture.

prepalatine (prē-palʹā̤-tin), *a.* Same as *prepalatal*.

Prepaleozoic, Prepalæozoic (prē-pāʹlē-ō-zōʹ-ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Paleozoic*.] Previous to the Paleozoic period.

preparable (prepʹa̤-ra̤-bl), *a.* [= F. *préparable*; as *prepare* + *-able*.] Capable of being prepared.

If there be any such medicine *preparable* by art.
Boyle, Free Inquiry, § 7.

preparance† (prē-pārʹa̤ns), *n.* [< *prepare* + *-ance*.] Preparation.

I founde great tumultes among the people, and *preparance* for warres in Scotland.
Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr. (*Latham.*)

preparate†, *a.* [< ME. *preparat*, < L. *præparatus*, pp. of *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] Prepared.

Sal tartre, alkaly, and sal *preparat*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 257.

Take that blood . . . and braie it with the .10. part of comen salt *preparate* to medicyns of men.
Book of Quintessence (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

preparation (prep-a̤-rāʹshon), *n.* [< OF. *preparation*, F. *préparation* = Sp. *preparacion* = Pg. *preparação* = It. *preparazione*, < L. *præparatio(n-)*, a making ready, < *præparare*, pp. *præparatus*, make ready beforehand: see *prepare*.] **1.** The act of preparing or making ready; qualification for a particular use, service, or application; adaptation to an end; training; equipment.

Be yare in thy *preparation*, for thy assailant is quick, skilful, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

It is in and by freedom only, that adequate *preparation* for fuller freedom can be made.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 206.

2. Formation; composition; manufacture: as, the *preparation* of gunpowder; the *preparation* of glycerin.—**3.** A measure or means taken beforehand to secure a certain result; a preparatory proceeding or circumstance.

Defences, musters, *preparations*,
Should be maintain'd, assembled, and collected,
As were a war in expectation.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 18.

In the midst of these warlike *preparations*, however, they received the chilling news that the colony of Massachusetts refused to back them in this righteous war.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 304.

And the best *preparation* for a life of hard work, of trial, and difficulty, is to have a happy childhood and youth to look back to. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, Int., p. 21.

4. The state of being prepared or in readiness; preparedness.

Stand therefore, having . . . your feet shod with the *preparation* of the gospel of peace. Eph. vi. 15.

I wonder at the glory of this kingdom,
And the most bounteous *preparation*,
Still as I pass, they court me with.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 4.

5†. That which is equipped or fitted out.

The Turkish *preparation* makes for Rhodes.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 14.

6†. That which results from mental or moral training; qualification; accomplishment.

The *preparations* of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord. Prov. xvi. 1.

You are a gentleman of excellent breeding, . . . generally allowed for your many war-like, court-like, and learned *preparations*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 237.

7. That which is prepared, manufactured, or compounded: as, a chemical *preparation;* a *preparation* of oil and wax.

I wish the chymists had been more sparing who magnify their *preparations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Free nations, for the sake of doing mischief to others, . . . have consented that a certain *preparation* of grain shall be interdicted in their families.
Landor, Kosciusko and Poniatowski.

8. In *anat.*, an animal body or any part of it prepared for anatomical purposes, or preserved to display parts already dissected. Preparations are roughly divided into *dry* and *wet*. A wet preparation is immersed in a preservative fluid, usually alcohol, often glycerin, sometimes chlorid of zinc. Dry preparations are of more varied character: a skeleton is a familiar example. Microscopic preparations are usually thin slices or sections permanently mounted on slides. All preparations are *specimens*, but a specimen may be a natural object upon which no work has been done, while *preparation* implies some special steps taken for display or preservation, or both. Models in wax and papier-maché are often called *preparations*.

9. In counterpoint and strict musical composition generally: (*a*) that treatment of the voice-parts whereby a dissonance in any chord is introduced as a consonance in the preceding chord, and simply held over into the dissonant chord by its own voice-part, while the others move; (*b*) a consonant tone in any voice-part which is thus about to become a dissonance. In early counterpoint no dissonances were permitted; later, they were admitted as suspensions (see *suspension*)—that is, consonances held over into chords with which they are at first dissonant; next, they were allowed whenever thus prepared or foreshadowed, whether resolved as suspensions or not. In free writing, dissonances are often abruptly introduced without previous sounding. *Preparation* is opposed to *percussion*, which is the actual sounding of the dissonance as such, and to *resolution*, which is the final merging of the dissonance into a consonant chord.

10. The day before the sabbath or any other Jewish feast-day. Also called *day of the preparation* (Mat. xxvii. 62). Compare *parasceve*.

It was the *preparation*, that is, the day before the Sabbath. Mark xv. 42.

And it was the *preparation* of the passover, and about the sixth hour. John xix. 14.

11. *Eccles.*, devotions or prayers used by the celebrant or officiant, assistants, choristers, etc., before the eucharistic or other offices.

preparative (prē-parʹa̤-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *preparatif, preperatif*, < OF. (and F.) *preparatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preparativo;* < ML. **præparativus*, serving to prepare, < L. *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

The work of reformation cannot be finished in a day, nor even begun before the *preparative* steps have been taken. *Goldsmith*, National Concord.

Wöhler's synthetical method for *preparative* purposes usually assumes the following form.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 11.

Preparative meeting, in the Society of Friends: (*a*) a business meeting, or meeting for discipline, held before the monthly meeting, to which it is subordinate; (*b*) the organization which holds the meeting. Each monthly meeting has usually two or more preparative meetings connected with it.

II. *n.* That which is preparatory; something that prepares or paves the way; a preparatory measure or act.

Nyghte rioteurs that wil no waryn spare,
Wythe-outen licens or eny liberte,
Tyl sodyn perel hryng hem yn the snare,
A *preperatif* that they shal never the.
Lydgate, Order of Fools, in Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

We . . . yet, after all these spirituall *preparatives* and purgations, have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

By all means they [the Jews] were resolv'd to endure a siege, and, as a *preparative* for that, they burnt up almost all the stores of provision which were among them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Their conversation is a kind of *preparative* for sleep.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

preparatively (prē-parʹa̤-tiv-li), *adv.* In a preparative manner; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.
Sir M. Hale.

preparator (prēʹpar-āʹtor), *n.* [= F. *préparateur* = It. *preparatore*, < LL. *præparator*, one who makes ready, < L. *præparare*, pp. *præparatus*, prepare: see *prepare*.] One who prepares or makes ready; a preparer; specifically, one who prepares anatomical subjects or specimens of natural history for study or exhibition; a prosector; a taxidermist.

The progress of the work upon the cast of the fin-back whale has been alluded to in connection with the work of the *preparators*. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 103.

While, however, the use of the photograph for outlines diminishes the labor of the artist about one-half, it increases that of the *preparator*. *Science*, III. 443.

preparatorily (prē-parʹa̤-tō-ri-li), *adv.* Preparatively.

When we get the chromosphere agitated *preparatorily* to one of these tremendous outbursts — one of these metallic prominences, as they are called — the lines which we see are different from those in the table which I have given.
Nature, XXXIII. 540.

preparatory (prē-parʹa̤-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **præparatorius* (in neut. *præparatorium*, as a noun, apparatus), < L. *præparare*, prepare: see *prepare*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preparing or serving to prepare the way for something to follow; antecedent; preparative; introductory: as, to adopt *preparatory* measures.

Rains were but *preparatory;* the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.
T. Burnet.

The Old Testament system was *preparatory* and prophetic. *C. Hodge*, On Rom. v. 14.

We were drinking coffee, *preparatory* to our leaving Metrahenny and beginning our voyage in earnest.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 67.

After a *preparatory* hem! . . . the poetess began.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 34.

The work most needed is not as yet pure criticism, but art-teaching as *preparatory* to it.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xi.

2. In course of preparation; receiving preparative instruction or training: as, a *preparatory* student.—**Preparatory Committee**, in the Scottish Parliament, a committee of members which prepared legislation for the full body, or perhaps legislated in its place, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Subsequently called *Lords of the Articles*.—**Preparatory lecture** or **service**, in some churches, a week-day service preparatory to the communion.—**Syn. 1.** *Introductory*, etc. (see *preliminary*), prefatory.

II. *n.*; pl. *preparatories* (-riz). A preparative. [Rare.]

All this amazing majesty and formidable *preparatories* are for the passing of an eternal sentence upon us according to what we have done in the body.
Jer. Taylor, Works, I. iii.

prepare (prē-pārʹ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prepared*, ppr. *preparing*. [< OF. *preparer*, F. *préparer* = Sp. Pg. *preparar* = It. *preparare*, < L. *præparare*, make ready beforehand, prepare, < *præ*, before, + *parare*, make ready: see *pare*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order or readiness for a particular end; make ready; provide; adapt by alteration or arrangement.

In fell motion,
With his *prepared* sword, he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 53.

Do you know who dwells above, sir,
And what they have *prepar'd* for men turn'd devils?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 5.

Who would haue desired a better aduantage then such an aduertisement, to haue *prepared* the Fort for such an assault? Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 90.

We ascended this first part of the hills, and stopped at a tent of Arabs, it being very hot weather; here they *prepared* for us eggs, and also sower milk.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 75.

2. To bring into a particular mental state with reference to the future; fit by notification or

instruction for any definite action or direction of thought: as, to *prepare* a person for bad news; to *prepare* a boy for college.

> Go you to Juliet ere you go to bed,
> *Prepare* her, wife, against this wedding-day.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 32.

> The Baptizing of Children with us does only *prepare* a Child, against he comes to be a man, to understand what Christianity means. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 19.

> The servant retired, found a priest, confessed himself, came back, and told his lord that he was now *prepared* to die. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 189.

> Still *prepared*,
> It seemed, to meet the worst his worn heart feared.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

3. To equip; fit out; provide with necessary means.

> Why, then, the champions are *prepared*, and stay
> For nothing but his majesty's approach.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 5.

4. To provide or procure for future use; hence, to make; form; compound; manufacture.

> When the spirits are low, and nature sunk, the Muse, with sprightly and harmonious notes, gives an unexpected turn with a grain of poetry: which I *prepare* without the use of mercury. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 47.

> He *prepared* a circular letter to be sent to the different parts of the country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

> Although the Chinese *prepare* their ink from the kernel of some amygdalaceous fruit, yet, by the aid of our present chemical appliances, we are able to produce a composition in no way inferior to the best China ink.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 436.

5. In *music:* (*a*) To lead up to by causing a dissonance to appear first as a consonance: as, the discord was carefully *prepared*. See *preparation*, 9. (*b*) To lead into (a tone or embellishment) by an appoggiatura or other prefatory tone or tones.—**Prepared trill**, a trill preceded by a turn or other embellishment.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make everything ready; put things in order beforehand.

> Boyet, *prepare;* I will away to-night.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 737.

2. To make one's self ready; equip one's self mentally or materially for future action.

> *Prepare* to meet thy God, O Israel. Amos iv. 12.

> And now his voice, accordant to the string,
> *Prepares* our monarch's victories to sing.
> *Goldsmith*, Captivity, ii. 69.

prepare (prē-pār'), *n.* [< *prepare*, *v.*] Preparation. [Obsolete or technical.]

> Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 131.

> As *prepares* for steam-colours, all the antimonial compounds hitherto tried have shown themselves inferior to tin. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 542.

preparedly (prē-pār'ed-li), *adv.* With suitable preparation.

> The queen . . . desires instruction,
> That she *preparedly* may frame herself
> To the way she 's forced to.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 55.

preparedness (prē-pār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being prepared; readiness: as, *preparedness* for action or service.

> Besides actually doing a thing, we know what it is to be in an attitude or disposition of *preparedness* to act.
> *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 551.

preparement (prē-pār'mẹnt), *n.* [= Sp. *preparamento, preparamiento* = It. *preparamento*, < ML. *præparamentum*, preparation, < L. *præparare*, make ready beforehand: see *prepare*.] Preparation. [Rare.]

> The soldier that dares not fight affords the enemy too much advantage for his *preparement*. *Feltham*, Resolves.

preparer (prē-pār'ėr), *n.* [< *prepare* + *-er*[1].] One who prepares.

> They [teachers] will be led to require of the *preparers* of school-books a more conscientious performance of their tasks. *E. L. Youmans*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. viii.

preparoccipital (prē-par-ok-sip'i-tạl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *paroccipital*.] Lying anteriorly in the paroccipital gyre of the brain: applied to a fissure.

prepatellar (prē-pat'e-lär), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *patella*, patella.] Situated in front of or over the patella.—**Prepatellar bursa**, a subcutaneous bursa situated over the patella and upper part of the ligamentum patellæ.

prepay (prē-pā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prepaid*, ppr. *prepaying*. [< *pre-* + *pay*[1].] 1. To pay beforehand, as for an article before getting possession of it, or for service before it has been rendered: as, to *prepay* a subscription; to *prepay* postage or freight.—2. To pay the charge upon in advance: as, to *prepay* a letter or a telegram; to *prepay* an express parcel.

prepayment (prē-pā'mẹnt), *n.* [< *pre-* + *payment*.] The act of paying beforehand; payment in advance, as of postage or rent.

prepeduncle (prē-pē-dung'kl), *n.* [< NL. *præpedunculus*, < L. *præ*, before, + *pedunculus*, peduncle: see *peduncle*.] The superior peduncle of the cerebellum.

prepeduncular (prē-pē-dung'kū-lär), *a.* [< *prepeduncle* (NL. *præpedunculus*) + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the prepeduncle.

prepeduncular (prē-pē-dung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *prepeduncle* (NL. *præpedunculus*) + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the prepeduncle.

prepelvisternal (prē-pel-vi-stėr'nạl), *a.* [< *præpelvisternum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the præpelvisternum.

prepelvisternum, *n.* See *præpelvisternum*.

prepense† (prē-pens'), *v.* [Formerly also *prepence;* < ME. *prepensen*, < OF. *prepenser* = It. *prepensare*, < ML. **præpensare*, think of beforehand, < L. *præ*, before, + *pensare*, think, consider, deliberate: see *poise*.] I. *trans.* 1. To consider beforehand; think upon in advance.

> All these thinges *prepensed*, . . . gathered together seriously, and . . . lustely pondred.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 25.

> And ever in your noble hart *prepense*
> That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
> Then vertues might and values confidence.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 11.

> Certain penalties may and ought to be prescribed to capital crimes, although they may admit variable degrees of guilt: as in case of murder upon *prepensed* malice.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 252.

2. To plan or devise beforehand; contrive previously.

> The seid Duke of Suffolk, . . . *prepensing* that your seid grete enemeye and adversarie Charles schuld conquerr and gete be power and myght your seid realme, . . . counceiled . . . your highnesse to enlarge and deliver out of prison the same Duke of Orliaunce. *Paston Letters*, I. 100.

> I would not have the king to pardon a voluntary murder, a *prepensed* murder.
> *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

II. *intrans.* To reflect or meditate beforehand.

> To thinke, consydre, and *prepence*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 24.

prepense (prē-pens'), *a.* [With loss (in pronunciation) of the orig. accented final vowel (as in *costive* and other instances), < OF. *prepense*, < ML. **præpensatus*, pp. of **præpensare*, think of beforehand: see *prepense*, *v.*] Considered and planned beforehand; premeditated; purposed; intentional: generally in the phrase *malice prepense* (formerly also *prepensed malice*).

> From that period whatever resolution they took was deliberate and *prepense*. *Junius*, Letters, xxxix.

> The fashion of their eloquence is more deliberate and more *prepense*. *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 69.

Malice prepense. See *malice*.

prepensely (prē-pens'li), *adv.* Premeditately; deliberately; purposely; intentionally.

> Shakespeare . . . has set himself as if *prepensely* and on purpose to brutalise the type of Achilles and spiritualise the type of Ulysses.
> *Swinburne*, Study of Shakespeare, p. 201.

prepensive (prē-pen'siv), *a.* [< *prepense* + *-ive*.] Same as *prepense*.

> The carrying the penknife drawn into the room with you . . . seems to imply malice *prepensive*, as we call it in the law. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 10.

preperception (prē-pėr-sep'shọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *perception*.] A previous perception.

> Just as perceptions are modified by *pre-perceptions*, and the action of a stimulus is completed by the reaction of the Organism.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. xi. § 28.

prepigmental (prē-pig'men-tạl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *pigmental*.] Situated within the pigmented layer of the eye, as in some cuttlefishes.

prepituitary (prē-pit'ū-i-tā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *pituitary*.] Situated in front of the pituitary fossa.

preplacental (prē-plā-sen'tạl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *placental*.] Prior to the formation of a placenta; previous to the establishment of placental connection between the fetus and the parent. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 926.

prepollence (prē-pol'ẹns), *n.* [< *prepollen(t)* + *-ce*.] Prevalence; predominance; superiority in power or influence. [Rare.]

> The *prepollence* of evil in the world. *Warton*.

prepollency (prē-pol'ẹn-si), *n.* [As *prepollence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prepollence*. [Rare.]

> Sometimes, in a more refined and highly philosophick sense, Osiris is the whole active force of the universe, considered as having a *prepollency* of good in its effects.
> *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

prepollent (prē-pol'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *præpollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præpollere*, surpass in power, be highly distinguished, < *præ*, before, + *pollere*, be powerful: see *pollent*.] Having superior power or influence; predominant. [Rare.]

> If the benefits are *prepollent*, . . . a rational, prudent, and moderate mind should be content to bear the disadvantages. *Bp. Huntingford*, To Lord Somers.

prepollex (prē-pol'eks), *n.*; pl. *prepollices* (-i-sēz). [NL. *præpollex*, < L. *præ*, before, + *pollex*, the thumb: see *pollex*.] A supernumerary bone or cartilage of the fore foot of some animals, corresponding to the prehallux of the hind foot. See *prehallux*.

> Prof. Bardeleben has discovered traces of a *prepollex* and a prehallux in certain Reptilia.
> *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 921.

prepondert (prē-pon'dėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *preponderar* = It. *preponderare*, < L. *præponderare*, be of greater weight, outweigh, be of more influence, < *præ*, before, beyond, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] To outweigh; preponderate.

> Though pillars by channelling be beseemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves, and therefore ought perchance in sound reason not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless apparences *preponder* truths. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 27.

preponderance (prē-pon'dėr-ans), *n.* [= F. *prépondérance* = Sp. Pg. *preponderancia* = It. *preponderanza*, < L. *præponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponderant*.] 1. The state or quality of preponderating or outweighing; superiority in weight: as, *preponderance* of metal.—2. Superiority in force, influence, quantity, or number; predominance.

> He did not find . . . that any other foreign powers than our own allies were likely to obtain a considerable *preponderance* in the scale. *Burke*, Army Estimates.

> In his speeches we are struck more by the general mental power they display than by the *preponderance* of any particular faculty. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., i. 185.

> There was a *preponderance* of women, as is apt to be the case in such resorts.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 7.

3. In *gun.*, the excess of weight of that part of a gun which is to the rear of the trunnions over that in front of them. It is measured by the force, expressed in pounds, which must be applied under the rear end of the base-ring or neck of the cascabel in order to balance the gun exactly with the axis of the bore horizontal, when supported freely on knife-edges placed under the trunnions.

preponderancy (prē-pon'dėr-an-si), *n.* [As *preponderance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *preponderance*.

> A *preponderancy* of those circumstances which have a tendency to move the inclination.
> *Edwards*, On the Will, iii. 7.

preponderant (prē-pon'dėr-ant), *a.* [= F. *prépondérant* = Sp. Pg. It. *preponderante*, < L. *præponderan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponder, preponderate*.] Outweighing; preponderating; superior in weight, force, efficiency, or influence; predominant; prevalent.

> The *preponderant* scale must determine. *Reid*.

> The power of the House of Commons in the state had become so decidedly *preponderant* that no sovereign . . . could have imitated the example of James.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

> The *preponderant* benefits of law.
> *Bushnell*, Moral Uses of Dark Things, p. 54.

> No thoughtful person can have failed to observe, in any throng, the *preponderant* look of unrest and dissatisfaction in the human eye. *E. S. Phelps*, Beyond the Gates, p. 119.

preponderantly (prē-pon'dėr-ant-li), *adv.* In a preponderant manner or degree; so as to preponderate or outweigh.

preponderate (prē-pon'dėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preponderated*, ppr. *preponderating*. [< L. *præponderatus*, pp. of *præponderare*, outweigh: see *preponder*.] I. *trans.* 1. To outweigh; surpass in weight, force, efficiency, or influence.

> An inconsiderable weight, by virtue of its distance from the centre of the ballance, will *preponderate* much greater magnitudes. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

> The trivialest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings.
> *Government of the Tongue*.

2†. To cause to lean or incline in a particular direction; dispose; induce to a particular course of action or frame of mind.

> The desire to spare Christian blood *preponderates* him for peace. *Fuller*.

3†. To ponder or mentally weigh beforehand.

> How many things do they *preponderate?* how many at once comprehend? *Shaftesbury*, Moralists, ii. § 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or droop, as the scale of a balance.

> That is no just balance wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*. *Bp. Wilkins*.

> I will assert nothing but what shall be reasonable, though not demonstrable, and far *preponderating* to whatever shall be alledged to the contrary.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

Royalty, nobility, and state
Are such a dead *preponderating* weight,
That endless bliss (how strange soe'er it seem)
In counterpoise flies up and kicks the beam.
Cowper, Truth, l. 354.

2. To have superior power, influence, force, or efficiency; predominate; prevail.

Down to the very day and hour of the final vote, no one could predict, with any certainty, which side would *preponderate*. *D. Webster*, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

preponderatingly (prē-pon'dėr-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Preponderantly.

The book is *preponderatingly* full of herself.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Ess., 1st ser., p. 178.

preponderation (prē-pon-dę-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *præponderatio(n-)*, an outweighing, < *præponderare*, pp. *præponderatus*, outweigh: see *preponder*, *preponderate*.] 1. The act or state of preponderating or outweighing; preponderance.

It is a *preponderation* of circumstantial arguments that must determine our actions in a thousand occurrences.
Watts, Logic, ii. 5, § 3.

Choice and preference can no more be in a state of indifference than motion can be in a state of rest, or than the *preponderation* of the scale of a balance can be in a state of equilibrium. *Edwards*, On the Will, ii. 7.

2†. The act of pondering or mentally weighing beforehand.

preponderous (prē-pon'dėr-us), *a.* [< *preponder* + *-ous*. Cf. *ponderous*.] Preponderant; exceeding in quantity or amount: as, the *preponderous* constituents of a chemical solution.

prepontile (prē-pon'til), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *pon(t-)s*, bridge: see *pontile*.] Situated in front of the pons Varolii: as, the *prepontile* recess: opposed to *postpontile*. See cut under *brain*.

preport† (prē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *præportare*, carry before, < *præ*, before, + *portare*, carry: see *port*³.] To presage; forebode.

Pyranatæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy *preports* annoy. *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (*Nares.*)

prepose (prē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preposed*, ppr. *preposing*. [< OF. *preposer*, F. *préposer*, place before; as *pre-* + *pose*². Cf. L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before: see *preposition*.] To place before or in front of something else; prefix.

It is a word often read *preposed* before other words.
Bedwell, Arabic Trudgman (1515), p. 90. (*Latham.*)

I did deem it most convenient to *prepose* mine epistle, only to beseech you to account of the poems as toys.
W. Percy, Sonnets (1594), Pref. (*Latham.*)

preposition (prep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *preposicion*, < OF. *preposition*, F. *préposition* = Sp. *preposicion* = Pg. *preposição* = It. *preposizione*, < L. *præpositio(n-)*, a placing before, in gram. (translating Gr. *πρόθεσις*) a preposition, < *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before, place first, < *præ*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *position*. Cf. *prepose*.] 1 (prē-pō-zish'ọn). The act of preposing, or placing before or in front of something else. [Rare.]

Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his Essay on the Philosophy of Style, contrasting the English *preposition* with the French postposition of the adjective, prefers the English usage.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 346.

2. In *gram.*, something preposed; a prefixed element; a prefix; one of a body of elements (by origin, words of direction, having an adverbial character) in our family of languages often used as prefixes to verbs and verbal derivatives; especially, an indeclinable part of speech regularly placed before and governing a noun in an oblique case (or a member of the sentence having a substantive value), and showing its relation to a verb, or an adjective, or another noun, as *in*, *of*, *from*, *to*, *by*, etc. Abbreviated *prep.*—3†. A proposition; exposition; discourse.

He made a longe *preposicion* and oration concernynge ye allegiance which he exortyd his lordes to owe & bere to hym for ye terme of his lyfe. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxiii.

The said Sir John Bushe, in all his *propositions* to the king, did not onely attribute to him worldly honours but diuine names. *Grafton*, Rich. II., an. 21.

Prayse made before a great man, or *preposition*, harengue. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

prepositional (prep-ō-zish'ọn-al), *a.* [= F. *prépositionnel*; as *preposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition: as, the *prepositional* use of a word.
—**Prepositional phrase**, a phrase consisting of a noun with governing preposition, and having adjectival or adverbial value: as, a house *of wood*; he spoke *with haste*.

prepositionally (prep-ō-zish'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a prepositional manner: as, "concerning" is a participle used *prepositionally*.

prepositive (prē-poz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prépositif* = Pg. It. *prepositivo*, < LL. *præpositivus*, that is set before, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set before, prefer: see *preposition*.] I. *a.* Put before; prefixed: as, a *prepositive* particle.

These *prepositive* conjunctions, once separated from the others, soon gave birth to another subdivision.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ix.

II. *n.* A word or particle put before another word.

Grammarians were not ashamed to have a class of postpositive *prepositives*.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, I. ix.

prepositor, præpositor (prē-poz'i-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *præpositor*, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set or place before: see *preposition*.] A scholar appointed to oversee or superintend other scholars, or hold them in discipline; a monitor. Also *prepostor*, *præpostor*.

While at Winchester, he [Sydney Smith] had been one year *Præpositor* of the College, and another *Præpositor* of the Hall. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, i.

prepositure (prē-poz'i-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *prepositura*, < LL. *præpositura*, the office of an overseer, < L. *præponere*, pp. *præpositus*, set or place before or over: see *preposition*.] The office or place of a provost; a provostship.

The king gave him the *prepositure* of Wells, with the prebend annexed. *Bp. Lowth*, Wykeham, § 1.

The possessions conveyed are described as messuages and tenements in Carke and Howlker within the *prepositure* and manor of Cartmell.
Quoted in *Baines's* Hist. Lancashire, II. 679.

prepossess (prē-pọ-zes'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *possess*.] 1. To preoccupy, as ground or land; take previous possession of.

Wisedome, which being given alike to all Ages, cannot be *prepossest* by the Ancients.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Permitting others of a later Extraction to *prepossess* that Place in Your Esteem. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

2. To preoccupy the mind or heart of; imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; bias; prejudice: as, his appearance and manners strongly *prepossessed* them in his favor. *Prepossess* is more frequently used in a good sense than *prejudice*, and the participial adjective *prepossessing* has always a good sense.

Master Montague is preparing to go to Paris as a Messenger of Honour, to *prepossess* the King and Council there with the Truth of Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 26.

They were so *prepossest* with this matter, and affected with ye same, as they commited Mr. Alden to prison.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 318.

Let not prejudice *prepossess* you.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

To confess a truth, he has not *prepossessed* me in his favour. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

prepossessing (prē-pọ-zes'ing), *p. a.* Predisposing the mind to favor; making a favorable impression; pleasing; attractive: as, a *prepossessing* address.

A young man of *prepossessing* appearance and gentlemanly deportment. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 190.

=Syn. Attractive, taking, winning.

prepossessingly (prē-pọ-zes'ing-li), *adv.* In a prepossessing manner; in such a way as to produce a favorable impression.

prepossession (prē-pọ-zesh'ọn), *n.* [< *pre-* + *possession*.] 1. The act of taking possession beforehand; preoccupation; prior possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

2. The state of being prepossessed; predisposition; prejudice, usually of a favorable nature; honor, liking; favorable opinion.

They that were the hearers and spectators of what our Saviour said and did had mighty and inveterate *prepossessions* to struggle with. *Sharp*, Works, I. vi.

Such a hovering faith as this, which refuses to settle upon any determination, is absolutely necessary in a mind that is careful to avoid errors and *prepossessions*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

When you acknowledge her Merit, and own your *Prepossession* for another, at once, you gratify my Fondness, and cure my Jealousy. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

So long has general improvement to contend with the force of habit and the passion of *prepossession*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 148.

=Syn. 2. Bias, bent.

prepossessor (prē-pọ-zes'ọr), *n.* [< *pre-* + *possessor*.] One who prepossesses; one who possesses before another.

They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor. *Brady*, Glossary.

preposter (prē-pos'tėr), *n.* Same as *prepostor*. See *prepositor*.

Intrusting more or less of the discipline to an aristocracy of the scholars themselves, whether under the name of prefects, monitors, or *preposters*.
Blackwood's Mag., I. 75.

preposterate† (prē-pos'tę-rāt), *v. t.* [< *preposter-ous* + *-ate*¹.] To invert; pervert; make preposterous.

I never saw thinge done by you which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you. *Palace of Pleasure*, II., S. 7. b. (*Nares.*)

preposterous (prē-pos'tę-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *prepóstero* = Pg. It. *prepostero*, < L. *præposterus*, with the hinder part before, reversed, inverted, perverted, < *præ*, before, + *posterus*, coming after: see *posterity*.] 1†. Having that last which ought to be first; reversed in order or arrangement; inverted.

Ye haue another maner of disordered speach, when ye misplace your words or clauses and set that before which should be behind, & è conuerso; we call it, in English prouerbe, the cart before the horse; the Greeks call it Histeron proteron; we name it the *Preposterous*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 141.

How backward! How *prepost'rous* is the motion
Of our ungain devotion! *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 13.

Gold and silver are heavy metals, and sink down in the balance; yet, by a *preposterous* inversion, they lift the heart of man upwards. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 52.

2. Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; irrational; glaringly absurd; nonsensical.

"Good Gloucester" and "good devil" were alike,
And both *preposterous*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 5.

Great precisians of mean conditions and very illiterate, most part by a *preposterous* zeal, fasting, meditation, melancholy, are brought into those gross errors and inconveniences. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 627.

If a man cannot see a church, it is *preposterous* to take his opinion about its altar-piece or painted window.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 119.

3. Foolish; ridiculous; stupid; absurd.

Preposterous ass, that never read so far
To know the cause why music was ordain'd!
Shak., T. of the S., Ind. 1. 9.

Man is the only *preposterous* creature alive who pursues the shadow of pleasure without temptation.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. (see *absurd*), monstrous, crazy, mad, wild, ludicrous. See *foolish*.

preposterously (prē-pos'tę-rus-li), *adv.* 1†. In an inverted order or position; with the hind part foremost; with the bottom upward.

He gron'd, tumbl'd to the earth, and stay'd
A mightie while *preposterously*. *Chapman*, Iliad, v.

2. Irrationally; absurdly; stupidly.

The abbot [was] *preposterously* put to death, with two innocent vertuous monks with him.
Letter from Monks of Glastonbury (Bp. Burnet's Records, III. ii. 365).

Wonder and doubt come wrongly into play,
Preposterously, at cross purposes.
Browning, An Epistle.

preposterousness (prē-pos'tę-rus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being preposterous; wrong order or method; unreasonableness; absurdity.

Preposterousness she counted it to wear
Her purse upon her back.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xviii.

prepostor (prē-pos'tọr), *n.* Same as *prepositor*.

The master mounted into the high desk by the door, and one of the *præpostors* of the week stood by him on the steps. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

prepotence (prē-pō'tens), *n.* [< OF. *prepotence*, F. *prépotence* = Sp. Pg. *prepotencia* = It. *prepotenza*, < LL. *præpotentia*, superior power, < L. *præpotent(t-)s*, very powerful: see *prepotent*.] Same as *prepotency*. *Landor*.

prepotency (prē-pō'tęn-si), *n.* [As *prepotence* (see *-cy*).] The state or quality of being prepotent; superior power, influence, or efficiency; predominance; prevalence.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, . . . we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by dextrality.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Scarcely any result from my experiments has surprised me so much as this of the *prepotency* of pollen from a distinct individual over each plant's own pollen.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 397.

prepotent (prē-pō'tent), *a.* [< OF. *prepotent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prepotente*, < L. *præpoten(t-)s*, ppr. of *præposse*, be very powerful, < *præ*, before, + *posse*, be powerful: see *potent*.] 1. Preëminent in power, influence, force, or efficiency; prevailing; predominant.

Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed.
Plaifere, Appendix to the Gospel, xiv.

If the influence of heauen be the most *prepotent* cause of this effecte, then it seemeth to me that it ahuld woorke immediatly.
R. Eden, tr. of Biringuccio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 364).

No dragon does there need for thee
With quintessential sting to work alarms,
Prepotent guardian of thy fruitage fine,
Thou vegetable porcupine!
Southey, Gooseberry-pie.

When one parent alone displays some newly-acquired and generally inheritable character, and the offspring do not inherit it, the cause may lie in the other parent having the power of *prepotent* transmission.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiii.

2. Highly endued with potentiality or potential power.

It is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their *prepotent* elements in the immeasurable past.
Tyndall.

prepotential (prē-pō-ten'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *potential*. Cf. *prepotent*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *prepotent*.

What a contrast between those days, when the "discretionary powers of a diplomatist" were duly recognised, and our times of "telegraphic ambassadors" and a *prepotential* "clerkery"! *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 329.

II. *n.* A quantity similar to a potential and only differing therefrom in belonging to a force varying inversely as a power of the distance whose index is not one less than the number of dimensions of the space considered.

prepractise† (prē-prak'tis), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *practise*.] To practise beforehand.

Making it necessary for others what voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 14.

preprint (prē'print), *n.* [< *pre-* + *print*.] That which is printed in advance; an early issue, as of a paper that is to be published in a journal or as one of a series. [Rare.]

To issue these papers independently in a series of *preprints*. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 385.

preproperation† (prē-prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **præproperatio(n-)*, < *præproperare*, hasten greatly, < L. *præproperus*, very hasty: see *preproperous*.] Excessive haste; precipitancy; a rash measure.

I feare the importunity of some impatient, and subtlety of some malevolent mindes, will put both Parliament and Assembly upon some *preproperations*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 41.

preproperous† (prē-prop'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *præproperus*, very hasty, < *præ*, before, + *properus*, quick, speedy, hasty: see *properate*.] Over-hasty; precipitate. *Webster.*

preprovide (prē-prō-vīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preprovided*, ppr. *preproviding*. [< *pre-* + *provide*.] To provide beforehand.

Before livings were actually void, he provisionally *preprovided* incumbents for them.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 25.

prepubic (prē-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *pubis*, pubis.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, situated in front of, or on the fore part of, the pubis; of or pertaining to a prepubis.—**Prepubic angle**, the bend in the urethra of the pendent penis in front of the pubis.—**Prepubic bone**, the preacetabular part of the pubic bone of birds and reptiles. See cut under *pterodactyl*.—**Prepubic process**, in *Aves*, the pubis proper, or prepubis.

A large spatulate bone [in *Pterodactylus*] articulates with each pubis near the symphysis, and seems to be an exaggeration of the *pre-pubic process* of Lacertilia and Chelonia.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 231.

prepubis (prē-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *prepubes* (-bēz). [NL. *præpubis*, < L. *præ*, before, + *pubis*, pubis.] The front section or preacetabular part of the pubic bone, being the pubis proper of birds and reptiles, well developed in dinosaurs, small or rudimentary in birds. It is to the bone in birds that the word is usually applied, the same bone being called the *pubis* when well developed, as in dinosaurs.

prepuce (prē'pūs), *n.* [< F. *prépuce* = Sp. Pg. *prepucio* = It. *prepuzio*, < L. *præputium*, the foreskin, < *præ*, before, + **putium*, perhaps connected with Gr. *πόσθιον*, *πόσθη*, penis.] The fold of skin over the glans penis; the foreskin.—**Prepuce of the clitoris**, the folds of the nymphæ encircling the glans of the clitoris.

prepunctual (prē-pungk'tū-al), *a.* [< *pre-* + *punctual*.] 1. More than punctual; excessively prompt in action or movement.—2. Acting or occurring before a specified point of time.

prepunctuality (prē-pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *pre-* + *punctuality*.] Anticipative punctuality, as the habit of keeping an engagement somewhat before the time appointed; excessive punctuality.

In Mr. Arthur Helps' . . . "In Memoriam" in this month's "Macmillan," speaking of Charles Dickens's more than punctuality, he has happily described the quality by so characteristic a term, *prepunctuality*, that the word must henceforth assume a recognized place in our language. *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., VI. 25.

preputial (prē-pū'shal), *a.* [Also *præputial*; = F. *préputial*, < L. *præputium*, the foreskin (see *prepuce*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prepuce: as, *preputial* folds of skin; *preputial* follicles or secretions.

The Musk Deer . . . is small and hornless, and the male has canine teeth in the upper jaw. The musk is contained in a *præputial* bag. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 597.

Preputial crypts, follicles, or **glands**, small lenticular sebaceous glands situated upon the corona glandis and cervix of the penis, secreting the smegma. Also called *glands of Tyson* and *odoriferous glands*. The corresponding structures of some animals are highly developed, and yield commercial products, as musk and castoreum.

preputium, præputium (prē-pū'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *preputia, præputia* (-ä). [L. *præputium*: see *prepuce*.] The prepuce or foreskin.

In most mammals the penis is inclosed in a sheath of integument, the *preputium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 99.

Frenum præputii. See *frenum*.

prepyloric (prē-pī-lor'ik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *pylorus*: see *pyloric*.] Situated in front of the pylorus.—**Prepyloric ossicle**, in the stomach of the crawfish. See the quotation.

With this [urocardiac] process is articulated, posteriorly, a broad *prepyloric ossicle*, which . . . articulates with the anterior edge of the pyloric ossicle, thus forming a kind of elastic diagonal brace between the urocardiac process and the pyloric ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 277.

Preraphaelism (prē-raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [= F. *préraphaélisme*; as *pre-* + *Raphael* + *-ism*.] Same as *Preraphaelitism*.

Preraphaelite (prē-raf'ā-el-īt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préraphaélite*; as *pre-* + *Raphael* (It. *Raffaele*), Raphael (see def. of *Preraphaelitism*), + *-ite*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Preraphaelitism: as, *Preraphaelite* theories; the *Preraphaelite* school of painting.

Every *Pre-Raphaelite* landscape background is painted to the last touch, in the open air, from the thing itself.
Ruskin, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, lv.

The *Pre-Raphaelite* movement is understood to have combined two very distinct aims: first, the intellectual elevation of art by the choice of noble and original subjects, and, secondly, its technical advancement by a new and minute analysis of nature.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xiii.

II. *n.* One who practises or favors Preraphaelitism in art or poetry.

The principal ground on which the *Pre-Raphaelites* have been attacked is the charge that they wish to bring us back to a time of darkness and ignorance, when the principles of drawing, and of art in general, were comparatively unknown. *Ruskin*, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, lv.

Preraphaelitish (prē-raf'ā-el-ī-tish), *a.* [< *Preraphaelite* + *-ish*[1].] Inclining toward or influenced by Preraphaelitism; modeled upon Preraphaelite principles. *London Art Jour.*, No. 56, p. 222.

Preraphaelitism (prē-raf'ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [= F. *préraphaélitisme*; as *Preraphaelite* + *-ism*.] The style of painting in vogue from the time of Giotto (died 1336) to that of Raphael (a celebrated Italian painter, 1483–1520); specifically, a modern revival of this style. The essential characteristic of the revived style is rigid adherence to natural form and effect, and consequent rejection of all effort to elevate or heighten the effect artificially, by modifications, whether in drawing, arrangement, or coloring, based on conventional rules. The name is also given to the application of similar principles in poetical composition, shown in attention to minute details.

Pre-Raphaelitism has but one principle, that of absolute uncompromising truth in all that it does, obtained by working everything, down to the most minute detail, from nature, and from nature only.
Ruskin, Lects. on Architecture and Painting, lv.

If *Preraphaelitism* is to be judged by its chief exponents, it will be seen to be primarily a protest, and not in itself a fixed creed. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 61.

The father and mother of modern *Pre-Raphaelitism* were modern literary thought and modern scientific investigation of the facts of nature.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xiii.

prerectal (prē-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *rectum* + *-al*.] Placed in front of the rectum.

preregnant† (prē-reg'nant), *n.* [< *pre-* + *regnant*.] One who reigns before another; a predecessor in power.

Edward, king Harold's *preregnant*,
Of the same changes foretold.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 22.

preremote (prē-rē-mōt'), *a.* [< *pre-* + *remote*.] More remote in previous time or prior order. *Dr. E. Darwin.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prerenal (prē-rē'nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *ren*, kidney: see *renal*.] Situated in advance of the kidney.

prerept, *v. t.* [< L. *præreptus*, pp. of *præripere*, snatch away before another, seize beforehand, forestall, anticipate, < *præ*, before, + *rapere*, snatch: see *snatch*.] To forestall in seizing.

In vayne wept Esau aftir Jacob had *prerept* him his blyssinge. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel v.

prerequire (prē-rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prerequired*, ppr. *prerequiring*. [< *pre-* + *require*.] To require beforehand.

Some things are *pre-required* of us, to make us capable of the comfortable performance of so holy and heavenly a duty. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, iv. § 1.

The primitive church would admit no man to the superior orders of the clergy unless, among other *prerequired* dispositions, they could say all David's psalter by heart.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 115.

prerequisite (prē-rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *requisite*.] **I.** *a.* Previously required; necessary as a condition of something following.

He only that hath the *prerequisite* qualifications shall have the crown. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, I. 3.

II. *n.* A condition required beforehand; a preliminary necessity.

This is but a *pre-requisite* to the main thing here required, . . . knowledge being but a step to this turret of happiness. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 164.

How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it with the same *prerequisites*, from the best and most judicious of Latin writers. *Dryden*, To Sir R. Howard.

We have just found that the *pre-requisite* to individual life is in a double sense the *pre-requisite* to social life.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 102.

preresolve (prē-rē-zolv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *preresolved*, ppr. *preresolving*. [< *pre-* + *resolve*.] To resolve beforehand.

I will debarre mine eares, mine eyes from all the rest, because I detest their lewdnesse; no man goes thus *preresolved* to a play. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

I am confident you are herein *preresolved* as I wish.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 143. (*Latham.*)

preretina, præretina (prē-ret'i-nā), *n.*; pl. *preretinæ, præretinæ* (-nē). [NL. *præretina*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *retina*, retina.] The thin stratum of columnar nucleated cells continued forward from the ora serrata of the retina as far as the tips of the ciliary processes, where it gives place to the uveal pigment. Also called *pars ciliaris retinæ*.

preretinal (prē-ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *preretina* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the preretina.

prerevolutionary (prē-rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *pre-* + *revolution* + *-ary*. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Prior to a revolution; specifically, prior to the American revolution.

prerima (prē-rī'mä), *n.* [NL. *prærima*, < L. *præ*, before, + *rima*, a cleft, fissure: see *rima*.] An extension of the rima in advance of the porta in some animals, as dipnoans.

The rima (*prerima*) extends cephalad from the porta [in *Ceratodus*]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 140.

prerimal (prē-rī'mal), *a.* [< *prerima* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prerima.

prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *prærogativus*, that is asked before, < *prærogatus*, pp. of *prærogare*, ask before (another), < *præ*, before, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*. II. *n.* = F. *prérogative* = Sp. Pg. It. *prerogativa*, < L. *prærogativa*, f. (ML. also *prærogativum*, neut.), a previous choice or election, a sure sign or token, preference, privilege, prerogative; orig. *centuria prærogativa*, the tribe or century that was asked first for its opinion (according to lot, in the Roman vote by comitia); fem. of *prærogativus*, that is asked before: see above.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Called upon to vote first; having the right to vote first.

This foredome and choise of the *prerogative* centurie all the rest followed after, and by their suffrages confirme.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 601.

2†. Entitled to precedence; superior.

The affirmative hath the *prerogative* illation, and barbara engrosseth the powerful demonstration.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

3. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or held by prerogative or privileged right.

Why should we
Tax the *prerogative* pleasures of our prince,
Whom he shall grace, or where bestow his favours?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

The abbot of Tavistock . . . was in the fifth year of Henry VIII. made a spiritual lord of parliament by letters patent. This is said to have been a unique exercise of *prerogative* power. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 430.

Prerogative court, in *Eng. law*, an ecclesiastical court established for the trial of all testamentary cases where the deceased possessed at death goods above the value of five pounds in each of two or more dioceses, and consequently where the diocesan courts could not possess jurisdiction. Such a court existed both in the province of Canterbury and in that of Armagh. This jurisdiction was transferred in 1857 to the court of probate.

The *Prerogative Court* and the consistory courts lived on the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.

Prerogative writs, in *law*, process for the commencement of certain special or extraordinary proceedings, viz. *procedendo, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, certiorari*.

II. *n.* 1†. The right of voting first; precedence in voting.

It hapned that the centurie of the younger sort was drawn out first by lot, and had the *prerogative*, and by their voices nominated T. Octacilius and M. Æmilius Regillus for consuls. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 513.

2. A peculiar privilege; a characteristic right inhering in one's nature; a special property or quality.

Of the breayle and mirobalane trees, with other innumerable *prerogatiues* and benefites whiche nature hath plentifully giuen to this blessed Iland, we haue spoken sufficiently in owr decades.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 199).

She's free as you or I am, and may have,
By that *prerogative*, a liberal choice
In the bestowing of her love.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

Man, whose *prerogative* it is to be in a great degree a creature of his own making. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Our fair one, in the playful exercise
Of her *prerogative* — the right divine
Of youth and beauty — bade us versify
The legend. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook.

3. Specifically, a privilege inherent in one's office or position; an official right; an exclusive or sovereign privilege, in theory subject to no restriction or interference, but practically often limited by other similar rights or prerogatives; more specifically still, the royal prerogative.

As if those gifts had bin only his peculiar and *Prerogative*, intail'd upon him with his fortune to be a King.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

The king hath a *prerogative* to coin money without consent of parliament; but he cannot compel the subject to take that money, except it be sterling gold or silver, because herein he is limited by law.
Swift, To the People of Ireland, iv.

A constitution where the prince is clothed with a *prerogative* that enables him to do all the good he hath a mind to. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

Rutherford says, *prerogative* simply means a power or will which is discretionary and above and uncontrolled by any other will; the term is frequently used to express the uncontrolled will of the sovereign power in the State. It is applied not only to the king but also to the legislative and judicial branches of a government, as, "the royal *prerogatives*," the "*prerogatives* of parliament," the "*prerogatives* of the court," etc.
Halleck, International Law (new ed.), I. 125.

4†. Precedence; superiority in power, rank, or quality.

Then give me leave to have *prerogative*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 6.

Within is a country that may haue the *prerogatiue* over the most pleasant places knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 114.

5. In New Jersey, a court held by the chancellor sitting as ordinary in probate and similar causes.—**Royal prerogative**, that special preëminence which a sovereign has over all other persons, and out of the course of the common law, by right of regal dignity. In Great Britain the royal prerogative includes the right of sending and receiving ambassadors, of making treaties, and (theoretically) of making war and concluding peace, of summoning Parliament, and of refusing assent to a bill, with many other political, judicial, ecclesiastical, etc., privileges. The royal prerogative is usually exercised by delegation, and only in a few cases (as the conferring of honors) in person. =Syn. 2 and 3. *Immunity*, etc. See *privilege*.

prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prerogatived*, ppr. *prerogativing*. [< *prerogative*, *n.*] To endow with a prerogative.

Yet, 'tis the plague of great ones;
Prerogatived are they less than the base.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 274.

prerogatively (prē-rog'a-tiv-li), *adv.* By exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Imp. Dict.*

prest, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *press*[1].

pres. An abbreviation (*a*) of *present*; (*b*) [*cap.*] of *President*.

presa (prā'zi̇ä), *n.* [It., a taking: see *prize*[1].] In a musical canon, a mark to indicate the point at which the successive voice-parts are to take up the theme; a lead. It has various shapes, as 𝄋, +, ※ etc.

presacral (prē-sā'kral), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *sacrum*: see *sacral*.] Preceding the sacrum in the spinal column; situated in front of the sacral vertebræ, as a vertebra; lumbar.

The lumbar region contains the *pre-sacral* group of vertebræ, which have only short ribs.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 434.

presage (prē-sāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *presaged*, ppr. *presaging*. [< OF. *presagier* = Sp. Pg. *presagiar* (< ML.**præsagiare*, < L. *præsagium*, a presage) = It. *presagire*, < L. *præsagire*, feel or perceive beforehand, presage, foreshow (also LL. *præsagare*, < L. *præsagus*, foreshowing, presaging), < *præ*, before, + *sagire*, feel: see *sagacious*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To foreshow or foretoken; signify beforehand, as by an omen or prognostic; give warning of.

The o'erflowing Nilus *presageth* famine.
Shak., A and C., i. 2. 49.

Hippocrates wisely considered dreams as they *presaged* alterations in the body. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

A sound in air *presag'd* approaching rain,
And beasts to covert scud across the plain.
Parnell, The Hermit.

The sharp heat-lightnings of her face
Presaging ill to him whom Fate
Condemned to share her love or hate.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. To have a presentiment or prophetic impression of; forebode.

My mind *presageth* happy gain and conquest.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 71.

"Dishonour!" then my soul is cleft with fear;
I half *presage* my misery; say on.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

With heavy hearts *presaging* nothing good.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 22.

3. To foretell; predict; calculate beforehand.

I see that come to pass which I *presaged* in the beginning. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hear
What I *presage* with understanding clear.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

Lands he could measure, terms and tides *presage*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 209.

4†. To point out.

Then seek this path that I to thee *presage*,
Which after all to heaven shall thee send.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 61.

=Syn. 3. *Predict*, *Prophesy*, etc. See *foretell*.

II. *intrans.* To have a presentiment of the future; have foreknowledge.

What power of mind,
Foreseeing or *presaging*, . . . could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repulse?
Milton, P. L., i. 627.

That by certain signs we may *presage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 463.

presage (pres'āj or prē'sāj; formerly also prē-sāj'), *n.* [< OF. *presage*, F. *présage* = Sp. Pg. It. *presagio*, < L. *præsagium*, a presentiment, a prognostic, < *præsagire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presage*, *v.*] 1. Something which foreshows, portends, or gives warning of a future event; a prognostic; an omen.

Meteors, prodigies and signs,
Abortives, *presages*, and tongues of heaven,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 158.

He had before him the sad *presage* of his ill success.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

They [violent storms] give certain *Presages* of their being at hand several hours before they come.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 60.

2. A foreboding; a presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophetic impression.

The sad augurs mock their own *presage*.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

She will call
That three-days-long presageful gloom of yours
No *presage*, but the same misirustful mood
That makes you seem less noble than yourself.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Foreknowledge; prescience.

If there be aught of *presage* in the mind,
This day will be remarkable in my life.
Milton, S. A., l. 1387.

Many a famous man and woman, town
And landskip, have I heard of, after seen
The dwarfs of *presage*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. Prophetic significance or import.

This dreadful Conflict is of dire *Presage*;
Begone, and fly from Jove's impending Rage.
Congreve, Semele, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Sign*, *Augury*, etc. See *omen* and *foretell*.

presageful (pres'āj-fûl or prē-sāj'fûl), *a.* [< *presage*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1. Full of presage; prophetic; ominous.

It comes to us like the first sounding of a *presageful* note of doom, repeated more than once before the final calamity.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 227.

2. Prophetic; foreknowing.

Ev'n such a wave, but not so pleasurable,
Dark in the glass of some *presageful* mood,
Had I for three days seen, ready to fall.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Johnson had not that fine sensitiveness to the political atmosphere which made Burke *presageful* of coming tempest. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 353.

presagement (prē-sāj'ment), *n.* [< *presage*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. A foreboding; omen; presage.

I have spent some enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 234.

2. A foretelling; prediction.

presager (prē-sā'jėr), *n.* [< *presage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who presages or foretells; a prophet.

O, let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast.
Shak., Sonnets, xxiii.

presagie†, *n.* [< L. *præsagium*, a presage: see *presage*, *n.*] Same as *presage*.

Thinke thou this is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath to thee, If that thou cleave not to his woord, and eke repentant be.
Stubbes, Two Examples (1581). (*Nares.*)

presagioust, *a.* [< *presage* (L. *præsagium*) + *-ous*.] Ominous; presageful.

Some supernatural cause sent me strange visions, which being confirmed with *presagious* chances, I had gone to Delphos. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

presanctify (prē-sangk'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presanctified*, ppr. *presanctifying*. [< *pre-* + *sanctify*.] To consecrate beforehand.—**Liturgy or Mass of the Presanctified.** See *liturgy*.

presandet, *n.* A Middle English form of *present*[2].

presartorial (prē-sär-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *sartor*, a tailor: see *sartorial*.] Before the age of tailoring; previous to the use of fashioned garments.

Bran had its prophets, and the *presartorial* simplicity of Adam its martyrs, tailored impromptu from the tar-pot of incensed neighbors, and sent forth to illustrate the "feathered Mercury" as defined by Webster and Worcester.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 193.

presbyope (pres'bi-ōp), *n.* [< NL. *presbyopia*.] One who is affected with presbyopia; one who is long-sighted; a presbyte.

presbyopia (pres-bi-ō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρέσβυς*, old, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Diminished power of accommodation for near objects, incident to advancing years, and due to progressive loss of elasticity in the crystalline lens.

presbyopic (pres-bi-op'ik), *a.* [< *presbyopia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to presbyopia; affected with presbyopia; old-sighted.

presbyopy (pres'bi-ō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *presbyopia*.] Same as *presbyopia*.

Presbypithecus (pres'bi-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρέσβυς*, old, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A synonym of *Semnopithecus*. *Trouessart*, 1879.

presbyte (pres'bīt), *n.* [= F. *presbyte* = Sp. *présbita*, *présbete* = Pg. *presbyta* = It. *presbita*, *presbite*, < Gr. *πρεσβίτης*, an old man, < *πρέσβυς*, old. Cf. *presbyter*.] A person affected with presbyopia.

presbyter (pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= F. *presbytère* = Sp. *presbítero* = Pg. *presbytero* = It. *presbitero* = D. *presbyter*, < LL. *presbyter*, an elder, esp. an elder or presbyter in the church, < Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder, prop. adj., older, compar. of *πρέσβυς*, old. Cf. *priest*, derived through AS., and *prester*[1], derived through OF., from the same ult. source.] 1. An elder; a priest; specifically, in hierarchic churches, a minister of the second order, between the bishop and the deacon.

They that speak ingeniously of Bishops and *Presbyters* say that a Bishop is a great *Presbyter*, and, during the time of his being Bishop, above a *Presbyter*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 27.

Episcopacy, as it is taken for an Order in the Church above a *Presbyter*, or, as wee commonly name him, the Minister of a Congregation, is either of Divine constitution or of humane. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

New *Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ large.
Milton, New Forcers of Conscience, l. 20.

2†. [*cap.*] A Presbyterian. [Rare.]

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *S. Butler*.

3. In *zoöl.*, a monkey of the genus *Presbytes*.

presbyteral (pres-bit'ėr-al), *a.* [= F. *presbytéral* = Sp. *presbiteral* = It. *presbiterale*, pertaining to the priesthood; as *presbyter* + *-al*.] Relating to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.

There is no indication that he [Ignatius] is upholding the episcopal against any other form of Church government, as, for instance, the *presbyteral*.
Bp. Lightfoot, Apostolic Fathers, I. 396.

It is quite probable that the members of the *presbyteral* college distributed the various duties of their office among themselves according to their respective talents, tastes, experience, and convenience.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 61.

presbyterate (pres-bit'ėr-āt), *n.* [= Sp. *presbiterado*, *presbiterato* = Pg. *presbyterado*, *presbyterato* = It. *presbiterato*, < LL. *presbyteratus*, the office of a presbyter, < *presbyter*, a presbyter: see *presbyter*.] 1. The office or station of a presbyter.

The *presbyterate*, as a distinct order from the ordinary office of apostleship, is not of Divine institution.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 158.

2. A presbytery.

Meetings of the bishop and the *presbyterate* of every diocese, the oldest and simplest form of ecclesiastical organisation. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

presbyterated (pres-bit'ėr-ā-ted), *a.* [< *presbyterate* + *-ed*[2].] Organized with a government by elders or presbyters.

He asserts that a *presbyterated* society of the faithful hath within itself a compleat power of self-reformation, or, if you will, of self-preservation, and may within itself manage its own choices of officers and censures of delinquents. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 2.

presbyteress (pres'bi-tėr-es), *n.* [< ML. *presbyterissa, presbiterissa*, fem. of L. *presbyter*, presbyter: see *presbyter* and *-ess*.] 1. In the *early church*, one of the elder women in the order of widows, presiding among these, and having authority to teach.—2. In the *early church*, and in the *medieval church*, a priest's wife, especially one living apart from her husband; a priest's widow; later, a priest's concubine.

Marianus sayth she was a *presbyteresse*, or a priestes leman. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

presbyteria, *n.* Plural of *presbyterium*.

presbyterial (pres-bi-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *presbytery* (ML. *presbyterium*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to presbyters or a presbytery; pertaining to government by presbyteries.

They have laboured . . . to advance the new fancied sceptre of lay *presbyterial* power.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 1.

About the manner and order of this government, whether it ought to be *Presbyteriall* or Prelaticall, such endlesse question, or rather uproare, is arisen in this land.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

presbyterially (pres-bi-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of a presbytery; according to Presbyterianism.

Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *presbytérien* = Sp. It. *presbiteriano* = Pg. *presbyteriano* = G. Dan. *presbyterian-er* = Sw. *presbyterian*, < NL. *presbyterianus*, pertaining to a presbytery or to presbyters, < ML. *presbyterium*, a presbytery, LL. *presbyter*, a presbyter: see *presbytery*, *presbyter*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to ecclesiastical government by elders or by presbyteries. The word is specially used to note the various religious bodies which adopt the Presbyterian form of church government (see *Presbyterianism*), and hold a more or less modified form of Calvinism. Among the leading Presbyterian churches are the following: (1) The established Church of Scotland, formed in 1560 under the leadership of Knox; it prepared the First Book of Discipline in 1560, the Second Book of Discipline in 1581, and was formally established by the government in 1592. It was temporarily replaced by episcopacy during the period 1661–89. Later events were secessions leading to the formation of various bodies in the eighteenth century (Secession Church in 1733, Relief Church in 1761) and of the Free Church in 1843. See *Covenanter*, 2. (2) The Presbyterian Church in the United States. Its first presbytery was founded in 1705. After a temporary disruption, the first General Assembly met in 1789. In 1838 the church split on theology and the antislavery question. (See *New School* and *Old School*, etc., below.) The two wings were reunited in 1870. It numbers over 700,000 members. (3) The Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern). This body seceded from the Old School Presbyterian Church in 1861 on the establishment of the Confederacy, and during the period 1861–5 it had the title of General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. It numbers about 150,000 members. Other bodies, besides the Free Church of Scotland (see *free*), and those mentioned below, are the Reformed Presbyterian Churches in the United States, the Welsh Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Churches of England, Canada, Ireland, etc. —**Cumberland Presbyterian Church**, a Presbyterian body which seceded from the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and was developed from the Cumberland presbytery in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1810. It numbers about 150,000 members.—**New School Presbyterian Church**, that wing of the Presbyterian Church in the United States which in 1838 separated from the other branch. It held pronounced views against slavery, and was regarded as less conservative in theology.—**Old School Presbyterian Church**, that wing of the Presbyterian Church in the United States which held more conservative views regarding slavery and Calvinism. The Southern Presbyterian Church seceded from it in 1861, and the remainder united with the New School Presbyterians in 1870.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church.** See *Cameronian*, *n.*, 1, and *Covenanter*, 2.—**United Presbyterian Church.** (*a*) A Scottish church formed by the union of the United Secession Church and the Relief Church (see above) in 1847. It numbers over 180,000 members. (*b*) A church in the United States formed in 1858 by the coalition of various bodies. It numbers about 90,000 members.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Presbyterianism; a member of any of the Presbyterian churches.

Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [= F. *presbytérianisme* = Sp. *presbiterianismo* = Pg. *presbyterianismo*; as *Presbyterian* + *-ism*.] The system of church government by elders or by presbyteries. The essential features of church government in Presbyterianism are—the equality of the clergy, the identification of the apostolic presbyter with the bishop, the division of elders into teaching elders (or ministers) and ruling or lay elders, the government of each local church by its session, composed of pastor and ruling elders, and the subordination of sessions to a presbytery, of presbyteries to a synod, and of synods to a general assembly. In the Dutch Reformed Church, which adopts Presbyterianism, the bodies corresponding to session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly are consistory, classis, synod, and general synod. This system of church government is opposed to episcopacy on one side and to congregationalism and independency on the other. It was developed in the sixteenth century by Calvin and other reformers, and was adopted in Geneva and by the reformers in France, Scotland, etc. It supplanted episcopacy for a short time in England, in the period of the Civil War and Commonwealth. Presbyterianism is the predominating form of church government in Scotland, and prevails extensively in the Netherlands, in the United States, and in Ireland and other parts of the British empire.

Presbyterianize (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Presbyterianized*, ppr. *Presbyterianizing*. [< *Presbyterian* + *-ize*.] To render Presbyterian.

The Massachusetts churches . . . have always resisted the efforts . . . to *presbyterianize* them.
Andover Rev., VII. 536.

Presbyterianly (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-li), *adv.* After the manner of Presbyterians.

This person, tho' *presbyterianly* affected, yet he had the king's ear as much as any other person.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II.

Presbyterism† (pres'bi-tėr-izm), *n.* [< *presbyter* + *-ism*.] Same as *Presbyterianism*.

It looks not at all like Popery that *Presbyterism* was disdained by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious that he found more faith among the Highlanders. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 197. (*Davies.*)

presbyterium (pres-bi-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *presbyteria* (-ä). [NL. (ML.), < Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, a council of elders: see *presbytery*.] Same as *presbytery*, 5.

presbytership (pres'bi-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *presbyter* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of a presbyter.

presbytery (pres'bi-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *presbyteries* (-iz). [= F. *presbytère* = Sp. *presbiterio* = Pg. *presbyterio* = It. *presbiterio*, a presbytery, parsonage, < ML. *presbyterium*, a council of elders, part of a church in which the elders sit, the function of a presbyter or priest, etc., < Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, a body of elders, < πρεσβύτερος, πρέσβυς, an elder: see *presbyter*.] 1. A body of presbyters or elders in the Christian church; the body or class of presbyters taken collectively.

Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the *presbytery*. 1 Tim. iv. 14.

Strictly speaking, any body of elders is a *Presbytery*.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 551.

2. In churches holding the Presbyterian form of government, a judicatory which ranks next above the session and below the synod. In the Presbyterian Church of the United States its composition and powers are thus defined in its Form of Government: "A presbytery consists of all ministers, and one ruling elder from each congregation, within a certain district. . . . The Presbytery has power to receive and issue appeals from church-sessions, and references brought before them in an orderly manner; to examine and license candidates for the holy ministry; to ordain, install, remove, and judge ministers; to examine and approve or censure the records of church-sessions; to resolve questions of doctrine or discipline seriously and reasonably proposed; to condemn erroneous opinions which injure the purity or peace of the church; to visit particular churches, for the purpose of inquiring into their state and redressing the evils that may have arisen in them; to unite or divide congregations, at the request of the people, or to form and receive new congregations; and, in general, to order whatever pertains to the spiritual welfare of the churches under their care."

3. The ecclesiastical district or division under the jurisdiction of a presbyter.—4. [*cap.*] The Presbyterian polity.

The question between Episcopacy and *Presbytery*.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 60.

5. In *arch.*, the part of the church appropriated to the clergy; in the *early church*, and in the *Greek Church*, the space between the altar and apse, or the whole sanctuary; afterward, the space near the altar, or the sedilia; in later

Choir and Presbytery of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking east.

medieval and modern use, the space in a cathedral or large church (often raised) between the choir and the altar; less strictly, the choir or chancel. Also *presbyterium*. See diagram under *cathedral*.

The enclosure of the choir was kept low, so as not to hide the view of the raised *presbytery*, or to prevent the congregation from witnessing the more sacred mysteries of the faith which were there performed by the higher order of clergy. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 407.

6. A clergyman's house; a parsonage. [Roman Catholic use.]

Presbytes (pres-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρεσβίτης, an old man: see *presbyte*.] A genus of semnopithecine or sacred monkeys: synonymous with *Semnopithecus*.

prescapula, præscapula (prē-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *prescapulæ, præscapulæ* (-lē). [NL. *præscapula*, < L. *præ*, before, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade: see *scapular*.] That part of the scapula which is anterior to (cephalad of) its spine or median axis: opposed to *postscapula*. In man the prescapula corresponds to the supraspinatus fossa.

prescapular (prē-skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *præscapularis*, < *præscapula*: see *prescapula*.] I. *a.* Situated in front of the long axis of the shoulder-blade; noting a section of the scapula or shoulder-blade in advance of the spine; supraspinous, with reference to the scapula: the opposite of *postscapular*: as, the *prescapular* fossa. See cut under *omosternum*.

II. *n.* The prescapularis or supraspinatus muscle.

prescapularis (prē-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *prescapulares* (-rēz). [NL. *præscapularis*: see *prescapular*.] The muscle of the prescapular or supraspinous aspect of the scapula; the supraspinatus. *Coues.*

prescenet (prē'sēn), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *scena*, scene.] A preliminary scene; a prologue; an induction.

Profan'd with mischiefs, the *Pre-Scæne* of Hell
To cursed Creatures that 'gainst Heav'n rebell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* [< ME. *prescience*, < OF. *prescience*, F. *prescience* = Sp. Pg. *prescencia* = It. *prescienza*, < LL. *præscientia*, foreknowledge, < L. *præscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscire*, know beforehand: see *prescient*.] Foreknowledge; previous knowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

And certes, if I hadde *prescience*
Your wil to know er ye your lust me tolde,
I wolde it doon withouten negligence.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 603.

By my *prescience*
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 180.

The most exact calculator has no *prescience* that somewhat incalculable may not balk the very next moment.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 244.

prescient (prē'shient), *a.* [< F. *prescient* = Pg. It. *prescient*, < L. *præscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscire*, know beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place.

Governments rarely comprehend those *prescient* minds which anticipate wants posterity cannot always supply.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 289.

prescientialt (prē-shi-en'shal), *a.* [Also *præsciential*; < LL. *præscientia*, prescience, + *-al*.] Prescient; foreknowing. [Rare.]

Love 's of so quick a sight that he
Aforehand with his object is,
And into dark Futurity
With *præsciential* rays doth press.
Beaumont, Love's Eye.

prescientific (prē-sī-en-tif'ik), *a.* [< *pre-* + *scientific*.] Existing before the scientific age; belonging or relating to times prior to the reduction of knowledge in general, or of some special branch of it, to the form of science.

Even the intellects of men of science are haunted by *prescientific* survivals.
Littell's Living Age, March 1, 1884, p. 523.

In the *prescientific* era of medicine, a brisk traffic took place in these prehistoric bone deposits, as in the analogous case of Egyptian mummies.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 247.

presciently (prē'shient-li), *adv.* In a prescient manner; with prescience.

On this memorable day a philosophical politician might have *presciently* marked the seed-plots of events which not many years afterwards were apparent to all men.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

prescind (prē-sind'), *v.* [= OF. *presceindre* = Sp. Pg. *prescindir* = It. *prescindere*, < L. *præscindere*, cut off in front, < *præ*, before, + *scindere*, slit, cleave: see *scission*.] I. *trans.* To separate from other facts or ideas for special consideration; strip of extrinsic adjuncts, especially in conception.

The result of Attention, by concentrating the mind upon certain qualities, is . . . to withdraw or abstract it from all else. In technical language, we are said to *prescind* the phænomena which we exclusively consider. To *pre-*

scind, to attend, and to abstract are merely different but correlative names for the same process; and the first two are nearly convertible. When we are said to *prescind* a quality, we are merely supposed to attend to that quality exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, vii.

If force be considered as *prescinded* from gravity and matter, and as existing only in points, or centers, what can this amount to but an abstract spiritual incorporeal force? *Berkeley*, Siris, § 225.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw the attention: usually with *from*.

Those things which Christianity, as it *prescinds from* the interest of the republic, hath introduced.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 210.

In what I am about to write I *prescind* entirely *from* all theological theories and religious symbols.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 72.

prescindent (prē-sin'dent), *a.* [< L. *præscinden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præscindere*, cut off in front: see *prescind*.] Prescinding; abstracting.

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul can deny. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

prescious† (prē'shi-us), *a.* [< L. *præscius*, foreknowing, < *præscire*, know beforehand: see *prescient*.] Prescient; foreknowing; having foreknowledge.

No *prescious* determination of our states to come.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 11.

Prescious of ills. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

prescission (prē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **præscissio(n-)*, < *præscindere*, cut off: see *prescind*. Cf. *scission*.] The act of prescinding. [Rare.]

prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prescribed*, ppr. *prescribing*. [= F. *prescrire* = Sp. *prescribir* = Pg. *prescrever* = It. *prescrivere*, < L. *præscribere*, write before, prefix in writing, < *præ*, before, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To inscribe beforehand or in front.

Having heard your approbation of these in their presentment, I could not but *prescribe* them with your name.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy and Tragedy, Ded.

2. To lay down beforehand, in writing or otherwise, as a rule of action; ordain; appoint; define authoritatively.

For her no other termes should ever tie
Then what *prescribed* were by lawes of chevalrie.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 28.

Prescribe not us our duties. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 279.

They may call back the sun as soon, stay time,
Prescribe a law to death, as we endure this.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

Philosophers *prescribe* us Rules that they themselves, nor any Flesh and Blood, can observe.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 58.

Mankind in ways *prescribed* are found,
Like flocks that follow on a beaten ground.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 55.

The necessities which initiate government themselves *prescribe* the actions of government.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 19.

3. Specifically, to advise, appoint, or designate as a remedy for disease.

Wrath-kindled gentlemen, be ruled by me;
Let's purge this choler without letting blood:
This we *prescribe*, though no physician.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 154.

A druggist's assistant who . . . *prescribes* a sharp purgative and kills the patient is found guilty of manslaughter. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 47.

4. In *law*, to render invalid through lapse of time or negative prescription.

"Could you not take up the action again?" said Mr. Mowbray.
"Whew! it 's been *prescribed* sax or seeven years syne."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, viii.

=**Syn. 2.** To order, command, dictate, institute, establish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To set rules; lay down the law; dictate.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgments.
Locke. (*Johnson.*)

2. To give medical directions; designate the remedies to be used: as, to *prescribe* for a patient in a fever.

I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each
Prescribe to other as each other's leech.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 84.

3. In *law:* (*a*) To claim by prescription; claim a title to a thing by immemorial use and enjoyment: with *for:* as, to *prescribe for* a right of way, of common, or the like. (*b*) To become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like. See *prescription*, 3.

Under James VI. actions for servants' wages are to *prescribe* [applied to property when lost by the lapse of time] in three years, after which the debt can only be proved by writ or oath of the debtor (1579, c. 21).
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 362.

It [the action of spulzie] must be brought within three years in order to entitle the pursuer to violent profits, otherwise it *prescribes* in forty years.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 589.

prescriber (prē-skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *prescribe* + *-er*[1].] One who prescribes; one who gives rules or directions, especially in medical treatment.

The phisicians of the bodyes haue practicioners and poticaries that dooe minister theyr arte vnder them; and themselues are the *prescribers* and appoynters what it is that muste bee geuen to the sycke.
J. Udall, On Luke, Pref.

God the *prescriber* of order.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 158.

prescript (prē'skript, formerly also prē-skript'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *prescript*, F. *prescrit* = Sp. Pg. *prescripto* = It. *prescritto;* < L. *præscriptus*, prescribed (neut. *præscriptum*, something prescribed, a copy, a precept, order, rule), pp. of *præscribere*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] **I.** *a.* Prescribed; set down beforehand as a rule; ordained or appointed beforehand.

To the intent the *prescript* number of the citizens should neither decrease nor above measure increase.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Baptism is given by the element of water, and that *prescript* form of words which the Church of Christ doth use.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 1.

I must apologize this to the reader, that I do not condemn all *prescript* penalties, although the argument seem to hold forth so much.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 257.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is prescribed; a regulation; direction; instruction; rule; law.

They [Utopians] define virtue to be life ordered according to the *prescript* of nature.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Ne staid, till that he came with steep descent
Unto the place where his *prescript* did showe.
Spenser Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1261.

Do not exceed
The *prescript* of this scroll.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 8. 5.

The Jews, by the *prescript* of their law, were to be merciful to all their nation and confederates in religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 196.

2†. Specifically, a medical direction; a prescription.

It is not a potion I send, but a *prescript* in paper, which the foolish patient did eat up when he read in it written, Take this. *Rev. T. Adams*, Memoir, p. xlvii. (Works, III.).

prescriptibility (prē-skrip-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *prescriptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being prescriptible. *Story.*

prescriptible (prē-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *prescriptible* = Sp. *prescriptible* = Pg. *prescriptivel* = It. *prescrittibile;* as *prescript* + *-ible*.] Proper to be prescribed; depending on or derived from prescription.

If the matter were *prescriptible*.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 34.

prescription (prē-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *prescription* = Sp. *prescripcion* = Pg. *prescripção* = It. *prescrizione*, < L. *præscriptio(n-)*, a writing before or in front, a title, preface, pretext, precept, order, rule, law, exception, demurrer, ML. prescription, a prescriptive right, etc., < *præscribere*, pp. *præscriptus*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] **1.** The act of prescribing or establishing by rules; that which is prescribed; direction; prescript.

I am thankful to you; and I'll go along
By your *prescription*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 151.

Men who could not be brought off from the *prescriptions* of gentilism to the seeming impossibilities of Christianity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 181.

2. In *med.*, a statement, usually written, of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient, and the manner of using them.

My reason, the physician to my love,
Angry that his *prescriptions* are not kept,
Hath left me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlvii.

3. In *law*, a personal use or possession sufficiently long continued to secure to one or more persons a title or right as against others; the effect on rights of persons of the immemorial or long-continued and uninterrupted enjoyment of a thing, as a right of way or of common, by one person or class or succession of persons rather than by another or others: as, to acquire possession of a thing by *prescription*. After uninterrupted enjoyment for thirty, and in many cases for twenty years, a *prima facie* title arises by prescription to the thing enjoyed.

Those honours, and that worship, he has held in the Christian church by a *prescription* of fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen hundred years. *Waterland*, Works, II. 202.

Can any length of acquiescence turn a wrong thing into a right one; any length of *prescription* turn an abuse into a right? *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

We are intolerant of everything that is not simple, unbiassed by *prescription*, liberal as the wind.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 297.

Hence, more specifically—(*a*) The acquisition of a right or title by such enjoyment, called sometimes *positive* or *acquisitive prescription*.

Some gentlemen doe hold that dignitie [nobility] by *prescription*, not hauing other proofe then that they and their ancestors were called Gentlemen time out of minde.
Segar, Honor, p. 227.

When thou beginnest to sue him, he will plead *prescription:* . . . It is mine, it shall be mine, because it hath been mine. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

The Lucquese plead *prescription* for hunting in one of the Duke's forests that lies upon their frontiers.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 493.

The institution called Usucapion or (in modern times) *Prescription*, the acquisition of ownership by continuous possession, lay at the root of the ancient Roman law, whether of persons or of things.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 315.

(*b*) The loss of a right or title by suffering another to enjoy it, or by neglecting to assert it: called sometimes *negative prescription*.

And unless ye get your thumb-nail on them [poachers] in the very nick o' time, ye may dine on a dish of *prescription*, and sup upon an absolvitor.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, viii.

Barons by prescription. See *baron*, 1.—**Prescription Act** (sometimes called *Lord Tenterden's Act*), an English statute (2 and 3 William IV., c. 71) by which uninterrupted enjoyment of an easement for twenty years (forty at the most) under claim of right was made a bar to adverse claims, in lieu of requiring reference to immemorial usage.—**Title by prescription**, a title based solely on a showing that the claimant and those under whom he claims have immemorially been in the habit of enjoying that which he claims.

prescription-glass (prē-skrip'shon-glȧs), *n.* **1.** A glass vessel with measures, as of a tablespoonful, teaspoonful, etc., marked on it.—**2.** A spectacle-glass or lens made according to an oculist's prescription.

The lens-grinding room . . . is devoted almost exclusively to making what are known as *prescription glasses*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 259.

prescriptionist (prē-skrip'shon-ist), *n.* [< *prescription* + *-ist*.] One who makes up or compounds a medical prescription.

The apparent deterioration was due to the dishonesty of the retail druggist or *prescriptionist*.
Sanitarian, XVIII. 427.

prescriptive (prē-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *prescriptif* = It. *prescrittivo*, < LL. *præscriptivus*, pertaining to a prescript, < L. *præscriptus*, pp. of *præscribere*, prescribe: see *prescribe*.] **1.** Arising from established usage or opinion; customary.

Emigrations for conquest, for gold, for very restlessness of spirit - if they grow towards an imperial issue, have all thus a *prescriptive* and recognized ingredient of heroism.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 90.

They were prepared to strip the church of its power, and royalty of its *prescriptive* sanctity.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 383.

2. Specifically, in *law*, pertaining to, resulting from, or based upon prescription.

Von tall Tower,
Whose cawing occupants with joy proclaim
Prescriptive title to the shattered pile.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 47.

It [the right of self-taxation] was in full exercise from the early years of Edward I., and accordingly was strong enough in *prescriptive* force to resist his attempts to incorporate the clergy as an estate of parliament.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 396.

prescutal (prē-skū'tal), *a.* [< *præscutum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the præscutum.

preset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *press*[1].

preseance† (prē'sē-ans), *n.* [< OF. *preseance*, F. *préséance*, precedence, < ML. *præsidentia*, lit. a sitting before, < L. *præsidere*, sit before: see *presidence*. Cf. *séance*.] Privilege or priority of place in sitting.

The ghests . . . may for their discreete judgement in precedence and *preseance* read a lesson to our ciuilest gentry. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 71.

presee (prē-sē'), *v. t.*; pret. *presaw*, pp. *prescen*, ppr. *presceing*. [< *pre-* + *see*[1].] To foresee.

You should have employed some other in the journey, which I had no reason to affect much, *preseeing* well enough how thankless it would be.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, I. 443, note 4.

preselect (prē-sē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *select*.] To select beforehand.

presemilunar (prē-sem-i-lū'nȧr), *a.* [< *pre-* + *semilunar*.] Anterior to the semilunar lobe of the cerebellum.—**Presemilunar lobe**, the posterosuperior lobe of the cerebellum.

preseminal (prē-sem'i-nal), *a.* [< *pre-* + *seminal*.] Prior to insemination or fecundation: as, the *preseminal* state of an ovum. Also *præseminal*.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* [< ME. *presence*, < OF. *presence*, F. *présence* = Sp. *presencia* = Pg. *presença* = It. *presenza, presenzia*, < L. *præsentia*,

a being before, in view, or at hand, present, < *præsen(t-)s*, being before or at hand: see *present*.] 1. The state of being present; the state of being in a certain place, and not in some other place; being, continuance, or stay in a certain place: as, the *presence* of a planet in a particular part of its orbit; specifically, the state of being near the speaker or writer or in some place upon which his thought is directed.

The fields appeared covered with people and Baskets, to tempt vs on shore; but nothing was to be had without his *presence*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 218.

Thy absence hath been very long in my conceit, and thy *presence* much desired.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 431.

The rich, . . . intent
On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus
To all the violence of lawless hands
Resign the scenes their *presence* might protect.
Cowper, Task, iv. 592.

2. Companionship; attendance; company; society.

In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his *presence* saved them. Isa. lxiii. 9.

To-night we hold a solemn supper, sir,
And I'll request your *presence*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 15.

If he see you himselfe, his *presence* is the worst visitation; for if he cannot heale your sicknes, he will bee sure to helpe it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Meere Dull Phisitian.

Phœbe's *presence*, and the contiguity of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

3. Immediate neighborhood or vicinity; close proximity.

Full many a noble war-song had he sung
E'vn in the *presence* of an enemy's fleet.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. The state of being face to face with a great personage or with a superior.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice . . . that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

They rise to their husbands, and stand while they are in *presence*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 293.

5. An assembly, particularly of persons of rank; a noble company.

Being so old a man, it was likely that he knew most of any man in that *presence* and company.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Here is like to be a good *presence* of Worthies.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 536.

6. Personality; the sum of the qualities of an individual; personage.

Lord of thy *presence* and no land beside.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 137.

Slowly passed that august *Presence*
Down the thronged and shouting street.
Whittier, The Sycamores.

7. Aspect; appearance; demeanor; mien; air.

Affable grace, speeche eloquent, and wise;
Stately *presence*, suche as becometh one
Whoe seemes to rule realmes by her lookes alone.
Puttenham, Partheniades, viii.

Be, as thy *presence* is, gracious and kind.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

I am the neatliest-made gallant i' the company, and have the best *presence*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Nay, nay, God wot, so thou wert nobly born,
Thou hast a pleasant *presence*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

8. An apparition; a vision; a specter.

A deadly silence step by step increased,
Until it seemed a horrid *presence* there,
And not a man but felt the terror in his hair.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

The only other time he was conscious of a *presence* was, he told me, one day when, coming out of one of the rooms on the upper lobby, he felt as if some person brushed closely by him, but he saw nothing.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 111.

9. A presence-chamber.

Here lies Juliet, and her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence* full of light.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 86.

The next chamber within it, which is the *Presence*, is very faire. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 32.

The rest of ye aparitments are rarely gilded and carv'd, wth some good modern paintings. In the *presence* hang 3 huge branches of chrystal. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 18, 1649.

Doctrine of the real presence, the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are present in the eucharist. This view is held by the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, and in a modified form by the Anglican Church. The Roman Catholic position is thus defined: "In the august sacrament of the holy Eucharist, after the consecration of the bread and wine, our Lord Jesus Christ, true God and man, is truly, really, and substantially contained under the species of those sensible things." (*Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent*, Session XIII., Chap. I.) The High-church view is thus stated: "That the Body and Blood of Christ exist in those elements is as much the belief of the English Church as of the Latin and Greek Churches." (*Blunt*, Dict. Theol., p. 761.)

A sacramental or a hyperphysical change no English churchman who believes the *Real Presence* as his Church teaches could hesitate to accept. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 83.

Doctrine of the virtual presence, the doctrine that Christ is present in the eucharist in such a manner that communicants receive the virtue or power and benefits of his body and blood, but not his real body and blood themselves.—**Hearing in presence.** See *hearing*.—**In presence of**, in *law*, being bodily so near another, who is conscious of the fact, as to be within the means of observation. If a person is sleeping, an act done in the same place is not considered as done in his presence.—**Presence of mind**, a calm, collected state of the mind, with its faculties ready at command, enabling a person to speak or act without disorder or embarrassment when taken by surprise; quickness in meeting the exigencies of sudden and trying occasions.

The — the — tremor of my passion entirely takes away my *presence of mind*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

As a soldier he [Charles I.] was feeble, dilatory, and miserably wanting, not in personal courage, but in the *presence of mind* which his station required.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

At the twelfth round the latter champion was all abroad, as the saying is, and had lost all *presence of mind* and power of attack or defence. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, v.

To be in presence, to be present.

If thou be fair, ther folk *ben in presence*,
Shew thou thy visage and thyn apparaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1151.

presence-chamber (prez'ens-chām'bėr), *n.* The room in which a great personage receives his guests, or those entitled to come before him; a hall of state.

The heaven of heavens, the *presence chamber* of God himself, expects the presence of our bodies.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

By the hands of these [silversmiths] . . . he finished his *presence-chamber* in a manner truly admirable.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

presence-room (prez'ens-röm), *n.* Same as *presence-chamber*.

That morning in the *presence room* I stood
With Cyril and with Florian, my two friends.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

presensation (prē-sen-sā'shon), *n.* [< *pre-* + *sensation*.] A sensation anticipatory of a future sensation; a sensation due to imagining an object which is expected to produce a similar sensation through the channels of external sense. [Rare.]

That plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, ii.

presension (prē-sen'shon), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *prevension*; < L. *præsensio(n-)*, a foreboding, < *præsensus*, pp. of *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presentient*.] 1. A direct perception of the future; a presentiment.

Natural [divination] is, when the mind hath a *presention* by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 293.

The hedgehog, whose *presention* of winds is so exact that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its neat.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 19.

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion . . . that there is among men a certain divination, which the Greeks call prophecy (or inspiration)—that is, a *presension* and knowledge of future things. *Barrow*, Works, II. lx.

2. An anticipation; a presensation.

We shall find ourselves in a heaven upon earth, and each act of virtue will be a *presention* and foretaste of the joys of a celestial life. *Scott*, Christian Life, i. 4.

I have a *prescension* of a grand royal meaning which some day will be revealed to me.
E. H. Sears, Fourth Gospel.

present[1] (prez'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *present*, < OF. *present*, F. *présent* = Sp. Pg. It. *presente*, < L. *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præesse*, be before, in view, or at hand, be present, < *præ*, before, + *esse*, be: see *essence*, *be*[1], and cf. *absent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being or abiding, as a person, in this or any specified place; being in view or immediately at hand: opposed to *absent*.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet *present* with you. John xiv. 25.

So, either by thy picture or my love,
Thyself away art *present* still with me.
Shak., Sonnets, xlvii.

I will send word withynne a moneth day
Vnto your prince, where euer he be *present*,
All vtterly the fyne of myn entente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1757.

What could he advantage
Your fortune, were he *present*?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

The temple of the Greeks was the house of a *present* deity, its cell his chamber, its statue his reality.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 217.

Present in this sense is often used in addressing a letter which is to be delivered to some one either actually present, or near at hand, as in the same neighborhood or town.

2. Now existing; being at this time; not past or future: as, the *present* session of Congress.

We apprehend them by memory, whereas the *present* time and things so swiftly passe away.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

We'll teach thee to forget, with *present* pleasures,
Thy late captivity.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iv. 3.

The description also of Hermon, as a mountain of snow, agrees with its *present* appearance, being always covered with it. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 74.

If we compare the *present* state of France with the state in which she was forty years ago, how vast a change for the better has taken place! *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. Being now in mind. (*a*) Under consideration.

I will not be negligent to put you always in remembrance of these things, though ye know them, and be established in the *present* truth. 2 Pet. i. 12.

The much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance. *Law*.

(*b*) Actually in consciousness.

They are never *present* in mind at what passes in discourse. *Swift*, On Conversation.

I call that clear which is *present* and manifest to the mind giving attention to it, just as we are said clearly to see objects when, being *present* to the eye looking on, they stimulate it with sufficient force, and it is disposed to regard them.
Quoted in *Veitch's* Int. to Descartes's Methods, p. lv.

4. Prompt or ready at need.

He oft finds *present* helpe who does his griefe impart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 46.

Vouchsafe t' afford . . .
Some *present* speed to come and visit me.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1307.

God is our refuge and strength, a very *present* help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i. 59.

Present money. See *money*.—**Present tense**, in *gram.*, the tense of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time, as Latin *scribo*, English *I write*, or *do write*, or *am writing*. Abbreviated *pres.*

II. *n.* 1. Present time; time now passing.

And madness, thou hast forged at last
A night-long *Present* of the Past
In which we went thro' summer France.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Present business; an affair in hand.

Shall I be charged no further than this *present*?
Must all determine here? *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 42.

3†. The money or other property a person has on hand.

I'll make division of my *present* with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 380.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a term used in a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other document, to express the document itself; this present writing: as in the phrase "Know all men by these *presents*" (that is, by this very document, by the words here set down); hence, any writ or writing. [In this sense it is rarely used in the singular.]

Be it open and knowen apertliche vn-to 3ow, be theis *presentes*, that we fulliche vndirstondend the lettres sent fro 3our Chauncrye vn-to vs.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

King. What *present* hast thou there? . . .
Jaq. I beseech your grace, let this letter be read.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 189.

Romulus, after his death (as they report, or feign), sent a *present* to the Romans, that above all they should intend arms, and then they should prove the greatest empire of the world.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

5. In *gram.*, the present tense.—**At present**, at this time; now.

Which not *at present* having time to do.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 156.

He is *at present* with his regiment.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

These figures are of course between ourselves *at present*.
Forster, Dickens, ix.

Historical present (tense). See *historical*, 4.

On other points Hug disagrees with Hoffmann, especially with the latter's statement that the *historical present* was to the Romans simply a preterit.
Amer. Jour. Philol., X. 111.

That present, elliptically for *that present time*; the time being; then.

The wounds that this frost gave the commonwealth were for *that present* scarce felt.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 91).

The present, an elliptical expression for *the present time*.

Men that set their hearts only upon *the present*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

This present, elliptically for *this present time*; now.

We know your feare, and are in an agonie at *this present* lest you should lose that superfluity of riches and honour which your party usurp.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

present[1]† (prez'ent), *adv.* [ME., < *present*[1], *a.*] At once; immediately; presently.

Let me dye *present* in this place.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 423.

present[2] (prē-zent′), *v.* [< ME. *presenten*, < OF. *presenter*, F. *présenter* = Sp. *presentar* = Pg. *presentear* = It. *presentare*, < L. *præsentare*, place before, show (lit. make present), exhibit, present, ML. also give, < *præsen(t-)s*, ppr. of *præesse*, be at hand: see *present*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; recommend for acquaintance; make known: as, to *present* an envoy to the king; with a reflexive pronoun, to come into the presence of any one.

Now there was a day when the sons of God came to *present themselves* before the Lord. Job i. 6.

Let 's *present* him to the duke, like a Roman conqueror.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 2. 3.

Ms'am, I'm an enthusiastic admirer of Darrell. You say he is a connection of yours? *Present* me to him.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it?

2. To show; exhibit; demonstrate; reveal.

She went in perill, of each noyse affeard,
And of each shade that did it selfe *present*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 19.

Justly to your grave ears I'll *present*
How I did thrive in this fair lady's love.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 124.

An exceedingly rich needle worke, interlaced very curiously with abundance of gold and silver, that *presents* a very goodly picture of Moyses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 116.

It is a degree towards the life of angels when we enjoy conversation wherein there is nothing *presented* but in its excellence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To bring or lay before one for acceptance; offer as a gift, generally with formality; make an offer or expression of; hence, to bestow; give: as, to *present* a ring or a book to a friend; to *present* one's compliments.

Now goo, Sygrem, as fast as ye may spede,
To Auferius to *present* hym this stede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2394.

I pray *present* my most humble Service to my good Lady.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 13.

Eight jousts had been, and still
Had Lancelot won the dismond of the year,
With purpose to *present* them to the Queen
When all were won. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. To approach with a gift or offering; give a present to; bestow a gift upon.

The Kyngdom of Cathay marchethe toward the West unto the Kyngdom of Tharse; the whiche was on of the Kinges that cam to *presente* our Lord in Bethelcem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 255.

As matching to his youth and vanity,
I did *present* him with the Paris balls.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 131.

The skill is to be generous and seem not to know it of yourself, 'tis done with so much ease; but a liberal blockhead *presents* his mistress as he'd give an alms.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

5. To hand over ceremoniously; give in charge or possession, as for use or service.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 130.

6. *Eccles.*, to offer or recommend to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution. See *presentation*[1], 5.

Any clerk may be *presented* to a parsonage or vicarage: that is, the patron to whom the advowson of the church belongs may offer his clerk to the bishop of the diocese to be instituted. *Blackstone*, Com., I. xi.

7. To nominate for support at a public school or other institution.

L's governor (so we called the patron who *presented* us to the foundation) lived in a manner under his paternal roof. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago.

8†. To proffer; offer openly.

He . . . *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused. *Sir J. Hayward.*

9. To lay before a judge, magistrate, or governing body for action or consideration; submit, as a petition, remonstrance, etc., for decision or settlement to the proper authorities.

That one talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and *present*
My true account. *Milton*, Sonnets, xiv.

10. To accuse to the authorities; bring a charge against before those having authority to act upon it; lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry; give notice of officially, as for a crime or offense.

You would *present* her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Romanus keeps his monthly residence
At church, although against his conscience;
He would refraine (because he doth abhor it)
But that he feares to be *presented* for it.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Being *presented* for this, and enjoined to suffer the child to be baptised, he still refusing, and disturbing the church, he was again brought to the court.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 213.

Persons who dredge or fish for oysters, not being free of the fishery, are called cable-hangers [at Rochester], and are *presented* and punished by the court.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

11. To direct; point; level; aim, as a weapon or firearm: as, to *present* a loaded pistol.

According to Virgil, the Roman youth *presented* their lances towards their opponents in a menacing position.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 199.

12†. To represent; personate; act.

You, constable, are to *present* the prince's own person.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3. 79.

By sitting on the stage, you may, with small cost, . . . at any time know what particular part any of the infants *present*. *Dekker*, Guil's Hornbook, p. 141.

To present arms (*milit.*), to bring the piece to a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer. = **Syn. 3.** *Bestow*, *Grant*, etc. See *give*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a presentation, particularly to an ecclesiastical office.

If . . . the true patron once waives this privilege of donation, and *presents* to the bishop, and his clerk is admitted and instituted, the advowson is now become forever presentative. *Blackstone*, Com., II. iii.

present[2] (prez′ent), *n.* [< ME. *present*, < OF. *present*, F. *présent* = Sp. Pg. It. *presente*, a gift, present; from the verb.] 1. A thing presented or given; a gift.

So thanne ben the *presentes* of grettere plesance to him, and more benygnely he wil resceyven hem, than though he were presented with an 100 or 200.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 228.

And for thei were so high astates and men of grete puyssaunce, he made hem riche *presentes*, and yaf hem grete yeftes and riche. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 108.

His dog, . . . to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 80.

He told me I could not go to the pasha without making considerable *presents* of cloth, both to him and his Klaia.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 127.

I can make no marriage *present*:
Little can I give my wife.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2 (prē-zent′). [An elliptical use of the verb.] *Milit.*, the position from which a rifle or musket is fired.

"Who are you?" said she, with the musket ready for the *present*. *Marryat*, Privateersman, xvii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Present*, *Gift*, *Donation*, *Gratuity*, *Largess*, *Grant*. The difference between *present* and *gift* is felt in the fact that one may be willing to accept as a *present* that which he would not be willing to accept as a *gift*: a *gift* is to help the one receiving it; a *present* does him honor, or expresses friendly feeling toward him. A *present* is therefore ordinarily to an individual; but in law *gift* is used, to the exclusion of *present*, as including all transfers of property without consideration and for the benefit of the donee. A *donation* is of considerable value, and generally made to some public institution: as, a *donation* of books to a public library. *Gratuity* emphasizes the fact that the receiver has no legal claim to the gift; it is a gift to an inferior, as a fee to a servant, and generally a small sum: as, a self-respecting man will not expect a *gratuity* for every little service. *Largess* is an old word, representing a gift from a superior, especially one high in authority, generally shared by a considerable number. A *grant* is rarely the act of a private individual, but rather of a sovereign, legislature, or corporation: as, a *grant* of land to a company.

presentability (prē-zen-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *presentable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being presentable.

People perversely wore their old boots, which had long passed the season of *presentability*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 447.

presentable (prē-zen′ta-bl), *a.* [< *present*[2] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being presented; qualified or suitable for presentation. (*a*) Ready or suitable for introduction to others or into society; hence, in proper trim; fit to be seen.

Mrs. Lovell was informed that the baronet had been addressing his son, who was fresh from Paris, and not, in his own modest opinion, *presentable* before a lady.
G. Meredith, Rhoda Fleming, xxxii.

(*b*) Capable of being offered for perception or understanding; capable of being made known: as, an idea *presentable* only in language.

If a key fits a lock, or a glove a hand, the relation of the things to one another is *presentable* to the perceptions.
H. Spencer, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 750.

(*c*) Suitable for being offered as a gift.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Capable of being presented to a church living: as, a *presentable* clerk. (*b*) Capable of receiving the presentation of a clerk: as, "churches *presentable*," *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

By the dissolution of religious houses, all appropriations had been *presentable* like other churches, if the statute of dissolution had not given them to the king.
Spelman, On Tythes, xxix. 2.

presental (prē-zen′tal), *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-al*.] Same as *presentment*. [Rare.]

As illustrations of the author's *presental* of different sides of a subject, we give two extracts.
Chicago Advance, Jan. 14, 1869.

presentaneous† (prez-en-tā′nē-us), *a.* [< L. *præsentaneus*, momentary, that operates quickly, < *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Quick; prompt to act or take effect: as, "a *presentaneous* poison," *Harvey*.

presentary†, *a.* [ME., < L. *præsentarius*, that is at hand, ready, < *præsen(t-)s*, present: see *present*[1].] Present.

This like infynyt moveynge of temporel thinges folweth this *presentary* estat of lyf unmoevable.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

presentation[1] (prez-en-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *presentation*, F. *présentation* = Sp. *presentacion* = Pg. *presentação* = It. *presentazione*, < LL. *præsentatio(n-)*, a placing before, an exhibition, < L. *præsentare*, pp. *præsentatus*, place before, exhibit: see *present*[2], *v.*] 1. The act, especially the ceremonious act, of presenting a gift, prize, trophy, donation, or the like: as, the *presentation* of a medal to a fireman; the *presentation* of a stand of colors to a regiment; the *presentation* of an organ to a church.—2. The act of presenting or offering as for recognition, acceptance, etc.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

After the *presentation* of his letters of credence, it is then the duty of a minister, if accredited to a sovereign, to ask for *presentation* to the Queen or Empress.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 138.

3. That which is presented; a gift; an offering. [Rare.]

Aloft on the waters, the height or top of an olive tree did shew itself, whereof the dove brought a *presentation* to the good old man.
Time's Storehouse, p. 154. (*Latham.*)

4. A representation; exhibition; appearance; show; semblance.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, painted queen;
The *presentation* of but what I was.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 84.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

5. (*a*) In *eccles. law*, a patron's act of offering to a bishop, presbytery, or other properly constituted authority a candidate for induction into a benefice. See *patronage*, 3.

It differs from nomination in this, that, while *presentation* signifies offering a clerk to the bishop for institution, nomination signifies offering a clerk to the patron in order that he may be presented. *Hook.*

Hence—(*b*) The nomination by one ecclesiastical authority of a candidate to be appointed by another. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the right of presentation to the bishop is lodged in the vestry or other parish authorities. (*c*) The right of presenting a clergyman.

If the bishop . . . admits the patron's *presentation*, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

6. In *obstet.*, the appearance of a particular part of the fetus at the superior pelvic strait during labor. The most frequent form is *vertex presentation*, or presentation of the upper and back part of the fetal head. For each presentation there are several positions. See *position*, 16.

7. A cognitive modification of consciousness; an idea; a representation. This use of the word has recently been introduced to translate the German *vorstellung*, the term used by Wolff to translate the Latin *repræsentatio*. None of these words has ever been scientifically defined, and they are used, like their synonym *idea*, with vague variations of meaning. Of these, the following appear to be types: (*a*) An idea in general; any mental object subject to attention and association. Kant divides presentations (*vorstellungen*) in this sense into unconscious presentations and perceptions, the latter into sensations and cognitions, the latter again into intuitions and concepts, and the latter into empirical and pure concepts.

All that variety of mental facts which we speak of as sensations, perceptions, images, intuitions, concepts, notions, have two characteristics in common: (1) they admit of being more or less attended to, and (2) can be reproduced and associated together. It is here proposed to use the term *presentation* to connote such a mental fact, and as the best English equivalent for what Locke meant by idea and what Kant and Herbart called a Vorstellung.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 41.

(*b*) A figurate conception; a product of the imagination.

The term *presentation* [German *vorstellung*], which Hegel employs to name these "picture-thoughts" or "figurate conceptions," corresponds to the facts of their nature. A *presentation* is one of two things: either a particular thing taken under general aspects, or a universal narrowed down to a particular thing. Thus, as it has been seen, a general name expresses a universal relation or attribute, but confines it to a particular object or class.
Wallace, Prolegomena to Hegel's Logic, xii.

(*c*) A direct percept; a presentative cognition.

The percept involves the immediate assurance of the presence of the whole object. Hence, psychologists speak of percepts in their totality as *presentations*.
Sully, Psychology, vi.

8. The process of formation of a presentation in sense 7.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*. See *bond*[1].—**Feast of the Presentation**. (*a*) *Of the Virgin Mary*, a festival in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches

celebrated on November 21st. Also *Isodia.* (*b*) *Of Christ in the Temple*, a festival celebrated on February 2d, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and some other churches, commonly called the *Feast of the Purification:* same as *Candlemas.*—**Order of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary**, a Roman Catholic religious order of nuns, founded in Ireland in 1777. Religious instruction to poor girls is a specialty of the order.

presentation[2]†, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *præsentire*, perceive beforehand (see *presentient*), + *-ation.* The proper term is *presension.*] A direct perception of something in the future; presension.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

presentationism (prez-en-tā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *presentation*[1] + *-ism.*] The doctrine that perception is an immediate cognition.

presentationist (prez-en-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *presentation*[1] + *-ist.*] An adherent of the doctrine of presentationism.

presentative (prē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* [< ML. as if **præsentativus*, < L. *præsentatus*, pp. of *præsentare*, place before, exhibit: see *present*[2].] 1. In *eccles. law:* (*a*) Having the right of presentation: as, advowsons are *presentative*, collative, or donative.

An advowson *presentative* is where the patron hath a right of presentation to the bishop or ordinary.
Blackstone, Com., II. iii.

(*b*) Admitting the presentation of a clerk: as, a *presentative* parsonage.—2. In *metaph.*: (*a*) Consisting of or pertaining to immediate, proximate, or intuitive apprehension or cognition: opposed to *representative.*

A thing known in itself is the (sole) *presentative* or intuitive object of knowledge, or the (sole) object of a *presentative* or intuitive knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

(*b*) Cognitive; pertaining to knowledge.

presentee (prē-zen-tē′), *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-ee*[1].] One who is presented to a benefice.

It is often very hard on the bishops to be obliged to institute the *presentees* of such men, . . . but the remedy is in their own hands, and the responsibility of its non-employment lies with themselves.
The Churchman, LIV. 462.

presenter (prē-zen′tėr), *n.* [< *present*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who presents or offers for acceptance; a giver.

Such due fear
As fits *presenters* of great works to Cæsar.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter.*
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2†. An exhibitor; an actor.

Seat ye;
Are the *presenters* ready?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

presential (prē-zen′shal), *a.* [< OF. *presencial* = It. *presenziale*, < ML. *præsentialis*, < L. *præsentia*, presence (see *presence*), + *-al.*] Having or implying actual presence; present.

God, who was never visible to mortal eye, was pleased to make himself *presential* by substitution of his name.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 154.

To this grand vision, which the chosen three
Were call'd before they tasted death to see,
Was added proof to the astonish'd ear,
That made *presential* Deity appear.
Byrom, On Dr. Middleton's Exam. of Lord Bp. of London's [Disc.

What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers and the seers not of a *presential* miracle? *Lamb*, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

presentiality (prē-zen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *presencialité* = It. *presenzialità*, < ML. *præsentialita(t-)s*, < *præsentialis*, presential: see *presential.*] The state or quality of being presential; presentness; presence.

A good is not barely to be measured by its immediate *presentiality.* *South*, Sermons, VIII. vi.

As if they knew not that terms of priority, and *presentiality*, and posteriority have not that significancy in or about eternity as they have with us.
Baxter, Divine Life, I. 5.

presentially (prē-zen′shal-i), *adv.* In a presential manner; by actual presence; in person; with the notion of presence.

It had been revealed to Simeon (whose words these are) that he should see Christ before he died; and actually and really, substantially, essentially, bodily, *presentially*, personally he does see him. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

But he reigns in this place rather *presentially* by his grace; where his sceptre is a sceptre of righteousness, and his throne man's heart. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 72.

presentialness (prē-zen′shal-nes), *n.* The state of being immediately present to consciousness.

If the *presentialness* of the object be necessary to the act of vision, the object perceived cannot possibly be external to us. *A. Collier*, Clavis Universalis, I. i. § 2.

presentiate† (prē-zen′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *præsentia*, presence (see *presence*), + *-ate*[2].] To make present or actual.

The phancy may be so cleer and strong as to *presentiate* upon one theatre all that ever it took notice of in time past. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iii. 4.

presentient (prē-sen′shient), *a.* [< L. *præsentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *sentire*, feel: see *sentient.*] Perceiving beforehand; having a prophetic sense or impression.

presentific† (prez-en-tif′ik), *a.* [< L. *præsen(t-)s*, present, + *-ficus*, making (see *-fic*).] Making present.

Adam had a sense of the divine presence; . . . notwithstanding that he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentifick* sense of him.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophic Cabbala, ii.

presentifical† (prez-en-tif′i-kal), *a.* [< *presentific* + *-al.*] Same as *presentific.*

presentificly† (prez-en-tif′ik-li), *adv.* In a presentific manner; in such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages . . . is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were at this very instant really present and existent before him. *Dr. H. More.*

presentiment (prē-sen′ti-ment), *n.* [< F. *pressentiment* = Sp. *presentimiento* = It. *presentimento*, < L. *præsentire*, feel or perceive beforehand: see *presentient.*] 1. A direct, though vague, perception of a future event, or a feeling which seems to be such a perception.

A *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter.
Butler, Analogy of Religion, i. 6.

Magic, and all that is ascribed to it, is a deep *presentiment* of the powers of science. *Emerson*, History.

Specifically—2. An antecedent feeling or impression that some misfortune or calamity is about to happen; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

A vague *presentiment* of impending doom . . .
Haunted him day and night.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

presentimental (prē-sen-ti-men′tal), *a.* [< *presentiment* + *-al.*] Relating to or in the nature of a presentiment: as, a *presentimental* anxiety.

prestention† (prē-sen′shon), *n.* A bad spelling of *presension.*

presentive (prē-zen′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *present*[2] + *-ive.*] I. *a.* 1. Causing to be presented directly to the mind, as a notion; presentative: contradistinguished from *representative* and *symbolical.*—2. In *gram.*, noting a class of words which present a definite conception of an object to the mind; not symbolic. *J. Earle*, Philology of the Eng. Tongue.

II. *n.* A presentive word.

presentiveness (prē-zen′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *presentive* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being presentive; the capability of a word to present a definite notion or conception of an object to the mind.

The word *shall* offers a good example of the movement from *presentiveness* to symbolism. When it flourished as a presentive word, it signified to owe.
J. Earle, Philology of the Eng. Tongue.

presently (prez′ent-li), *adv.* 1†. In presence; personally; actually.

The glory of his Godhead is to be present and to fill all places at once essentially, *presently*, with his almighty power.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 232.

I have a business
Which much concerns you, *presently* concerns you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2†. At present; now; at the time spoken of.

A childe will chose a sweeting because it is *presentlie* faire and pleasant. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

The Irishmen and Scots ianoured not the race of the kings that *presentlie* reigned.
Holinshed, K. John, an. 1212.

When God had created man, he was *presently* the owner of him. *Baxter*, Treatise of Self-Denial, i. 1.

3. Immediately; by and by; in a little time; soon.

I will serve process, *presently* and strongly,
Upon your brother, and Octavio,
Jacintha, and the boy.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Him therefore I hope to send *presently*, so soon as I shall see how it will go with me. Phil. ii. 23.

Presently after my arrival I was brought with the rest of my company to the Deputy Governor of the towne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 2.

I'm master of this house, which I'll sell *presently;*
I'll clap up bills this evening.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 3.

presentment (prē-zent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *presentement*, *presentment*, act of presenting, presentment, < *presenter*, present: see *present*[2].] 1. The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; presentation.

To be his book-patron, with the appendant form of a ceremonious *presentment*, will ever appeare among the judicious to be but an insulse and frigid affectation.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

She was an honored guest at the *presentment* of a burlesque masque. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 116.

2. Anything presented or exhibited; appearance; likeness; representation.

The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 55.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments.*
Milton, Comus, l. 156.

Oxford dropped the canon law decree altogether; Cambridge, by adopting a more general form, retained a shadowy *presentment* of the double honour.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

3. In *law:* (*a*) A statement by a grand jury of an offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them: as, the *presentment* of a nuisance, a libel, or the like, on which the prosecuting officer must afterward frame an indictment, before the party presented can be put to answer it. In a more general sense, *presentment* comprehends inquisitions of office and indictments.

As before, so after the Union, tithe-proctors with their remorseless exactions, and grand juries with road-jobbing *presentments*, came to shear the already shorn, and reduce their victims from misery to despair.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 237.

In each of these baronies sessions—called presentment sessions—are held, where all *presentments* are introduced, to be submitted afterwards at the assizes to the grand jury.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 106.

(*b*) The formal information to the lord, by the tenants of a manor, of anything done out of court. (*c*) The presenting of a bill of exchange to the drawee for acceptance, or of a bill to the acceptor, or of a note to the maker, for payment. —4. *Eccles.*, a formal complaint made by the authorities of a parish to the bishop or archdeacon at his visitation.

The Church-wardens should meet twice a yeere, to haue all the *presentments* made perfect against the Assises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 157.

Presentment of Englishry. See *Englishry.*

presentness (prez′ent-nes), *n.* [< *present*[1] + *-ness.*] Same as *presence.*

Goring had a much better understanding, . . . a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion, viii.

presentoir (prez-en-twor′), *n.* [< F. *présentoir*, a form of cup, < *présenter*, present: see *present*[2].] 1. A utensil upon which things are

Presentoir of Japanese Lacquer-ware, with Bowl.

laid to be handed to the recipient; a tray or waiter; a salver. The name is also given to a Japanese stand, usually of lacquered wood, upon which a bowl is supported.

2. A cup-holder having three or more branches to support and inclose the cup, and often a ring-handle to carry the whole.

present-perfect (prez′ent-pėr′fekt), *n.* In *gram.*, the perfect tense. *Academy*, Nov. 23, 1887, p. 343. [Rare.]

preservability (prē-zėr-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *preservable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being preservable; capability of being preserved.

Securing safety, palatability, convenience, and *preservability* of drugs that had previously been administered in the form of huge boluses. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 35 of adv'ts.

preservable (prē-zėr′va-bl), *a.* [< *preserve* + *-able.*] Capable of being preserved.

preservation (prez-ėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *preservation*, F. *préservation* = Sp. *preservacion*

= Pg. *preservação* = It. *preservazione*, < ML. **præservatio(n-)*, < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, keep, preserve, LL. observe beforehand: see *preserve*.] **1.** The act of preserving, or keeping safe or sound; the act of keeping from injury or decay: as, the *preservation* of life or of property.

We'll yet enlarge that man,
Though Cambridge, Scroop, and Grey, in their dear care
And tender *preservation* of our person,
Would have him punish'd. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 59.

Do not attempt to be more amusing and agreeable than is consistent with the *preservation* of respect.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

2. The state of being preserved from injury or decay; escape from destruction or danger: as, a building in good *preservation*.

Give us particulars of thy *preservation*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 135.

Ev'ry senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

3. A means of security or escape.

It hapned, Master Argent had put his Bandileir of powder in his hat, which next God was all their *preseruations*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 93.

Peace Preservation Acts. See *peace*.

preservative (prē-zėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *preservatif*, F. *préservatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preservativo*, < ML. **præservativus*, < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, preserve: see *preserve*.] **I.** *a.* Preserving; tending to keep safe, sound, or free from decay: as, the *preservative* quality of salt.

As above directed, the *preservative* bath contains about eight grains of nitrate of silver to the ounce.
Lea, Photography, p. 350.

It will be, however, evident that a *preservative* society has a very uphill task. It has to war against the prejudices of the sexton and the immitis sapientia Grimthorpe.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 240.

II. *n.* That which preserves; anything which tends to keep safe and sound, or free from injury, corruption, or decay; a preventive of damage, decomposition, or waste.

Lyke as the phisitions call those diseases most perylious against whom is founden no *preseruatiue*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 4.

Their [Druids'] druttenfuss, i. e., a pentagonal figure . . . which in Germany they reckon for a *preservative* against hobgoblins.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

A heart in heaven will be a most excellent *preservative* against temptations. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

This ceremony of the sprinkling of salt is considered a *preservative*, for the child and mother, from the evil eye.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 276.

This facile adaptation was at once the symptom of perfect health and its best *preservative*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

preservatory (prē-zėr'va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **præservatorius* (cf. *præservator*, a preserver), < *præservare*, pp. *præservatus*, preserve: see *preserve*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative.

The indeavours must be no other then *preservatory*, however it pleaseth God to order the events.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 3.

II. *n.*; pl. *preservatories* (-riz). **1†.** A preservative.

How many masters have some stately houses had, in the age of a small cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and died with her old master, both dropping down together! Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances, even once removed.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 410. (*Latham.*)

2. An apparatus for preserving substances for food, or a building where the process of preserving food-products is carried on.

By all their hollow sides is made within a very large *preservatory*, cistern, or basin, fit to contain a pretty quantity of water. *Dr. Sloane*, in Ray's Works of Creation, p. 2.

preserve (prē-zėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *preserved*, ppr. *preserving*. [< OF. *preserver*, F. *préserver* = Sp. Pg. *preservar* = It. *preservare*, keep, < LL. *præservare*, observe beforehand, ML. keep, preserve, < L. *præ*, before, + *servare*, save, preserve, protect. Cf. *conserve*, *reserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To keep safe or free from harm; defend from injury or destruction; save.

God did send me before you to *preserve* life. Gen. xlv. 5.

Deliver me, O Lord, from the evil man; *preserve* me from the violent man. Ps. cxl. 1.

To *preserve* my sovereign from his foe,
Say but the word, and I will be his priest.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 271.

And could they have *preserved* the Magazine of Tobacco only, besides other Things in that Town, something might have been had to countervail the Charge of the Voysge.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 4.

Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
A duel in the form of a debate.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 83.

2. To maintain; secure permanence to; keep in existence or alive; make lasting: as, to *preserve* one's good looks.

To worship God aright, and know his works
Not hid; nor those things last which might *preserve*
Freedom and peace to men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 579.

The spectacle had allured Reynolds from that easel which has *preserved* to us the thoughtful foreheads of so many writers and statesmen, and the sweet smiles of so many noble matrons. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To such a name
Preserve a broad approach of fame,
And ever-echoing avenues of song.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, v.

3. To keep possession of; retain.

Preserve your worth, and I'll *preserve* my money.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 1.

Only perchance some melancholy Stream
And some indignant Hills old names *preserve*,
When laws, and creeds, and people all are lost!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 12.

He can never *preserve* through a single paragraph either the calmness of a philosopher or the meekness of a Christian. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. To prepare in such a manner as to resist decomposition or fermentation; prevent from spoiling by the use of preservative substances, with or without the agency of heat: as, to *preserve* meats or fruit; to *preserve* an anatomical specimen.

I ha' some quinces brought from our house i' th' country to *preserve;* when shall we have any good sugar come over? *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, ii. 1.

Delectable dishes of *preserved* plums, and peaches, and pears, and quinces. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

5. To maintain and reserve for personal or special use in hunting or fishing. (*a*) To raise, provide for, and protect, as game, for use at certain seasons or by certain persons, as in hunting or fishing: as, to *preserve* quail; to *preserve* salmon. (*b*) To reserve and adapt to the protection and propagation of game designed for special use, as in hunting or fishing: as, *preserved* covers; a *preserved* stream. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Protect*, *Defend*, etc. (see *keep*), secure, shield, conserve, spare.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To prepare decomposable substances, as meats or fruits, for preservation; make preserves.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? *preserve?*
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 5. 13.

2. To raise and protect game for special use, as in hunting or fishing.

Squire Thornhill . . . had taken the liberty to ask permission to shoot over Mr. Leslie's land, since Mr. Leslie did not *preserve*. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

preserve (prē-zėrv'), *n.* [< *preserve*, v.] **1†.** That which preserves or saves.

Fetch balsamo, the kind *preserve* of life.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Specifically — **2.** *pl.* A kind of spectacles with colored glasses to protect the eyes from too strong light.

Preserves are used to conceal deformities or to protect the eyes in the many conditions where they cannot tolerate bright light. . . . They are made of bluish, "smoked," or almost black coloured glass, and are of very various shapes, according to the amount of obscuration necessary.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 372.

3. That which is preserved, or prepared for keeping; especially, fruit, meats, etc., suitably seasoned and cooked to prevent fermentation or spoiling.

At this Treat I eat of a *Preserve* or Wet Sweetmeat, made of Orange Flowers, incomparable; and the Lady obliged me with the manner of making it.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 199.

A female Dodson, when in "strange houses," always ate dry bread with her tea, and declined any sort of *preserves*, having no confidence in the butter, and thinking that the *preserves* had probably begun to ferment from want of due sugar and boiling.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 6.

4. A place where game is preserved; a place set apart for the protection and propagation of game intended for hunting or fishing. — **5†.** A thing preserved.

Wonderful indeed are the *preserves* of time, which openeth unto us mummies from crypts and pyramids.
Sir T. Browne, Mummies.

preserve-jar (prē-zėrv'jär), *n.* A jar made to contain preserved meats, fruits, etc., so contrived that it may be tightly closed, to exclude the air and prevent evaporation.

preserver (prē-zėr'vėr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that preserves; one who or that which saves or guards from injury, destruction, or waste; a savior; a preservative.

What shall I do unto thee, O thou *preserver* of men?
Job vii. 20.

Camille,
Preserver of my father, now of me,
The medicine of our house, how shall we do?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 597.

"Tannin," says Peltevin, "is then a sensitizer, and must be considered as such, and not as a *preserver*."
Silver Sunbeam, p. 354.

2. One who makes preserves, as of fruit, etc. — **3.** One who preserves game for sport.

preses (prē'sēz), *n.* [< L. *præses*, one who presides or guards, < *præsidere*, sit before or in front of: see *preside*.] One who presides over the deliberations of an organized society or the like; a president; the chairman of a meeting. [Scotch.]

preshow (prē-shō'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *show*.] To show beforehand; foreshow. *Roget.* [Rare.]

preside (prē-zīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *presided*, ppr. *presiding*. [< OF. *presider*, F. *présider* = Sp. Pg. *presidir* = It. *presedere*, *presiedere*, preside over, govern, < L. *præsidere*, guard, protect, defend, have the care or management of, superintend, direct, also lit. (LL.) sit before or in front of, < *præ*, before, + *sedere*, sit: see *sedentary*, etc., *sit*.] **1.** To be set over others; have the place of authority, as a chairman or director; direct and control, as a chief officer: usually denoting temporary superintendence and direction: as, to *preside* over a society; to *preside* at a public meeting.

It is farther to be noted that, in these solemn assemblies for the churches service, there is no one *presides* among them, after the manner of the assemblies of other people.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.

Here comes the neighbouring justice, pleased to guide
His little club, and in the chair *preside*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 175.

Man now *presides*
In power, where once he trembled in his weakness.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 41.

I was glad to see my lord *presiding* at the democratical College. *Sydney Smith*, To the Countess Grey.

2. To exercise superintendence and direction; have a guiding or controlling influence: as, the fates *preside* over man's destiny.

The Holy Ghost, though it *presided* over the minds and pens of the apostles so far as to preserve them from error, yet doth not seem to have dictated to them what they were to say, word by word. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

Who conquer'd nature should *preside* o'er wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 652.

Those medicinal agents which possess the power of directly influencing the nervous mechanisms which *preside* over motion. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 27.

Presiding elder. See *elder*[1], 5 (*c*). — **Presiding judge.** See *judge*.

presidence (prez'i-dens), *n.* [< F. *présidence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *presidencia* = It. *presidenza*, < ML. *præsidentia*, < L. *præsiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *præsidere*, preside: see *preside*. Cf. *preseance*.] Same as *presidency*. [Rare.]

The venerable pastor had come down
From his high pulpit, and assumed the seat
Of *presidence*. *J. G. Holland*, Kathrina, ii.

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* [As *presidence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Superintendence and direction; controlling and directing influence, as of a president.

The primitive church, expressing the calling and offices of a bishop, did it in terms of *presidency* and authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 203.

For what account can be given of the determination of the growth and magnitude of plants from mechanical principles, of matter mov'd without the *presidency* and guidance of some superiour agent? *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. The office of president: as, the *presidency* of a college or a railroad corporation; specifically [*cap.*], the office of President of the United States.

He [Grant] came to the *Presidency* a simple soldier, without many political ideas, or anything that could be called a political philosophy. *The Nation*, Sept. 7, 1882, p. 194.

3. The term during which a president holds office: as, the *presidency* of Lincoln, of Thiers, etc. — **4.** In British India, a chief administrative division. In the early history of British India there were three presidencies — Bengal, Bombay, and Madras; the last two are ruled by governors, and hence are sometimes called *governorships;* the former presidency of Bengal is now divided into several administrative territories, including the lieutenant-governorships of Bengal (or Lower Bengal), the Northwestern Provinces, etc. In the seventeenth century the chief of an important factory in India was popularly styled president, and in that sense the word is used in letters patent of the East India Company in 1661. — **First Presidency,** among the Mormons, a board of presiding officers, consisting of the head of the hierarchy with two counselors.

The second great power in the [Mormon] Church, next to the Prophet, is the *First Presidency*. This is composed of the Prophet and his two counsellors. The three together, known as the *First Presidency* or simply the Presidency, etc. *Fifteen Years among the Mormons*, p. 151.

president[1] (prez'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *president* (n.), < OF. *president*, F. *président* = Pr. *president* = Sp. Pg. It. *presidente* (= D. G. Sw. *president* = Dan. *præsident*, n.), < L. *præsiden(t-)s*,

presiding, as a noun a director, ruler, president, ppr. of *præsidere*, direct, preside: see *preside*.] **I.** *a.* Presiding; directing; guiding; occupying the chief place or first rank. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quid petitur sacris nisi tantum fama poetis, which, although it be oftentimes imprisoned in ladyes cask[et]s, and the *president* booke of such as cannot see without another man's spectacles, yet at length it breakes foorth in spight of his keepers.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxiii.

The prime and *president* zealot of the earth.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 2.

Whence hast thou then thy truth,
But from him, or his angels *president*
In every province? *Milton*, P. R., i. 447.

They [Israel] would be left in the same condition with other Gentile nations, who must therefore be supposed to be under the immediate conduct of *president* angels.
J. Scott, Christian Life, ii. 7.

II. *n.* 1†. One who presides; one who superintends and directs the proceedings of others; a ruler; a ruling spirit.

Commaunde as Romaines, and we shall obei as Hebrues; leue vs a *president* that is mercifull, and all our realme shal be obedient. *Golden Book*, xi.

A charge we bear i' the war,
And, as the *president* of my kingdom, will
Appear there for a man.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 7. 18.

Thou wonder of all princes, *president*, and glory.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

Happy is Rome, of all earth's other states,
To have so true and great a *president*
For her inferior spirits to imitate
As Cæsar is. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. An officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of others. (*a*) The presiding officer of an assembly: as, the *president* of a convention.

For which delibered was by parlemente,
For Antenor to yelden out Cryseyde,
And it pronounced by the *president*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 213.

Daughter to that good earl, once *President*
Of England's council and her treasury.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

(*b*) The chief officer of a corporation, company, or society: as, the *president* of a railway company, or of a bank.

They elected the *Presidents* (originally called Aldermen, afterwards Masters and Wardens) and other officials.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

(*c*) The governing officer of a college or university. (*d*) The highest officer of state in a modern republic. The President of the United States is chosen once in four years by presidential electors, who are elected by the people of the several States, the electors in every State being equal in number to the senators and representatives of the State in Congress. The action of the electors is a mere formality, as they always vote for the nominees of the national conventions of their party. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. He is authorized to grant reprieves and pardons for violation of United States laws (except in cases of impeachment), to make treaties with the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, to recommend legislation, and to see that the laws are faithfully executed. His powers of appointment to office are partly provided for in the Constitution and partly statutory; his chief appointments (requiring confirmation by the Senate) are — cabinet officers and heads of bureaus or subdivisions, diplomatic and consular agents, federal judges, officers of territories, postmasters of the first, second, and third classes, and the principal officers of the army and navy. His salary is $50,000 a year. *President* was the title of the chief executive magistrate in New Hampshire from 1784 to 1792 (*President of Council*, 1776–84), in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, in Delaware from 1776 to 1792, and in South Carolina from 1776 to 1778. Subsequently these titles were exchanged for that of *governor*. The President of the French republic is elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in National Assembly. The President of the Swiss Confederation is elected for one year by the Federal Assembly, from among the members of the Federal Council. Abbreviated *Pres.*

3. A title given to the head of the Mormon hierarchy. He acts in conference with two counselors. It is his duty "to preside over the whole Church, and to be a Seer, a Revelator, a Translator, and a Prophet" (*Mormon Catechism*, p. 17).

4. A protector; a tutelary power; a patron. [Rare.]

Just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller*, At Penshurst.

5. A kind of damask of silk, or silk and wool, used for upholstery. — **Lord President.** See *lord*. — **Lord President of the Council,** a cabinet officer of Great Britain, who must be a member of the House of Lords. He presides over the department of the privy council, and has special supervision of education; he also prepares minutes on matters which do not come to any other department, and has superintendence of the public health, quarantine, etc. — **President's freshman.** See *freshman*. — **Prince President.** See *prince*.

president[2]†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *precedent*.

Presently obteyning two such auncient and famous champions, . . . by whose *presidents*, directions, and conductions I was forthwith delivered of all perplexities.
E. Hellowes, Pref. to tr. of Guevara's Letters (1577), ii.

This *president* will much condemn
Your grace another day.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 366).

presidentess (prez'i-dent-es), *n.* [< *president*[1] + *-ess*.] A female president.

I became by that means the *presidentess* of the dinner and tea-table. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 171.

The day on which I was there [at the Moravian establishment at Eberadorf] was Sunday, and I . . . was introduced to the well-bred, accomplished *presidentess*, Fräulein Gerstendorf. *Henry Crabb Robinson*, Diary, I. 59.

presidential (prez-i-den'shal), *a.* [= F. *présidentiel*, < ML. **præsidentialis*, pertaining to presidence (*præsidentialis magna curia*, a supreme council), < *præsidentia*, presidence, presidency: see *presidence*. *Presidential* means prop. 'relating to presidence or presidency'; for 'relating to a president,' the prop. form would be **presidental* (= F. *présidental* = Pg. *presidental*).] 1. Pertaining to presidency; having presidency; presiding.

This institution of these *Presidentiall* Courts was, at first, a very profitable ordinance, and much eased the people.
Heylin, Full Relation of Two Jourmeys, etc. (1656), p. 134.

Spoken [Jer. ii. 9], as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the *presidential* angels. *Glanville*, Discourses, iv.

2. Pertaining to a president, or relating to a presidency: as, the *presidential* chair; a *presidential* term.

The *presidential* fever, that typical disease which has proved fatal to the true glory of so many statesmen of the United States, permeated the very marrow of his bones.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 57.

They [the Democrats] will at the same time have before their eyes an unusually good chance of success at the next *Presidential* election. *The Nation*, Nov. 16, 1882, p. 416.

Presidential electors. See *elector*. — **Presidential postmaster,** in the United States, a postmaster appointed by the President. See *postmaster*, 2.

presidentship (prez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *president*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The office and dignity of president; presidency.

I wishe the newe prouision that his Maiestie hath bestowed vppon your honour for the *Presidentship* of this royall audience of Granado may be fortunate.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 101.

In France the re-election of M. Grévy to the *Presidentship* has come and gone.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

2. The term for which a president holds his office.

presider (prē-zī'dėr), *n.* [< *preside* + *-er*[1].] One who presides.

presidial (prē-sid'i-al), *a.* [< OF. *presidial*, F. *présidial* = Sp. Pg. *presidial*, < ML. **præsidialis*, pertaining to a garrison, < L. *præsidium*, defense, protection, a garrison, guard, post, fortification, < *præsidere*, keep guard: see *preside*. Cf. LL. *præsidalis*, *præsidialis*, belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial, < *præses* (*præsid-*), chief, governor: see *preses*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three *Precidial* Castles in this City.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 39.

2. Pertaining or belonging to a presidio.

A second class of pueblos, called, in the legal phrase of California's later days, "*Presidial* Pueblos," had originated in the settlement of the presidios.
The Century, XXVI. 203.

presidiary (prē-sid'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *presidiario*, a criminal condemned to hard labor or banishment in a garrison; < L. *præsidiarius*, that serves for defense or protection, < *præsidium*, defense, protection, guard: see *preside*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *presidial*.

The *presidiary* souldiers . . . are all Spaniards.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

The Protestants being so numerous, and having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled Towns in their Hands for Caution, they have Power to disturb France when they please.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 25.

II. *n.*; pl. *presidiaries* (-riz). A guard.

Not one of those heavenly *presidiaries* struck a stroke for the prophet. *Bp. Hall*, Cont., xix. 9. (*Davies*.)

presidio (prē-sid'i-ō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *præsidium*, a garrison, guard, post, fort: see *presidial*.] 1. A seat of government; especially, a place of military authority; a military post: used in the southwestern United States.

He referred me to the Mission and *Presidio* of San Ysabel, that had sent out the relief party, for further information.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xi.

2. A place of deportation for criminals; a penitentiary.

The bulk of the prison population in Spain is still sent to *presidios*, or convict establishments, where general association both in the prison and at labour is the rule.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 763.

presidy†, *n.* [< It. *presidio*, a fort, < L. *præsidium*, a fort: see *presidial*.] A fortress.

The French king hath ordained that seignour Rentio shall be in a *presidie*, between the army of Naples and the citie of Rome. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 905, an. 1527.

presignification (prē-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *præsignificatio(n-)*, a showing beforehand, < L. *præsignificare*, pp. *præsignificatus*, foreshow: see *presignify*.] The act of signifying or showing beforehand. [Rare.]

There, indeed, having scarce happened any considerable revolution in state or action in war whereof we do not find mentioned in history some *presignification* or prediction. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

presignify (prē-sig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presignified*, ppr. *presignifying*. [< L. *præsignificare*, foreshow, < *præ*, before, + *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] To signify or intimate beforehand. [Rare.]

Origen draws from this a mystical sense, and understands these two combatants to be within us; as if it had *presignified* what Paul affirmeth, Gal. v. 17: The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 21.

preslyt, *adv.* See *pressly*.

presphenoid (prē-sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *pre-* + *sphenoid*.] **I.** *a.* Situated in advance of the basisphenoid; forming an anterior median part of a compound sphenoid bone; pertaining to the presphenoid.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone of the skull of vertebrates, situated before the basisphenoid, in the mid-line of the base of the skull, commonly blended with the basisphenoid and other sphenoidal elements. According to Owen, it is the centrum of the frontal cranial vertebra or prosencephalic cranial segment. According to others, who disregard the skull as representing vertebræ, it is the centrum or basis of the third from behind or frontal cranial segment, other parts of which are the orbitosphenoids and frontal bones. In man it is represented by the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone, bearing the lesser wings of the sphenoid, or processes of Ingrassias. At birth it is already ankylosed with the orbitosphenoids, yet totally distinct from both basi- and alisphenoids. See cuts under *Crotalus*, *Lepidosiren*, *Python*, *sphenoid*, and *Struthionidæ*.

presphenoidal (prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *presphenoid* + *-al*.] Same as *presphenoid*.

prespinal (prē-spi'nal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *spina*, spine.] In *anat.*, situated in front (ventrad) of the spine; prevertebral.

press[1] (pres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pressed*, sometimes *prest*, ppr. *pressing*. [Early mod. E. also *prease*, *preace*; < ME. *pressen*, *presen*, *preeer*, < OF. *presser*, F. *presser* = Sp. *prensar*, *a-prensar* = Pg. *a-pressar* = It. *pressare*, press, = D. *pressen* = OHG. *pressōn*, *bressōn*, MHG. G. *pressen* = Sw. *pressa* = Dan. *presse*, < L. *pressare*, press, freq. of *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press, hold fast, cover, crowd, compress, contract, etc. (in a great variety of uses); no cognate forms found. From L. *premere* are also ult. *appress*, *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *oppress*, *repress*, *suppress*, etc., *print*, *imprint*, etc., *imprimatur*, *reprimand*, *sprain*, etc., with numerous derivatives.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exert weight or force against; bear down upon; act upon with weight or force; weigh heavily upon.

Good measure, *pressed* down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

Vile earth, to earth resign; end motion here;
And thou and Romeo *press* one heavy bier.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 60.

The law which condemned a prisoner who refused to plead on a capital charge to be laid naked on his back in a dark room, while weights of stone or iron were placed on his breast till he was slowly *pressed* to death, was enforced in England in 1721 and in 1735, and in Ireland as late as 1740. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To compress; squeeze: as, to *press* fruit for the purpose of extracting the juice.

I took the grapes, and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup.
Gen. xl. 11.

Thy monarchs . . . only in distress
Found thee a goodly sponge for Pow'r to *press*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 531.

3. To clasp; hold in an embrace.

She took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast.
Dryden, Iliad, vi. 173.

Partakers of thy sad decline,
Thy hands their little force resign;
Yet, gently *press'd*, *press* gently mine.
Cowper, To Mary.

4. To reduce to a particular shape or form by pressure: as, to *press* cloth with an iron; to *press* a hat. — 5. To drive or thrust by pressure; force in a certain direction: as, to *press* a crowd back.

The yoke of the Established Church was *pressed* down on the people till they would bear it no longer.
Macaulay, Burleigh.

Baby fingers, waxen touches, *press* me from the mother's breast. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6†. To weigh upon; oppress; trouble.

A great and potent nobility . . . putteth life and spirit into the people, but *presseth* their fortune.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

I'le somewhat *presse*
Thy irreligious minde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

He turns from us;
Alas, he weeps too! something *presses* him
He would reveal, but dare not.—Sir, be comforted.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

7. To constrain or force to a certain end or result; urge strongly; impel.

Why should he stay, whom love doth *press* to go?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 184.

The two gentlemen who conducted me to the island were *pressed* by their private affairs to return in three days. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

8. To hasten; bring to pass or execute hastily.

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment. Esther viii. 14.

You have Excess of Gallantry, Sir Rowland, and *press* Things to a Conclusion with a most prevailing Vehemence. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 12.

Tressilian and his attendants *pressed* their route with all dispatch. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii.

9. To urge; beseech; entreat.

You *press* me far, and therefore I will yield.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 425.

God heard their prayers, wherein they earnestly *pressed* him for the honor of his great name.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 35.

And Lancelot ever *prest* upon the maid
That she should ask some goodly gift of him
For her own self or hers.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. To seek earnestly; make request for; solicit.

It hath been earnestly *pressed* to have her go to Virginia for Mr. Maverick and his corn.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 465.

Take heed what you *press*,
For beyond all Redress,
Should I grant what you wish, I shall harm ye.
Congreve, Semele, iii. 4.

11. To thrust upon others; enforce; impose.

Not to tolerate things meerly indifferent to weak consciences argues a conscience too strong; *pressed* uniformity in these causes much disunity.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

Look at the Judge now! He is apparently conscious of having erred, in too energetically *pressing* his deeds of loving-kindness on persons unable to appreciate them.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

He will not *press* the Statutes of Uses and Wills if they will agree that he shall forbid the payment of annates.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 256.

12. To inculcate; impress upon the mind; urge as a doctrine, truth, fact, or rule of conduct.

That which they *pressed* was not notion, but experience; not formality, but godliness.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

[This] question did draw forth my heart to preach and *presse* the promise of pardon to all that were weary and sick of sinne.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 36.

13. To lay stress upon; attach special importance to; emphasize.

If we read but a very little, we naturally want to *press* it all; if we read a great deal, we are willing not to *press* the whole of what we read, and we learn what ought to be *pressed* and what not.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

14. To throng; fill with a crowd or press.

Where now the throng,
That *press'd* the beach, and, hasty to depart,
Look'd to the sea for safety? *Cowper*, Task, ii. 118.

15†. To print.

The discourse upon this conference . . . staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*.
Laud, in Heylin, p. 121. (*Davies.*)

Pressed brick, fuel, glass, loop, oil, etc. See the nouns.—**Pressing to death.** See *peine forte et dure*, under *peine*[2], and quotation from Lecky, under def. I above.—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail* (which see, under *crowd*[1]).

II. *intrans.* 1. To exert pressure or weight; specifically, to bear heavily.

Sometimes they swell and move,
Pressing up against the land,
With motions of the outer sea.
Tennyson, Eleänore.

A solid *presses* downwards only, but a fluid *presses* equally in all directions, upwards as well as downwards.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 88.

2. To strain or strive eagerly; advance with eagerness or energetic efforts; hasten.

Thanne thouȝt y to frayne the first of this foure ordirs,
And *presede* to the prechoures to proven here wille.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.

Whan Dorilas and Magians thus hadde eche other ouerthrowen, bothe partees *pressed* to the rescu.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 244.

The invader *presses* on to the fight.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix., Expl.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 14.

How on the faltering footsteps of decay
Youth *presses*. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

3. To crowd; throng.

Many mazed considerings did throng
And *press'd* in with this caution.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 186.

They *press* in from all the provinces,
And fill the hive. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

4. To advance with force; encroach.

On superior powers
Were we to *press*, inferior might on ours.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 242.

5. To approach unseasonably or importunately; obtrude one's self.

Amonge the genteles gode & hende,
Prece thou not vp to hyȝ for no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Pardon me, madam, that so boldly
I *press* into your chamber.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

We need not fear to *press* into the farthest recesses of Christian antiquity, under any notion that we are prying into forbidden secrets. *De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

6†. To importune.

This your seruant *preaseth* with suche diligence for this letter that I shall be forced to aunswere more at large than I can, and much lesse than I would.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 36.

7. To exert pressure, as by influence or moral force.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.
Addison.

To press upon, to act urgently or persistently upon; invade; attack at close quarters.

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight discovers it was not the true Achilles.
Pope.

press[1] (pres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *presse*, *prese*, *prease*, *preace*; < ME. *presse*, *prese*, *pres*, *prees*, a throng, < OF. *presse*, a crowd, throng, etc., F. *presse*, a crowd, throng, urgency, a press (machine), a printing-press, the press (printing), etc., = Pr. Pg. It. *pressa* = Sp. *prensa* = OHG. *pressa*, MHG. G. *presse* = Sw. *press* = Dan. *presse* (after F.), press, etc.; < ML. *pressa*, pressing (violence), fem. of L. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, press: see *press*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of urging or pushing forward; a crowding or thronging.

In their throng and *press* to that last hold.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 19.

On that superior height
Who sits is disencumbered from the *press*
Of near obstructions. *Wordsworth.*

2. A crowd; throng; multitude.

With mykell *prese* of pepill of prouynce aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2868.

Greet *prees* at market maketh deere ware
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 522.

Cæs. Who is it in the *press* that calls on me? . . .
Cas. Fellow, come from the throng; look upon Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 15.

When didst thou thrust amid the mingled *preace*,
Content to bide the war aloof in peace?
Dryden, Iliad, i. 338.

That large-moulded man,
His visage all agrin as at a wake,
Made at me thro' the *press*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3†. Abundance; plenty.

Pas to that prouyns, *prese* to the londe,
And make puruiaunce plentie, while *prese* lastis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5183.

4†. Pressure; the exertion of force; compulsion.

Without *press* or compelling any man, beating up his drums, [he] levied so sufficient an army that with it he conquered all Spain.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

5. A critical situation; a position of danger or embarrassment; the state of being beset.

In harde *presse* whan I was stedde,
Of my paynes ȝe hadde pitee.
York Plays, p. 508.

6. Urgency; urgent demands of affairs: as, *press* of business.—7. An instrument or machine by which anything is subjected to pressure (especially if the pressure is great), as by the use of hand-levers, the screw, hydraulic agency, or steam-power. The object of the press may be to compress something into smaller compass, as a hay-press or cotton-press; to crush something and extract its juices, in which case it is named from the liquid produced, as a cider-press or wine-press; or to take a copy of something, with or without the use of a pigment, as a printing-press, a copying-press, or a seal-press.

Which wine houses doe serve for pressing of their grapes, and the making of their wine, having all things necessary therein for that purpose, as their wine *presses*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 82.

8. In the Jacquard loom, the mechanism which actuates the cylinder or prism and its cards to press back the needles or wires which are not to act, so as to disengage them from the lifting-bar.—9. Specifically, a machine for printing; a printing-press; hence, collectively, the agencies employed in producing printed matter. Some writers limit the use of the word *press*, as defining a printing-apparatus, to the hand printing-press, moved by hand-power, and call any form of printing-press moved by steam or otherwise, not by hand-power, a *printing-machine*. See *printing-press*.

He will print them, out of doubt; for he cares not what he puts into the *press*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 80.

Lord Dorset is nobody's favourite but yours and Mr. Prior's, who has lately dedicated his book of poems to him, which is all the *press* has furnished us of any value since you went. *Swift*, Letter to Hunter, Jan. 12, 1708.

10. The art of printing; hence, those who are engaged in printing or publishing.

The liberty of the *press* is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xi.

11. That which is printed; the sum total of printed literature: specifically applied to newspapers and other periodical publications.

The *press*, an instrument neglected by the prosecutors, was used by Hastings and his friends with great effect.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The *press* is destined, more than any other agency, to melt and mold the jarring and contending nations of the world into that one great brotherhood.
S. Bowles, in Merriam's Bowles, I. 99.

12. An upright case or cupboard in which clothes, books, china, or other articles are kept; specifically, in libraries, a bookcase, or a set of bookshelves.

His *presse* yeovered with a faldyng reed.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 26.

Large oaken *presses* filled with shelves of the same wood surrounded the room. *Scott*, Kenilworth, iv.

Press of Walnut-wood. (German, 15th century.)

13. In *photog.*, same as *printing-frame*.—**At press,** during or in the process of printing.

If the names were dropped *at press*, he could restore any speech in Shakespeare to the proper speaker.
R. L. Stevenson, Some Gentlemen in Fiction.

Autographic press, a small portable press for printing autographs from a lithographic stone or from an engraved plate.—**Bramah press, Bramah's press,** the hydraulic press, so called from its inventor, Mr. Bramah. See *hydraulic*.—**Cam-press,** a press in which the rotation of a cam communicates action to the punch or shear, as distinct from a *screw-*, *lever-*, or *pendulum-press*.—**Card-press.** (*a*) A small screw-press, used for keeping playing-cards flat when not in use. (*b*) A printing-press used for printing cards.—**Censorship of the press.** See *censorship*.—**Centripetal press.** See *centripetal*.—**Compound press,** a press in which the material is partially compressed by a light rapid movement, and the process completed by a more powerful and slower pressure.—**Correction of the press, corrector of the press.** See *correction, corrector*.—**Dry press,** in *printing*, a press for smoothing printed sheets.—**Hat-tip press,** a small hand-press used for printing the labels on the crown or inner lining of hats.—**Hunter's press,** a press worked by Hunter's screw (which see, under *screw*). [Not now in use.]—**Hydraulic or hydrostatic press.** See *hydraulic*.—**In press, in the press,** in process of being printed.—**Knee-joint press,** a toggle-press.—**Liberty of the press.** See *liberty*.—**Lithographic press.** See *lithographic*.—**Lying-press,** a small portable press of wood, used by bookbinders, in which pressure is given at the ends of two stout square blocks by two large wood-screws. When a cutting knife is attached, it is called a *binders' plow and press*.—**Minerva Press.** See *Minerva*.—**Napkin press,** a screw-press by means of which napkins are pressed flat after being dampened. Such a press is sometimes combined with a decorative piece of furniture, etc.—**Open-back press,** a press or punching-machine the standards of which are set apart so that the work to be punched can pass freely from front to rear through the opening.—**Pendulum press.** See *pendulum*.—**Platen press.** See *platen*.—**Plow and press,** in *bookbinding*, same as *cutting-press*, 2.—**Press-law,** a law in restraint of the liberty of the press; a law regulating or repressing the right of printing and publishing.—**Press of sail** (*naut.*), as much sail as the state of the wind, etc., will permit.—**Revolving press,** a form of baling-press in which the rotation of the box actuates the followers by means of a screw or screws working in stationary nuts.—**Rolling-cam press,** a press actuated by a roller which revolves

between cam-wheels rising and falling between guides.—**Rolling-pressure press**, a press in which the follower is depressed by the pressure of a roller at the end of a pivoted extension-bar, which is caused by levers to traverse to and fro.—**Sewing-press**, a wooden frame in which books are sewed and prepared for binding. *Workshop Receipts*, Bookbinding, 4th ser.—**Standing-press**, a heavy press firmly attached to floor and ceiling, used by printers and bookbinders: so called to distinguish it from *portable presses*, such as are used by bookbinders.—**Stanhope press**, a form of printing-press invented by the Earl of Stanhope.—**Striking-up press**, a press used, in making cups or pots, to strike up the metal or raise it from the interior.—**To correct the press**, to correct proofs.

Here comes . . . the proof of my East India speech from Hansard; so I must put my letter aside and *correct the press*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. v.

Type-revolving press. See *cylinder-press*.

press[2] (pres), *v.* [A verb due to confusion of *press-* in *press-gang*, *press-money*, erroneously used for **prest-gang*, *prest-money*, etc., with *press*[1], force, etc. So *impress*, and F. *presser*, in like sense.] **I.** *trans.* To force into service, especially into military or naval service; impress.

To the Tower, about shipping of some more *pressed* men.
Pepys, Diary, II. 410.

There are a couple of impudent fellows at an inn in Holborn who have affronted me, and you would oblige me infinitely by *pressing* them into his majesty's service.
Colman, Jealous Wife, iii.

She is rather an arbitrary writer too—for here are a great many poor words *pressed* into the service of this note that would get their habeas corpus from any court in Christendom. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To act as a press-gang; force persons into military or naval service.

The legality of *pressing* is so fully established that it will not now admit of a doubt in any court of justice.
Christian, Note on Blackstone's Com., I. xiii.

press[2] (pres), *n.* [< *press*[2], *v.*] An order or commission to impress men into public service, particularly into the army or navy.

I have misused the king's *press* damnably. I have got, in exchange of a hundred and fifty soldiers, three hundred and odd pounds. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 13.

They shrink like seamen when a *press* comes out.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, Epil. (1667), i. 22.

press-agent (pres'ā″jent), *n.* A man employed to attend to newspaper advertising, and supply editors with news of changes of program, cast, etc. [Theatrical slang.]

press-beam (pres'bēm), *n.* A compression-beam.

press-bed (pres'bed), *n.* A bed inclosed in solid woodwork like a cupboard, or made to fold or turn up so as to be put in a cupboard.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides, p. 85.

press-blanket (pres'blang″ket), *n.* A flannel, cloth, or felt used on a printing-press to equalize the impression.

press-blocks (pres'bloks), *n. pl.* Clumps of wood used in a standing-press to fill up the space not occupied by paper or books.

press-boards (pres'bōrdz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, smooth and neatly jointed boards of wood between which printed sheets are pressed in the standing-press.

press-boy (pres'boi), *n.* Same as *machine-boy*.

press-cake (pres'kāk), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, incorporated cake, or mill-cake, ready for granulation. *E. H. Knight.*

presser (pres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pressour;* < OF. *presseur*, < *presser*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** One who or that which presses. Especially—(*a*) One who presses garments for the purpose of renovating them, or who presses cloth after dyeing.

I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*. *Swift.*

(*b*) One who works a press of any kind.

But who in England cares about the singing in these fishing towns—singing which is only wilder and weirder than that of the cotton *pressers* of Louisiana?
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 950.

(*c*) In *ceram.*, the workman who molds the handles, ears, and decorative reliefs to be applied to a pottery vessel before firing.

2. One who inculcates or enforces with argument or importunity.

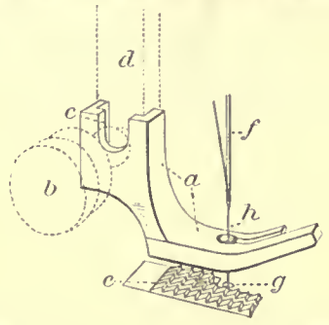
A common practiser and *presser* of the late illegal innovations.
J. White, First Century of Malignant Priests (1623), p. 48. [(*Latham.*)

3. In *mach.*: (*a*) In a knitting-machine, a bar which forces the barb of the needle into the groove of the shank to free the loop of yarn. (*b*) In a sewing-machine, the presser-foot which holds the fabric under the needle. See cut under *presser-foot*. (*c*) A form of ironing-machine. (*d*) In spinning, the pressure-roller of a drawing-frame, or the spring-finger of a bobbin-frame. *E. H. Knight.*

presser-bar (pres'ėr-bär), *n.* Same as *presser*, 3 (*a*).

presser-flyer (pres'ėr-flī″ėr), *n.* In *spinning:* (*a*) In a bobbin-frame, a flyer having a spring-arm or -finger (called *presser*) which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding on the yarn as it is spun. (*b*) A bobbin-frame on which presser-flyers are used.

presser-foot (pres'ėr-fůt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, a foot-plate by which the fabric is pressed against the face of the feed.



a, Presser-foot, which is attached by thumb-screw *b*, passing through slot *c*, and screwing into bar *d*. This is represented raised to allow the insertion of cloth under the inclined forward part of the foot. The bar and the foot are then lowered, pressing the cloth firmly upon the oscillating feed at *e*; *f* is the needle, which carries thread *h* through slot in foot and perforation *g* in throat-plate.

presser-frame (pres'ėr-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a frame furnished with presser-flyers. *E. H. Knight.*

press-fat† (pres'fat), *n.* A vat belonging to an olive- or wine-press, used for the collection of the oil or wine.

When one came to the *pressfat* for to draw out fifty vessels out of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

press-gang (pres'gang), *n.* [< *press*[2], *prest*, + *gang*.] A detachment under the command of an officer empowered to impress men into the public service, especially the naval service.

Last week a Lieutenant came hither with a *Press Gang*, and had so good Success that he soon Glean'd up a considerable number.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 208.

Men were kidnapped, literally disappeared, and nothing was ever heard of them again. The street of a busy town was not safe from such *press-gang* captures.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, i.

press-gang (pres'gang), *v. i.* [< *press-gang*, *n.*] To act as a press-gang. [Rare.]

There'll be no more *press-ganging* here a while.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

press-girthing (pres'gėr″thing), *n.* The belt of leather which moves the bed of a hand-press to and from impression.

pressing (pres'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *press*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who presses; pressure.—**2.** What is expressed or squeezed out; what comes from a substance under pressure, as oil, juice, etc.

pressing (pres'ing), *p. a.* Requiring instant attention or action; urgent.

An annuity for life of four thousand pounds was settled on Hastings; and, in order to enable him to meet *pressing* demands, he was to receive ten years annuity in advance.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

A *pressing* emergency required instant remedy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 125.

pressing-bag (pres'ing-bag), *n.* A bag of horse-hair to contain flaxseed from which oil is to be expressed, or to hold stearic acid under pressure, and for similar uses.

pressing-board (pres'ing-bōrd), *n.* **1.** One of the glazed millboards used by printers to put between printed sheets as resists to the impression these sheets receive in a standing-press.—**2.** One of the smoothly jointed boards of pine or cherry used in standing-presses.—**3.** An ironing-board.

pressing-iron (pres'ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A flat-iron or smoothing-iron.

Your *pressing-iron* will make no perfect courtier.
Go stitch at home, and cozen your poor neighbours.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

pressingly (pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

pressingness (pres'ing-nes), *n.* Pressure; urgency.

This consideration alone might apply itself with *pressingness* upon us. *R. Allestree*, Sermons, xviii. (*Latham.*)

pressing-plate (pres'ing-plāt), *n.* In an oil-press, one of the follower-boards which are alternated with bags of the material to be pressed.

pressing-roller (pres'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* In *paper-making*, a roller of iron, or of iron covered with brass, which squeezes out the water from the pulp or the felt. In England called *press-roll*. See *paper-making machine*.

pression (presh'on), *n.* [< F. *pression* = Sp. *presion* = Pg. *pressão* = It. *pressione*, < L. *pressio*(*n*-), a pressing, pressure, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** The act of pressing; pressure.

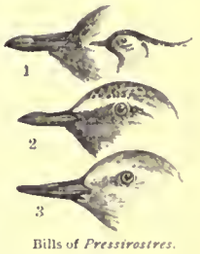
Are not all my hypotheses erroneous in which light is supposed to consist in *pression* or motion propagated through a fluid medium? *Whewell.*

2. In *Cartesian philos.*, an endeavor to move.

pressiroster (pres-i-ros'tėr), *n.* [See *Pressirostres*.] A member of the *Pressirostres*.

pressirostral (pres-i-ros'tral), *a.* [< NL. *Pressirostres* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the *Pressirostres*.—**2.** Having a compressed bill shaped more or less like that of a plover.

Pressirostres (pres-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pressus*, pp. of *premere*, press, compress, + *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a group of *Grallæ*, including the bustards, plovers, and some others, among them the cariama: so called from the compression or contraction of the bill of some of its members. It corresponds in the main to the *Charadriomorphæ* of later writers, or that large group of wading birds known as the *plover-snipe group*.



Bills of *Pressirostres*.
1. Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*). 2. Golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*). 3. Turnstone (*Strepsilas interpres*).

pressitant† (pres'i-tant), *a.* [< ML. as if **pressitan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of **pressitare*, freq. of L. *pressare*, press down: see *press*[1], *v.*] Exerting pressure; gravitating; heavy.

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *pressitant* in their proper place.
Dr. H. More.

pressive† (pres'iv), *a.* [< *press*[1] + *-ive*.] **1.** Pressing; requiring immediate attention and despatch.—**2.** Oppressive.

How did he make silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, if the exactions were so *pressive?*
Bp. Hall, Cont., xviii. 1. (*Latham.*)

press-ketch† (pres'kech), *n.* A ketch or small vessel used for patrolling harbors and for pressing seamen.

Irish Letters of the 26th past say they continue to beat up for Soldiers at Dublin, where abundance list themselves, and that some *Press-Ketches* in that Harbour have pressed 400 Seamen within a few Days, and that a great many are voluntarily come in.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 208.

press-key (pres'kē), *n.* A small turn-screw used by book-sewers to tighten the cords of a sewing-press.

pressly† (pres'li), *adv.* [Appar. < **press*, *a.* (< L. *pressus*, pp., pressed), + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *pressness*.] Closely; compactly; concisely; succinctly.

Though he may pursue his task *presly* and coherently, yet, because of the small importance of the matter debated of, his discourse must needs be both very tedious and not very profitable.
Parker, Platonicke Philosophie (2d ed., 1667), p. 39.

No man ever spake more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily *B. Jonson*, Works (ed. Gifford), p. 749.

pressman[1] (pres'man), *n.*; pl. *pressmen* (-men). [< *press*[1] + *man*.] **1.** One who is engaged in pressing; specifically, one who attends to a wine-press.

One only path to all, by which the *pressemen* came
In time of vintage. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii.

2. One who operates or has charge of a printing-press; specifically, a printer who does press-work; one who runs a hand-press, or who manages a press or presses run by steam or other power.

Watts, after some weeks, desiring to have me in the composing-room, I left the *pressmen*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 147.

3. In *journalism*, sometimes, a man employed on the press; a writer or reporter for a newspaper.

pressman[2] (pres'man), *n.*; pl. *pressmen* (-men). [< *press*[2] + *man*.] **1.** One of a press-gang who aids in forcing men into military or naval service.—**2.** A man impressed into the public service, as the army or navy.

press-mark (pres'märk), *n.* [< *press*[1], *n.*, 12, + *mark*[1].] In libraries, a mark put upon a volume, generally by label or a writing upon a

fly-leaf, indicating its location in the library. Thus, the press-mark "A, 8, 10." means "press A, shelf 8, tenth volume in order on the shelf." There are many systems of press-marking.

press-mark (pres'märk), *r. t.* and *i.* To place a press-mark on; also, to use press-marks.

press-master (pres'más'tėr), *n.* The officer in command of a press-gang.

Are not our sailors paid and encouraged to that degree that there is hardly any need of *press-masters?*
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 123. (*Davies.*)

press-money (pres'mun'i), *n.* Same as *prest-money.*

This kiss shall be as good as *press-money*, to bind me to your service. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 1.

pressness† (pres'nes), *n.* [< **press*, *a.* (see *pressly*), + *-ness.*] The state of being pressed; closeness; compression; condensation of thought or language; terseness.

An excellent critic of our own commends Boileau's closeness, or, as he calls it, *pressness.*
Young, Love of Fame, Pref.

pressour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *presser*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 127.

press-pack (pres'pak), *r. t.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press: as, to *press-pack* bales of soft goods.

press-pile (pres'pīl), *n.* A pile or kench of fish. [Canada.]

The fish are put in a *press-pile*, in which they remain a week or more to sweat. *Perley.*

press-pin (pres'pin), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a bar of iron used as a lever for standing-presses. [Eng.]

press-plate (pres'plāt), *n.* One of a number of thin plates of sheet-iron which are placed between press-boards in a standing-press.

press-printing (pres'prin'ting), *n.* In *ceram.*, a variety of transfer-printing.

There are two distinct methods of printing in use for china and earthenware: one is transferred on the bisque, and is the method by which the ordinary printed ware is produced, and the other is transferred on the glaze. The first is called *press-printing* and the latter bat-printing.
Ure, Dict., III. 620.

press-proof (pres'prōf), *n.* The last proof examined before printed matter goes to press; the press-revise; a careful proof taken on the press, as distinguished from an ordinary rough proof.

press-room (pres'röm), *n.* 1. An apartment in which presses for any purpose are kept.—2 In *printing*, a room where printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, etc.

press-stone (pres'stōn), *n.* The bed of a printing-press. *E. H. Knight.*

pressurage (presh'ūr-āj), *n.* [< F. *pressurage*; as *pressure* + *-age.*] 1. The juice of the grape extracted by the press. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use. *Imp. Dict.*

pressural (presh'ū-ral), *a.* [< *pressure* + *-al.*] Of the nature of mechanical pressure.

pressure (presh'ūr), *n.* [< OF. *pressure* = Sp. *presura* = It. *pressura*, < L. *pressura*, a pressing, a burden, < *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*1.] 1. The act of pressing; the exertion of force by pressing; the state of being pressed.

In my thoughts with scarce a sigh
I take the *pressure* of thine hand.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxix.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) An equilibrated force.

Experience . . . showed that the *pressures* of a vault cannot be concentrated upon any single point, but only upon a line which extends over a considerable portion of the pier from the springing point upwards.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 81.

(*b*) A force per unit area exerted over the surface of a body or part of a body, and toward the interior of the body. A force exerted upon a surface is necessarily equilibrated; otherwise, since the surface has no mass, it would produce infinite velocity until equilibrium ensued. A pressure can produce no motion, because it is a state of equilibrium; but a continuous variation of pressure in a given direction will tend to produce motion toward the places of less pressure. Thus, if a cylinder of liquid in a tube is under greater pressure per square inch at one end than at the other, there will be a tendency to motion toward the end where the pressure is less. (*c*) Stress in general, being either thrust, pull, or shearing stress. For *axis of pressure*, *conjugate pressure*, and other phrases where *pressure* means *stress*, see the latter word.

Boyle discovered a law about the dependence of the *pressure* of a gas upon its volume, which showed that if you squeeze a gas into a smaller place it will press so much the more as the space has been diminished.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 180.

Uniform *pressure*, . . . such as the atmospheric, and, in a less degree, that of our bodily parts and of our clothes, produces no distinct consciousness.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 60.

3. The action of moral force; exertion of authority or influence; compulsion; a constraining influence or impulse.

The objections . . . are . . . rather like the intemperate talk of an angry child than *pressures* of reason or probability. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

The convocation, which under the influence of Archbishop Bourchier was more amenable to royal *pressure*, was made to bestow a tenth in the following April.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

The Preacher's contemporary, too, Malachi, felt the *pressure* of the same circumstances, had the same occasions of despondency. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, ii.

4. Weight upon the mind; burdensomeness; oppressiveness; also, burden; oppression.

Companions in grief sometimes diminish
And make the *pressure* easy.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 6.

My own and my people's *pressures* are grievous.
Eikon Basilike.

The rulers augmented at the same time those public burdens the *pressure* of which is generally the immediate cause of revolutions. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

Days of difficulty and *pressure*. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

5. Urgency; demand on one's time or energies; need for prompt or decisive action: as, the *pressure* of business.

Writing hastily and under *pressure*, his language is frequently involved and careless.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele, p. xlvi.

6. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

I'll wipe away . . .
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 100.

Absolute pressure. See *absolute.*—**Absolute steam pressure,** the total pressure computed from the zero of an absolute vacuum: distinguished from *relative pressure*, or from pressure indicated in pounds, kilograms, or other measure of weight above the ordinary atmospheric pressure at the sea-level. Ordinary steam-gages indicate pressure above that of the atmosphere. To the pressure so indicated the pressure of the atmosphere must be added to obtain the absolute steam pressure.—**Atmospheric pressure.** See *atmosphere*, 2.—**Center of pressure.** (*a*) In *physics*, that point of a body at which the whole amount of pressure may be applied with the same effect it would produce if distributed. (*b*) Specifically, in *hydros.*, that point of a plane, or of the side of a vessel containing a liquid, to which if a force were applied equal to the total pressure and in the opposite direction, it would exactly balance the total pressure.—**High pressure.** (*a*) Formerly, a phrase noting all steam-engines working at pressures materially higher than atmospheric pressure, but now merely a relative term. See *low pressure.* (*b*) Figuratively, a high degree of mental tension.

Miss Squeers . . . was . . . taken with one or two chokes and catchings of breath, indicative of feelings at a *high pressure*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xii.

Intensity of a pressure. See *intensity.*—**Low pressure,** in steam-engines, a phrase noting a motor using steam at a comparatively small pressure. The precise signification of the term is undetermined, but the standard of pressure is steadily rising, so that engines that were formerly considered high-pressure are now looked upon as low-pressure engines. The phrase formerly implied the presence of a condenser and pressure of not more than six pounds above atmospheric pressure, but it now has reference solely to the pressure, and describes that only relatively. **Pressure myelitis,** myelitis due to compression of the spinal cord, as by a tumor.—**Pressure of atmosphere.** See *atmosphere*, 2.

pressure-bar (presh'ūr-bär), *n.* In a planing-machine, a device for holding down lumber to be planed. *E. H. Knight.*

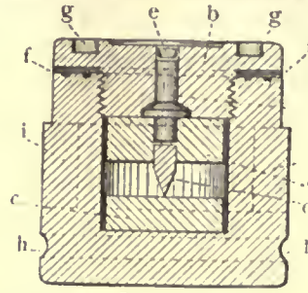
pressure-blower (presh'ūr-blō'ėr), *n.* A blower in which a blast is produced by the direct pressure of pistons upon a definite and confined quantity of air, in contradistinction to the *fan-blower*, which produces a blast by centrifugal action.

pressure-figure (presh'ūr-fig'ūr), *n.* In *mineral.*, a figure produced in a section of some minerals by the pressure of a rather sharp point: thus, upon a sheet of mica the pressure-figure has the form of a six-rayed star, which is diagonal in position to the more easily obtained percussion-figure—that is, its rays are normal to edges of the prism and clinopinacoid.

pressure-filter (presh'ūr-fil'tėr), *n.* A filter in which the liquid to be filtered is forced through filtering material by pressure greater than that of its own weight in the filter. Positive increase of the difference between the pressure on the liquid surface and against the discharge outlet is effected either by forcing air into an inclosed space over the liquid, by increasing the head through use of a standpipe, or by decreasing the atmospheric pressure upon the discharge outlet.

pressure-forging (presh'ūr-fôr'jing), *n.* A method of shaping metal in dies in a forging-press by means of great pressure, usually hydraulic; hydraulic forging.

pressure-gage (presh'ūr-gāj), *n.* 1. An apparatus or attachment for indicating the pressure of steam in a boiler.—2. In *gun.*, an instrument used to determine the pressure of powder-gas per square unit of area in the bore or chamber of a gun. The gas acts upon one end of a piston, whose opposite extremity is armed with a pyramidal or circular cutter, as in the Rodman gage; a conical cavity with a continuous spiral thread on its interior surface, as in the Woodbridge pressure-gage; or an anvil-head to compress a copper cylinder, as in the English "crusher" gage. With the two cutter-gages, the lengths of the indentations in the soft copper disks are measured and compared with cuts of the same length made in the testing-machine by the same cutters. From the tests in the machine, a table of lengths of cuts, with the pressures required to produce them, is made up. Hence, measuring the indentation in the disk taken from the pressure-gage, and turning to this table, the pressure exerted by the powder in the bore of the gun will be found opposite the measured length. The disks used in the pressure-gage and in the testing-machine should be taken from the same bar of copper, in order to secure a uniform density. In the "crusher" gage, the diminution in length of the copper cylinder is measured, and the pressure found by the testing-machine to produce an equal reduction in length of a cylinder from the same copper is assumed to be that exerted upon the bore of the gun. Pressure-gages may be placed either in a cavity in the walls of a gun or in the base of the cartridge-bag carrying the charge of powder.



Pressure-gage.

a, piston; *i*, housing; *b*, screw-plug which closes the housing; *f*, gasket; *g*, recess for engagement of wrench with the plug; *d*, guide for cutting- or indenting-tool *d'*; *c*, register, a disk of copper, the indentation in which after discharge indicates the highest pressure attained in the gun during the combustion of the explosive; *e*, small copper cup or gas-check, which, while it transmits the pressure to the piston, prevents gas from entering the housing; *h*, groove for attaching the cartridge.

pressure-note (presh'ūr-nōt), *n.* In *music*, a note with a short crescendo upon it, as $\overset{\frown}{p}$, indicating a tone which is to be pressed into loudness as soon as sounded.

pressure-register (presh'ūr-rej'is-tėr), *n.* An instrument which indicates and records the fluctuations of pressure of a fluid body, particularly an elastic fluid, as air, steam, or illuminating-gas. See *recording steam-gage*, under *steam-gage.*

pressure-screw (presh'ūr-skrö), *n.* In *ordnance*, a screw used to hold parts in position by pressure. It is the analogue of the set-screw in general mechanism. See *set-screw.*

pressure-spot (presh'ūr-spot), *n.* One of numerous minute spots or areas on the surface of the body, in which it appears from experimentation that the proper sensations of pressure reside, this sensation not being excitable in the intervening spaces.

The finest point, when it touches a *pressure-spot*, produces a sensation of pressure, and not one of being pricked. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 410.

presswork (pres'wėrk), *n.* 1. The working or management of a printing-press; also, any other work of a press-room relating to ink or impression on a press: in opposition to *composition*, or that branch of printing which is confined to preparing types for the press.—2. In *joinery*, cabinet-work of a number of successive veneers crossing grain, and united by glue, heat, and pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

press-yeast (pres'yēst), *n.* See *yeast.*

prest1 (prest). An occasional preterit and past participle of *press*1.

prest2† (prest), *v. t.* [< OF. *prester*, F. *prêter*, lend, ascribe, attribute, give rise to, afford, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prestar* = It. *prestare*, < L. *præstare*, stand before, be surety for, execute, fulfil, discharge, < *præ*, before, + *stare*, stand: see *state.* Cf. *rest*2.] To furnish; pay out; put out as a loan; lend.

To have *prested* and lent money to Kynge Henry for the arrayenge and settynge forth of a new armye against hym. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 10.

"I myself have *prested*," wrote the Earl to Burghley, "above 3000*l.* among our men here since I came, and yet what need they be in . . . all the world doth see."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, I. 523.

prest2 (prest), *n.* [< OF. *prest*, F. *prêt* (= Pr. *prest* = It. *presto*), a loan, < OF. *prester*, lend: see *prest*2, *v.*] 1†. A loan of money; hence, a loan in general; also, ready money.

The summe of expenses, as well of wages & *prests* as for the expenses of the kings houses.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 121.

2. Formerly, a duty in money paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. *Cowell.* —**To give in prest**†, to give as prest-money; hence, to pay, give, or lend (money) in advance.

He sent thyder three somers [baggage-horses] laden wt nobles of Castel and floreyns, to *yyue in prest* to knyghtes and squyers, for he knewe well otherwyse he sholde not haue them come out of theyr houses.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxiv.

prest[3]† (prest), *a.* [< ME. *prest*, *prest*, < OF. *prest*, F. *prêt* = Pr. *prest* = Sp. Pg. It. *presto*, ready, < ML. *præstus*, ready, < L. *præsto*, adv., at hand, ready, present, here, < *præ*, before, + *stare*, stand. Cf. *prest*[2].] 1. Ready; prompt; quick.

He is the *prestest* payer that pore men knoweth.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 558.

I am *prest* to fette hym when yow liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 917.

Cursed Dionyza hath
The pregnant instrument of wrath
Prest for this blow.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 45.

Well, well, I'll meet ye anon, then tell you more, boys; However, stand prepar'd, *prest* for our journey.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

2. At hand; near.

Set me vvhereas the sunne doth parch the greene,
Or vvhere his beames do not dissolue the yce:
In temperate heate vvhere he is felt and seene,
In presence *prest* of people mad or vvise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 186.

Berdys ther sange on bowhes *prest*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

3. Bold; valiant.

Pausanias a pris King none *prester* ifounde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1218.

4. Neat; comely; proper.

More people, more handsome and *prest*,
Where find ye? *Tusser.*

prest[3]† (prest), *adv.* [ME., < *prest*[3], *a.*] Quickly; promptly; immediately.

Princes of this palys *prest* vnde the gates,
For here cometh with coroune the kynge of alle glorie.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 274.

prest[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *priest*.

prestable (pres'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *prest*[2] + *-able*.] Payable; capable of being made good. [Scoteh.]

prestant (pres'tạnt), *n.* [< L. *præstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *præstare*, stand before: see *prest*[2], *v.*] The open diapason of a pipe-organ.

prestation† (pres-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prestation* = Sp. *prestacion* = Pg. *prestação* = It. *prestazione*, < L. *præstatio(n-)*, a warranty, a payment of something due, < *præstare*, pp. *præstatus*, be surety for: see *prest*[2].] A presting or payment of money: sometimes used for *purveyance*. *Cowell.*

Those grants he clogged with heavy feudal services and payments or *prestations* which no one dared refuse.
Russell, Hist. Modern Europe, I. 290.

prester[1] (pres'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *prester*, < OF. *prestre*, F. *prêtre*, priest: see *priest*, *presbyter*.] A priest: often used in old writers as the title of a supposed Christian king and priest (*Prester* John) of a medieval kingdom. The belief in the existence of such a ruler in some undetermined part of Asia appeared in the twelfth century. From the fourteenth century the seat of the supposed Prester John was placed in Abyssinia, and this belief was held down to the close of the middle ages.

In the East syde of Afrike, beneth the redde sea, dwelleth the greate and myghtye Emperour and Chrystian kynge *Prester* Iohan, well knowen to the Portugales in theyr vyages to Calicut.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 374).

More than twenty years later, when the first book on Abyssinia was composed — that of Alvarez — the title constantly and as a matter of course designating the king of Abyssinia is "*Prester* John," or simply "the *Preste*."
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 718.

prester[2]† (pres'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πρηστήρ, a meteor, a lightning-flash, < πρήθειν, blow up, blow up into flame.] A meteor.

presternal (prē-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *præsternum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the præsternum: as, *presternal* bone; *presternal* region.—2. In *entom.*, same as *prosternal*.—**Presternal muscle.** Same as *sternalis*.

presternum, *n.* See *præsternum*.

prestezza (pres-tet'sä), *n.* [It., quickness, < *presto*, quick: see *prest*[3] and *presto*.] In *music*, quickness of movement or execution; rapidity.

prestidigital (pres-ti-dij'i-tal), *a.* [< *prestidigit(ation)* + *-al* (after *digital*).] Engaged in prestidigitation; suited or qualified for legerdemain. [Rare.]

The first his honest hard-working hand — the second his three-fingered Jack, his *prestidigital* hand.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, vi.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *prestidigitation*, an altered form (as if 'dexterous fingering,' < L. *præsto*, at hand, ready, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ation*) of *prestigiation*: see *prestigiation*.] Legerdemain; sleight of hand; prestigiation; the performance of feats requiring dexterity and skill, particularly of the fingers; hence, juggling in general.

prestidigitator (pres-ti-dij'i-tā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *prestidigitateur*; < *prestidigitat(ion)* + *-or*[1].] One who practises prestidigitation; a prestigiator; a juggler.

prestige (pres-tēzh' or pres'tij), *n.* [< F. *prestige* = Sp. Pg. *prestigio* = It. *prestigio*, *prestigia*, illusion, fascination, enchantment, prestige, < L. *præstigium*, a delusion, an illusion; cf. *præstigiæ*, deception, jugglers' tricks, < *præstinguere*, obscure, extinguish, < *præ*, before, + *stinguere*, extinguish: see *distinguish*, etc.] 1†. Illusion; juggling trick; fascination; charm; imposture.

The sophisms of infidelity and the *prestiges* of imposture. *Warburton*, Works, IX. v.

2. An illusion as to one's personal merit or importance, particularly a flattering illusion; hence, a reputation for exeellence, importance, or authority; weight or influence arising from reputation.

Mr. Quincy had the moral firmness which enabled him to decline a duel without any loss of personal *prestige*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 106.

Unless a man can get the *prestige* and income of a Don, and write donnish books, it 's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

prestigiate (pres-tij'i-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *præstigiatus*, pp. of *præstigiare*, deceive by juggling tricks, < *præstigiæ*, deceptions, jugglers' feats: see *prestige*.] To deceive as by an illusion or jugglers' trick. [Rare.]

The wiaest way, when all is said, is with all humility and feare to take Christ as himselfe hath revealed himselfe in his Gospel, and not as the Devill presents him to *prestigiated* phansies. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 18.

prestigiation (pres-tij-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< F. **prestigiation* (later *prestidigitation*: see *prestidigitation*), < L. *præstigiare*, pp. *præstigiatus*, deceive by juggling tricks: see *prestigiate*.] The playing of legerdemain tricks; a trick of legerdemain; juggling; sleight of hand. [Rare.]

What a multitude of examples are there in good authentic authors of divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations!* *Howell*, Letters, iii. 23.

prestigiator (pres-tij'i-ā-tọr), *n.* [< F. *prestigiateur* (Cotgrave), < L. *præstigiator*, a juggler, an impostor, < *præstigiare*, deceive by juggling tricks: see *prestigiate*. Cf. *prestidigitator*.] A juggler; a cheat.

This cunning *prestigiator* [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place to set off his representations the more lively. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 105.

prestigiatory† (pres-tij'i-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *prestigiate* + *-ory*.] Juggling; consisting of tricks or impostures.

We have an art call'd *præstigiatory*,
That deals with spirits, and inteliigences
Of meaner office and condition.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, i. 7.

prestigious† (pres-tij'us), *a.* [< F. *prestigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *prestigioso*, < LL. *præstigiosus*, full of deceitful tricks, delusive, < L. *præstigiæ*, jugglers' tricks, illusions: see *prestige*.] 1. Practising legerdemain; juggling; deluding.

But, of all the preternatural things which befel these people, there were none more unaccountable than those wherein the *prestigious* dæmons would ever now and then cover the most corporeal things in the world with a fascinating mist of invisibility. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

2. Performed by prestidigitation; illusory; deceptive.

Who only aweld thee with vain-glorious pride,
Devising strange *prestigious* tricks beside,
Only to draw me from thee.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 180).

prestimony (pres'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [= F. *prestimonie* = Sp. Pg. *prestimonio*, < ML. *præstimonium*, an appropriated fund, < L. *præstare*, warrant, discharge: see *prest*[2].] In *canon law*, a fund for the support of a priest, appropriated by the founder, but not erected into any title or benefice, and not subject to the Pope or the ordinary, the patron being the collator. *Imp. Dict.*

prestissimo (pres-tis'i-mō), *adv.* [It., superl. of *presto*, q. v.] In *music*, very quickly; in the most rapid tempo.

prestly† (prest'li), *adv.* [< ME. *prestly*, *prestely*, *prestliche*, *pristly*; < *prest*[3] + *-ly*[2].] 1. Hastily; quickly; promptly; eagerly.

Prestli with al that puple to Palerne thei went.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5309.

Then [he] leues the lede, and of londe paste
To Peileus *pristly*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Earnestly; firmly.

Madame, mourne ze namore; ze mow wel seie
That the prince of heuen zou hath *prestli* in mynde,
& socor sendeth zou sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2925.

Now full *pristly* I pray to my prise goddes
That I may see thee come sounde to this sale enys,
And me comford of thy coursse, kepe I no more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 872.

Therfore *pristly* I yow praye
That ye will of youre talkyng blyn.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

prest-money (prest'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to men when they enlist in the British service: so called because it binds those who receive it to be *prest* or ready at all times appointed. Also *press-money*. *Imp. Dict.*

presto (pres'tō), *adv.* [< It. *presto*, quick, quickly: see *prest*[3].] 1. Quickly; immediately; in haste.

Oni. Well, you'll come?
Jun. Presto. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

2. In *music*, quick; in rapid tempo.

presto (pres'tō), *n.* [< *presto*, *adv.*] In *music*, a passage in quick tempo.

prestomial (prē-stō'mi-al), *a.* [Also *præstomial*; < *præstomium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the præstomium.

prestomium, *n.* See *præstomium*.

prestriction (prē-strik'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *præstrictio(n-)*, a binding fast, < L. *præstringere*, pp. *præstrictus*, bind fast, tie up, also blind, obscure, < *præ*, before, + *stringere*, draw or tie tight: see *stringent*.] Blinding; blindness.

'Tis fear'd you have Balaams disease, a pearle in your eye, Mammons *Præstriction*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

prestudy (prē-stud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prestudied*, ppr. *prestudying*. [< *pre-* + *study*.] To study beforehand.

He . . . never broached what he had new brewed, but preached what he had *pre-studied* some competent time before. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridge, I. 240.

presultor (prē-sul'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *præsultor*, one who dances before others, < L. **præsilire* (a false reading for *prosilire*), leap or dance before, < *præ*, before, + *salire*, leap, bound: see *salient*.] A leader or director of a dance. [Rare.]

The Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *presultor* of it. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 397.

presumable (prē-zū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *presume* + *-able*.] Capable of being presumed or taken for granted; such as may be supposed to be true or entitled to belief without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

It is now the *presumable* duty, imposed by law upon the Clergy, of themselves to alter their practice.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 90.

presumably (prē-zū'ma-bli), *adv.* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed; by or according to presumption; by legitimate inference from facts or circumstances.

presume (prē-zūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *presumed*, ppr. *presuming*. [< ME. *presumen*, < OF. *presumer*, F. *présumer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *presumir* = It. *presumere*, < L. *præsumere*, take before or beforehand, take to oneself, anticipate, take for granted, presnme, < *præ*, before, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, and cf. *consume*, *resume*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take upon one's self; undertake; venture; dare: generally with an infinitive as object.

He or they that *presumen* to doo the contrarie, as often tyme as they be founden in defaute, to paye xx. s.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

Death, I feel, *presumeth*
To change this life of mine into a new.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 312).

Bold deed thou hast *presumed*, adventurous Eve.
Milton, P. L., ix. 921.

As soon as the sermon is finished, nobody *presumes* to stir till Sir Roger is gone out of the church.
Addison, Sir Roger at Church.

There was a time when I would have chastened your insolence, for *presuming* thus to appear before me.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

2. To believe or accept upon probable evidence; infer as probable; take for granted.

Presume not that I am the thing I was.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 60.

Master Foxe mentioneth, in his Book of Martyrs, that one in the street crying "Fire, fire," the whole assembly in St. Mary's, in Oxford, at one Mallsry's recantation, *presumed* it to be in the church.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 50.

Yet, sir, I *presume* you would not wish me to quit the army? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

The business of farming . . . is assessed in respect of a *presumed* profit. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 122.

=Syn. 2. *Surmise, Guess*, etc. (see *conjecture*), think, consider.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be venturesome; especially, to venture beyond the limits of ordinary license or propriety; act or speak overboldly.

Neither bolduess can make us *presume* as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 47.

I found not what methought I wanted still;
And to the heavenly Vision thus *presumed*.
Milton, P. L., viii. 356.

2. To press forward presumptuously; be led by presumption; make one's way overconfidently into an unwarranted place or position.

Presume thou not to hye, I rid,
Least it turn thee to blame.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

Up-led by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have *presumed*,
An earthly guest. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 13.

To presume of†. Same as *to presume upon*.

They [the Waymoores] haue long haire, are without Townes or houses, and care not where they come, *presuming of* their swiftnesse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

To presume upon or on, to rely upon as a reason for boldness; hence, to act overboldly or arrogantly on the strength of, or on the supposition of.

Do not *presume* too much *upon* my love.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 63.

She, . . . *presuming on* the hire of her treason, deserted her husband. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

presumedly (prē-zū'med-li), *adv.* By presumption; as one may suppose; presumably.

The matter was considerably simplified by the fact that these societies, *presumedly* from patriotic motives, send the persons they assist only to the Dominion of Canada. *Lancet*, No. 3412, p. 144.

presumer (prē-zū'mėr), *n.* [< *presume* + *-er*1.] One who presumes; an arrogant or presumptuous person.

presuming (prē-zū'ming), *p. a.* Acting presumptuously; hence, overbold; forward; presumptuous.

presumingly (prē-zū'ming-li), *adv.* With presumption; overconfidently; arrogantly.

presumpt† (prē-zumpt'), *v. t.* [< L. *presumptus*, pp. of *presumere*, take beforehand: see *presume*.] To take inconsiderately or rashly.

The vow beynge *presumpted*, dyssembled, and layned. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 10.

presumption (prē-zump'shon), *n.* [< OF. *presomption*, F. *présomption* = Sp. *presuncion* = Pg. *presumpção* = It. *presunzione*, < L. *præsumptio(n-)*, a taking beforehand, an anticipation, < *præsumere*, pp. *præsumptus*, presume: see *presume*.] 1. The act of presuming, or taking upon one's self more than good sense and propriety warrant; excessive boldness or overconfidence in thought or conduct; presumptuousness; assurance; arrogance.

I could say much more of the king's majesty without flattery, did I not fear the imputation of *presumption*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

We cannot tell what is a Judgment of God; 'tis *presumption* to take upon us to know. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 58.

If ye think ye may with a pious *presumption* strive to goe beyond God in mercy, I shall not be one now that would dissuade ye. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. The act of presuming or probably inferring; hypothetical or inductive inference.

Most of those that believe a God and a judgment to come, and yet continue in sin, do it upon this *presumption*, that one time or other they shall leave their sins, and change the course of their lives before they go out of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. That which is presumed; that which is supposed to be true upon grounds of probability.

When we see any part or organ developed in a remarkable degree or manner in any species, the fair *presumption* is that it is of high importance to that species. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 153.

4. A ground for presuming or believing; evidence or probability, as tending to establish an opinion.

There will always be a strong *presumption* against the sincerity of a conversion by which the convert is directly a gainer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The mere possibility of an event furnishes no *presumption*, not even the slightest, of its realization. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

5. In *law*, an inference as to the existence of one fact from the existence of some other fact, founded upon a previous experience of their connection, or dictated by the policy of the law. Presumptions are generally inferences in accordance with the common experience of mankind and the established principles of logic; but, as they differ in cogency or convincing power, the term is used variously as signifying different degrees of certainty in the inference. (*a*) An inference which a jury, or a judge sitting in the place of a jury, may without error draw from a given state of facts, but is not bound to draw from them: called by way of distinction a *presumption of fact*. (*b*) An inference which, in absence of evidence to the contrary, the law draws, and a jury or judge cannot without error refuse to apply: called by way of distinction a *legal presumption* or a *presumption of law*; more specifically, a *rebuttable legal presumption*. (*c*) An inference which the law, usually for reasons of public policy, draws from a given state of facts, and refuses to allow evidence to countervail the inference: called a *conclusive presumption* or an *irrebuttable presumption*. (See *conclusive*.) Thus an infant under 7 is conclusively presumed incapable of criminal intent, and the law will not allow evidence to be received that he was precociously capable of it. An infant between 7 and 14 (by statute now in New York 12) is presumptively incapable of such intent, but this, though a presumption of law which cannot be disregarded in the absence of evidence, may be rebutted by evidence of actual capacity. An infant over that age shown to be untaught and dull of comprehension might be inferred to be without such capacity, but this inference (unless the evidence was clear) would be only a presumption of fact, which the jury alone could draw, and the court could not control.—**Philosophical or logical presumption.** See *philosophical*.=Syn. 1. *Pride, Arrogance, Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), assurance, effrontery, forwardness. See *presumptuousness*.—2. *Surmise, Conjecture*, etc. See *inference*.—4. Likelihood, probability.

presumptive (prē-zump'tiv), *a.* [< F. *présomptif* = Sp. *presuntivo* = Pg. *presumptivo* = It. *presuntivo*, < LL. **præsumptivus* (in adv. *præsumptive*, boldly, presumptuously), < L. *præsumere*, pp. *præsumptus*, presume: see *presume*.] 1. Based on presumption or probability; probable; grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly.

A strong *presumptive* proof that his interpretation of Scripture is not the true one. *Waterland*, Works, I. 321.

2†. Unreasonably confident; presumptuous; arrogant.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both. *Sir T. Browne*.

Heir presumptive. See *heir*.—**Presumptive evidence.** See *evidence*.=Syn. 1. See *presumptuous*.

presumptively (prē-zump'tiv-li), *adv.* In a presumptive manner; by presumption or supposition grounded on probability; by previous supposition; presumably.

presumptuous (prē-zump'tū-us), *a.* [< ME. *presumptuous* (in adv.), < OF. *presumpcieus, presumptieus, presompcieus*, etc., F. *présomptueux* = Sp. *presuntuoso* = Pg. *presumptuoso* = It. *presuntuoso*, < LL. *præsumptiosus, præsumptosus*, full of boldness, < L. *præsumptio(n-)*, boldness, presumption: see *presumption*.] Going beyond the limits of propriety or good sense in thought or conduct; exhibiting or marked by presumption; overbold; presuming; arrogant.

'Tis not thy southern power . . .
Which makes thee thus *presumptuous* and proud.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 157.

Presumptuous man, see to what desperate end
Thy treachery hath brought thee!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

Rash author, 'tis a vain *presumptuous* crime
To undertake the sacred art of rhyme.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 1.

=Syn. Forward, venturesome, foolhardy. *Presumptive* and *presumptuous* have no meanings in common. See *arrogance*.

presumptuously (prē-zump'tū-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *presumptuowsly*; < *presumptuous* + *-ly*2.] In a presumptuous manner; with rash confidence; overboldly; arrogantly.

Thou woldest konne that I can and carpen hit after,
Presumptuowsly, parauenture a-pose so manye,
That hit myzthe turne me to tene and Theologie bothe.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 8.

But I
God's counsel have not kept, his holy secret
Presumptuously have publiah'd.
Milton, S. A., l. 498.

presumptuousness (prē-zump'tū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being presumptuous or rashly confident; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness. =Syn. *Presumptuousness* differs from *presumption* only in being simply a quality, while *presumption* may be either a quality or the conduct exhibiting the quality.

presupposal (prē-su-pō'zal), *n.* [< *pre-* + *supposal*.] Supposal formed beforehand; presupposition.

If our *presuppos'all* be true, . . . the Poet is of all other the most auncient Orator. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

presuppose (prē-su-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *presupposed*, ppr. *presupposing*. [< OF. *presupposer*, F. *présupposer*; as *pre-* + *suppose*. Cf. Sp. *presuponer* = Pg. *presuppôr* = It. *presupporre*.] 1. To suppose beforehand; take for granted in advance of actual knowledge or experience.

Whatsoeuer the Philosopher sayth shoulde be doone, hee glueth a perfect picture of it in some one by whom hee *presupposeth* it was done. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Men of corrupted minds *presuppose* that honesty groweth out of simplicity of manners. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

2. To assume beforehand; require or imply as an antecedent condition; necessitate the prior assumption of.

For a remembrance *presupposeth* the thyng to be absent; and therefore, if this be a remembraunce of hym, then can he not here be present. *Fryth*, Works, p. 121.

Those who attempt to reason us out of our follies begin at the wrong end, since the attempt naturally *presupposes* us capable of reason. *Goldsmith*, English Clergy.

Nutrition *presupposes* obtainment of food; food cannot be got without powers of prehension, and, usually, of locomotion. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 95.

presupposition (prē-sup-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *présupposition* = Sp. *presuposicion* = Pg. *presuposição* = It. *presupposizione*; as *pre-* + *supposition*. Cf. *presuppose*.] 1. Supposition in advance of experience or knowledge; surmise; conjecture.

There were many great conjectures and *presuppositions*, and many long circumstances to bring it to conclusion. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 383.

2. Postulation as of an antecedent condition; hence, that which is postulated as a necessary antecedent condition; a prerequisite.

Satan will be an adversary, man will be proud: a necessity upon *presupposition* of Satan's malice, and man's wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 394.

Self-directing agency is the *presupposition* of ethical science, and separates it by a sharp line from Physics. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 183.

presuppositionless (prē-sup-ō-zish'ọn-les), *a.* [< *presupposition* + *-less*.] Without or independent of presuppositions.

It has already been seen how the theory of knowledge, when it passed out of Kant's hands, and tried to make itself (*a*) complete and (*b*) *pre-suppositionless*, became for Hegel a logic that was in reality a metaphysic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 795.

presurmise (prē-sėr-mīz'), *n.* [< *pre-* + *surmise*.] A surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*
That, in the dole of blows, your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 168.

presylvian (prē-sil'vi-an), *a.* [< *pre-* + *Sylvian*.] Anterior, as a part of the Sylvian fissure: applied to the ascending branch of this fissure. See *postsylvian*.

presymphysial (prē-sim-fiz'i-ạl), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *symphysis*, symphysis: see *symphysial*.] Situated in advance of the symphysis menti. *Geol. Jour.*, XLIV. 146.

presystole (prē-sis'tō-lē), *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *systole*, systole.] The interval immediately prior to the systole.

A study of the sphincters of the cardiac and other veins, with remarks on their hermetic occlusion during the *presystole* state. *Nature*, XXX. 460.

presystolic (prē-sis-tol'ik), *a.* [< *presystole* + *-ic*.] Preceding the systole.—**Presystolic murmur**, a murmur at the close of diastole, immediately preceding systole.

pret. An abbreviation of *preterit*.

preteach† (prē-tēch'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *teach*.] To teach in advance. [Rare.]

He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy which he is *prætaught* to evade, or think null. *Amherst*, Terræ Filius, No. 3.

pretence, *n.* See *pretense*.

pretend (prē-tend'), *v.* [< ME. *pretenden*, < OF. *pretendre*, F. *prétendre* = Sp. Pg. *pretender* = It. *pretendere*, < L. *prætendere*, stretch forth or forward, spread before, hold out, put forward as an excuse, allege, pretend, < *præ*, before, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To hold out before one or in front; stretch forward; hence, to put before one for action, consideration, or acceptance; offer; present.

But Pastorella, wofull wretched Elfe,
Was by the Captaine all this while defended,
Who, minding more her safety than himselfe,
His target alwayes over her *pretended*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 19.

All stood with their *pretended* spears prepar'd,
With broad steel heads the brandish'd weapons glar'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Meleager and Atalanta, i. 104.

I had not thought (courteous reader) to have *pretended* thus conspicuously in thy sight this rude and indigested chaos of conceites, the abortive issue of my vnfertile braine. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

To that wench
I *pretend* honest love, and she deserves it.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 2.

From these Mahometan Sanctuaries, our Guide *pretended* to carry us to a Christian Church, about two furlongs out of Town on the South side.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 15.

2. To put forward as a statement or an assertion; especially, to allege or declare falsely or with intent to deceive.

I examined every thing without any one to accompany me but my own servant, which they *pretended* was very dangerous. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 110.

Then I *pretended* to be a musician; marry, I could not shew mine instrument, and that bred a discord.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

In the vicinity of what was called the Lady Dudley's chamber, the domestics *pretended* to hear groans and screams, and other supernatural noises.
Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

His eulogists, unhappily, could not *pretend* that his morals had escaped untainted from the wide-spread contagion of that age. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To put forward as a reason or excuse; use as a pretext; allege as a ground or reason; hence, to put forward a false appearance of; simulate; counterfeit; feign.

The queen, sir, very oft importuned me
To temper poisons for her, still *pretending*
The satisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 250.

Generally to *pretend* Conscience against Law is dangerous. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 39.

Lest that too heavenly form, *pretended*
To hellish falsehood, snare them!
Milton, P. L., x. 872.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton*, P. L., v. 244.

No knave but boldly will *pretend*
The requisites that form a friend.
Cowper, Friendship, st. 3.

4. To lay claim to; assert as a right or possession; claim.

Why shall we fight, if you *pretend* no title?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 57.

The gentry *pretend* to have their victuals dressed and served up as nicely as if they were in London.
Beverley, Virginia, iv. ¶ 70.

5. To aspire to; attempt; undertake. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And those two brethren Gyauntes did defend
The walles so stoutly with their sturdie mayne,
That never entraunce any durst *pretend*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 15.

I will not *pretend* so much as to mention that chart on which is drawn the appearance of our blessed Lord after his resurrection. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 226.

Dost thou dare *pretend* to punish me
For not descrying sunshine at midnight?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 222.

6†. To intend; design; plan; plot.

Marriage being the most holy conjunction that falls to mankind, . . . she had not only broken it, but broken it with death, and the most *pretended* death that might be.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, v.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment as thou hast *pretended*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 576.

Harm not this young forrester;
Noe ill doth he *pretend*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner's Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 337).

Get you and pray the gods
For success and return; omit not any thing
In the *pretended* celebration.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

7†. To presage; portend; forebode.

It pleith hem to dwelle in derk, and in blak, orrible, stynkynge placis, in heuynesse, wreche, and malencoly, and in the thingis that *pretende* the condicioun of helle.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Doth this churlish superscription
Pretend some alteration in good will?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 54.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch or reach forward; aim; aspire: often with *to*.

For to what fyn he wolde anon *pretende*,
That knowe I wel, and forthi yet I seye,
So lef this sorwe, or platly he wol dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 922.

I am content to go forward a little more in the madness of missing rather than not *pretend*; and rather wear out than rust. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

2. To lay claim; assert a right of ownership or possession: generally followed by *to*.

A fellow that *pretends* only *to* learning, buys titles, and nothing else of books in him! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

Men of those noble breedings you *pretend to*
Should scorn to lie, or get their food with falsehood.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.

The Book which I have to Answer *pretends to* reason, not *to* Autorities and quotations.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Merit is a claim, and may *pretend* justly *to* favour.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

3. To make pretense; make believe; counterfeit or feign.

pretendant, pretendent (prē-ten'dant, -dent), *n.* [< F. *prétendant* = Sp. *pretendiente* = Pg. It. *pretendente*, < L. *prætenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *prætendere*, pretend: see *pretend*.] A pretender; a claimant.

Neither the Confederation nor the duchies, nor all the *pretendents* to the succession, had acceded to the treaty.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 428.

pretendedly (prē-ten'ded-li), *adv.* By or with pretense; by false representation; ostensibly.

An action . . . that came speciously and *pretendedly* out out of a Church. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 593. (*Latham.*)

He was also raising Forces in London, *pretendedly* to serve the Portugall, but with intent to seise the Tower.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

pretendence† (prē-ten'dens), *n.* [< ML. *prætendentia*, pretense, claim, < L. *prætenden(t-)s*, claiming: see *pretendant*.] Pretension; claim.

Be it enough that God and men do scorn
Their projects, censures, vain *pretendences*.
Daniel, To the King's Majesty.

pretendent, *n.* See *pretendant*.

pretender (prē-ten'dėr), *n.* 1. One who pretends, or makes a false show, as of learning or of legal right.

The King
Pronounced a dismal sentence, meaning by it
To keep the list low and *pretenders* back.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. One who pretends, or puts forward a claim; a claimant; an aspirant.

You must know I am a *pretender* to the angle, and, doubtless, a Trout affords the most pleasure to the angler of any sort of fish whatever.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

There are no distinguishing qualities among men to which there are not false *pretenders*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 211.

3. Specifically, a claimant to a throne. In British history there have been several pretenders, especially "the Pretender," James Edward Stuart, son of James II., who in 1715 made an unsuccessful attempt to gain the English throne and supplant the reigning Hanoverian dynasty; another unsuccessful attempt was made in his behalf in 1745–6 by his son Charles Edward (often called "the Young Pretender").

God bless the king, I mean the faith's defender;
God bless — no harm in blessing — the *Pretender*;
But who pretender is, or who is king —
God bless us all! — that 's quite another thing.
Byron, To an Officer in the Army.

pretendership (prē-ten'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *pretender* + *-ship*.] The claim, character, or position of a pretender.

I am at a loss how to dispose of the Dauphine, if he happen to be king of France before the *pretendership* to Britain falls to his share. *Swift*, Public Spirit of the Whigs.

pretendingly (prē-ten'ding-li), *adv.* In a pretending manner; pretentiously.

I have a particular reason for looking a little *pretendingly* at present. *Jeremy Collier*, Pride.

pretense, pretence (prē-tens'), *n.* [< AF. **pretense, pretensse*, pretense, < ML. *prætensa*, fem. of *prætensus*, for L. *prætentus*, pp. of *prætendere*, pretend: see *pretend*.] 1†. An intention; a design; a purpose.

Put of your clothes in winter by the fire side, and cause your bed to bee heated with a warming panne, vnless your *pretence* bee to harden your members, and to apply your selfe vnto militarie discipline.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 253.

I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as mine own jealous curiosity than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 75.

To Please, this Time, has been his sole *Pretence*.
Congreve, Way of the World, Prol.

2. The act of pretending, or putting forward something to conceal the true state of affairs, and thus to deceive; hence, the representation of that which does not exist; simulation; feigning; a false or hypocritical show; a sham.

He'll fill this land with arms,
And make *pretence* of wrong that I have done him.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 91.

Open violence
May bee avoided; but false fair-*pretense*
Is hardly 'scaped with much ieopardy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 32.

All zeal for a reform that gives offence
To peace and charity is mere *pretence*.
Cowper, Charity, l. 534.

3. That under cover of which an actual design or meaning is concealed; a pretext.

Charles the emperor,
Under *pretence* to see the queen his aunt —
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To whisper Wolsey — here makes visitation.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 177.

We told them that we came for a Trade with the Spaniards at Manila, and should be glad if they would carry a Letter to some Merchant there, which they promised to do. But this was only a *pretence* of ours, to get out of them what intelligence we could as to their Shipping, Strength, and the like. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 383.

4. Pretension; aspiration; the putting forth of a claim, particularly to merit, dignity, or personal worth; pretentiousness.

Likewise, if I should disclose my *pretence* in loue, I would eyther make a strange discourse of some intollerable passion, or finde occasion to pleade by the example of some historie. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 32.

It has always been my endeavour to distinguish between realities and appearances, and separate true merit from the *pretence* to it. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

You think him humble — God accounts him proud;
High in demand, though lowly in *pretence*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 93.

Mourn for the man of amplest influence,
Yet clearest of ambitious crime,
Our greatest yet with least *pretence*.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, iv.

5. A claim; a right asserted, with or without foundation.

In the same time king Edward the iij., him selfe quartering the Armes of England and France, did discouer his *pretence* and clayme to the Crowne of Fraunce.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 9.

Heard the complaints of the Jamaica merchants against the Spaniards for hindering them from cutting logwood on the main land, where they have no *pretence*.
Evelyn, Diary, April 19, 1672.

There breathes no being but has some *pretence*
To that fine instinct called poetic sense.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

Escutcheon of pretense. See *escutcheon*. — **False pretense,** a false representation as to a matter of fact, made in order to induce another to part with property, and with intent to cheat: commonly in the plural. — **Shield of pretense,** an escutcheon borne to assert the owner's pretensions to an estate; an escutcheon of pretense. — **Statute of false pretenses.** See *statute*. = **Syn. 2.** *Pretense, Pretext, Pretension*, mask, color, excuse, simulation, affectation, cant, claptrap, subterfuge, evasion. A *pretense* is the holding forth of that which is false: as, his grief, admiration of a picture, piety, was all a *pretense*; selfish or ulterior purposes may be connected with the matter, but not necessarily so: as, to obtain money under false *pretenses*. A *pretext* has something else in view, and makes it seem right or natural, or hides it out of sight; the man whose friendship is mere *pretense* will trump up some *pretext* to escape from each claim upon him for help. That which is used as a *pretext* may or may not exist. A *pretension* is a claim advanced or asserted, or a holding out of an appearance: as, *pretensions* to wealth, learning, respectability. *Pretensions* generally go beyond fact or right, but not necessarily. *Pretense* and *pretext* of course ordinarily express that which is wrong; they may be lightly used of that which is proper.

Sincerity is impossible, unless it pervade the whole being, and the *pretence* of it saps the very foundation of character. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 389.

France and England, without seeking for any decent *pretext*, declared war against Holland.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Without any considerable *pretensions* to literature in myself, I have aspired to the love of letters.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

pretensed (prē-tenst'), *a.* [< L. *prætensus*, pp. of *prætendere*, pretend (see *pretense*), + *-ed*2.] 1†. Intended; designed.

They can never be clerely extirpate or digged out of their rotten hartes, but that they wille with hande and fote, toothe and nayle, further if they can their *pretensed* enterprice. *Hall*, Henry VII., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Whervpon Cesar, forasmuche as he made so great accompt of the Hednans, determyned by some meanes or other to brydle Dumnorix and to fear him from his *pretensed* purpose. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 112.

2. Pretended; feigned.

Protestants have had in England their *pretensed* synods and convocations.
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith, fol. 140. (*Latham.*)

As for the sequestration of his fruits, he [Gardiner] proteated that it was a *pretensed* decree, if indeed it existed.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Pretensed right, in *law*, the right or title to land set up by one who is out of possession against the person in possession.

pretensedly† (prē-ten'sed-li), *adv.* Pretendedly; ostensibly.

The Parliament saw year after year their own statute of repeal traversed by these royal or *pretensedly* royal edicts.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

pretenseless (prē-tens'les), *a.* [< *pretense* + *-less*.] Destitute of pretense or pretension.

What Rebellions, and those the basest, and most *pretenselesse*, have they not been chiefe in?
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pretension (prē-ten'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *pretention*; < OF. *pretention*, F. *prétention* = Sp. *pretension* = Pg. *pretenção* = It. *pretensione*, < ML. *prætentio(n-)*, < L. *prætendere*, pp. *prætentus* or *prætensus*, pretend: see *pretend*.] 1. The act of putting forth a claim (specifically, a false one), particularly to merit, dignity, or importance; pretentiousness.

Good without noise, without *pretension* great.
Pope, Epitaph on R. Digby.

Legates and delegates with pow'rs from hell,
Though heav'nly in *pretension*, fleec'd thee well.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 515.

Another house
Of less *pretension* did he buy betimes,
The villa, meant for jaunts and jollity.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 57.

2. Hence, a claim; an alleged or assumed right, not necessarily false.

The courtier, the trader, and the scholar should all have an equal *pretension* to the denomination of a gentleman.
Steele, Tatler, No. 207.

Let us from this moment give up all *pretensions* to gentility. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Mind, I give up all my claim—I make no *pretensions* to anything in the world. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3†. A false representation; a pretext; a sham.

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

He so much abhorr'd artifice and cunning that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions*.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 130.

4. An assertion; a proposition.

Miss Bird . . . declares all the viands of Japan to be uneatable—a staggering *pretension*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

Arms of pretension, in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*e*). = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pretext*, etc. See *pretense*.

pretentative† (prē-ten'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *prætentatus*, pp. of *prætentare*, try beforehand, < *præ*, before, + *tentare*, try: see *tempt*.] Making previous trial; attempting to try or test beforehand.

This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us; about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult tomorrow. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 507.

pretention†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pretension*.

pretentious (prē-ten'shus), *a.* [< F. *prétentieux*, < *prétention*, pretension: see *pretension*.] 1. Pretended; unfounded; false.

On the other hand, Mr. Chappell now says that Mallet, after Thomson's death, "put in a *pretentious* claim [to be the author of "Rule Britannia"], against all evidence."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 132.

2. Full of pretension, or claims to greater excellence or importance than the truth warrants; attempting to pass for more than the actual worth or importance; making an exaggerated outward show.

No *pretentious* work, from so great a pen, has less of the spirit of grace and comeliness.
E. C. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 336.

Most of the contributors to those yearly volumes, which took up such *pretentious* positions on the centre table, have shrunk into entire oblivion.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, p. 7.

Pretentious poverty
At its wits' end to keep appearance up.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 67.

pretentiously (prē-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a pretentious manner.

pretentiousness (prē-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being pretentious; undue assumption of excellence, importance, or dignity.

preter†, **prætert** (prē'tėr), *a.* and *n.* [< *preter-*, prefix.] **I.** *a.* Past.

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the raines to my pen, . . . and commented and paralogized on their condition in the present and in the *preter* tense.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153).

II. *n.* The past; past time.

To come, when Micah wrote this, and in the future; but come, when St. Matthew cited it, and in the *præter*—"When Jesus was born at Bethlehem." But future and *præter* both are in time, so this His birth in time.
Bp. Andrews, Sermons, I. 162. (*Davies.*)

preter-. [Also *præter-*; < L. *præter-*, prefix, *præter*, adv. and prep., past, by, beyond, before, < *præ*, before, + demonstr. suffix *-ter*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'beyond,' 'over,' or 'by' in space or time, 'more than' in quantity or degree.

pretercanine (prē-tėr-ka-nīn'), *a.* [< *preter-* + *canine*.] More than canine. [Rare.]

A great dog . . . passed me, however, quietly enough; not staying to look up, with strange *pretercanine* eyes, in my face, as I half expected it would.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xii.

preterhuman (prē-tėr-hū'man), *a.* [< *preter-* + *human*.] More than human; beyond what is human. Also *præterhuman*.

All are essentially anthropomorphic, and cannot be regarded as supernatural or superhuman beings, but only *præterhuman*. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 55.

preterient (prē-tē'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *præterien(t-)s*, ppr. of *præterire*, go by, go past: see *preterit*.] Going before; preceding; previous.

He told them his soul had passed through several antecedent forms, . . . with the faculty of remembering all the actions of its *præterient* states. *Observer*, No. 9.

preter-imperfect (prē"tėr-im-pėr'fekt), *n.* In *gram.*, a tense expressing time not perfectly past; the past imperfect: generally called simply *imperfect*. [Little used.]

preterist (pret'e-rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *preter-* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who has regard principally to the past.—2. In *theol.*, one who believes that the prophecies of the Apocalypse have already been nearly or entirely fulfilled.

II. *a.* Relating to the preterists or their views.

preterit, preterite (pret'e-rit), *a.* and *n.* [Also sometimes *præterite*; < ME. *preterit*, < OF. *preterit*, F. *prétérit* = Pr. *preterit* = Sp. *pretérito* = Pg. It. *preterito*, < L. *præteritus*, gone by, past, past and gone (neut. *præteritum*, sc. *tempus*, in gram. the past or preterit tense), pp. of *præterire*, go by, go past, < *præter*, before, beyond, + *ire*, go.] **I.** *a.* 1. Bygone; past.

Alle the infynyt spaces of tymes *preteritz* and futures.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 6.

The *præterite* and present dignity comprised in being a "widow well left" . . . made a flattering and conciliatory view of the future.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

Without leaving your elbow-chair, you shall go back with me thirty years, which will bring you among things and persons as thoroughly *preterite* as Romulus or Numa.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 15.

2. In *gram.*, expressing past time; past: applied especially to the tense which expresses past action or existence simply, without further implication as to continuousness, etc.: as, *wrote* is the *preterit* tense of *write*.

II. *n.* 1†. Time past; the past.

She wepeth the tyme that she hath wasted,
Compleyning of the *preterit*
And the present that not abit.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5011.

2. In *gram.*, the tense which signifies past time, or which expresses action or being as simply past or finished. Abbreviated *pret.*

preteriteness, *n.* See *preteritness*.

preteritial (pret-e-rish'al), *a.* [< *preterit* + *-ial*.] In *biol.*, having been active, but no longer being so: as, *preteritial* force—applied in biology to what is termed latent force or equilibrated energy.

preterition (pret-e-rish'on), *n.* [Also *præterition*; = F. *prétérition* = Pr. Sp. *pretericion* = Pg. *preterição* = It. *preterizione*, < LL. *præteritio(n-)*, a passing over, an omission, < *præterire*, pp. *præteritus*, go by, go past: see *preterit*.] 1. The act of passing over or by, or the state of being passed over or by.

He [Calvin] only held that God's purpose was indeed to deny grace to some, by way of *preterition*, or rather non-election. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 252.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel. *Bp. Hall.*

Specifically—2. In *Calvinistic theol.*, the doctrine that God, having elected to everlasting life such as should be saved, passed over the others.—3. In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over anything, makes a summary mention of it: as, "I will not say he is valiant, he is learned, he is just." Also *pretermission*.—4. In *law*, the passing over by a testator of one of his heirs otherwise entitled to a portion.

A reform effected by Justinian by his 115th Novel ought not to pass unnoticed; for it rendered superfluous all the old rules about disherison and *præterition* of a testator's children. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

preteritive (prē-ter'i-tiv), *a.* [< *preterit* + *-ive*.] In *gram.*, expressing past time; also, limited to past tenses.

preteritness (pret'e-rit-nes), *n.* The state of being past or bygone. Also *preteriteness*.

We cannot conceive a *præteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum that never was present, as we can an endless futurity that never will be present.
Bentley, Sermons, vi.

A valley in the moon could scarce have been lonelier, could scarce have suggested more strongly the feeling of *preteriteness* and extinction.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

preteritopresential (prē-ter"i-tō-prē-zen'shal), *a.* [< NL. *præteritopræsen(t-)s*, preterit-present (< L. *præteritus*, preterit, + *præsen(t-)s*, present), + *-ial*.] Same as *preterit-present*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 93.

preterit-present (pret'e-rit-prez'ent), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Combining preterit form with present meaning: said of certain Germanic verbs, as *may*, *can*.

II. *n.* A verb combining preterit form with present meaning.

preterlapsed (prē-tėr-lapst'), *a.* [< L. *præterlapsus*, pp. of *præterlabi*, glide or flow by, < *præter*, by, + *labi*, glide, flow, lapse: see *lapse*.] Preterit; past; bygone. [Rare.]

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

preterlegal (prē-tėr-lē'gal), *a.* [< *preter-* + *legal*.] Exceeding the limits of law; not legal. [Rare.]

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed. *Eikon Basilike.*

preterminable†, *a.* [ME. *pretermynable*; apparently taken as equiv. to *interminable*; < L. *præ*, before, + LL. **terminabilis*, terminable: see *terminable*.] Eternal.

Thou quytez vchon as hys desserte,
Thou hyȝe kyng ay *pretermynable*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 595.

pretermission (prē-tėr-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *prétermission* = Sp. *pretermision* = Pg. *pretermissão* = It. *pretermissione*, < L. *prætermissio(n-)*, an omission, a passing over, < *prætermittere*, pp. *prætermissus*, let pass, neglect: see *pretermit*.] 1. The act of passing by; an omission.

A foul *pretermission* in the Author of this, whether Story or Fable: himself wearie, as seems, of his own tedious Tale. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *rhet.*, same as *preterition*, 3.

pretermit (prē-tėr-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pretermitted*, ppr. *pretermitting*. [< OF. *pretermetre*, *pretermettre* = Sp. *pretermitir* = Pg. *pretermittir* = It. *pretermettere*, < L. *prætermittere*, pp. *prætermissus*, pass by, let pass, neglect, < *præter*, before, beyond, + *mittere*, send, let go: see *mission*.] 1†. To let pass; permit to go by unused or not turned to account.

The Mariners, seeing a fit gale of winde for their purpose, wished Capnio to make no delayes, least (if they *pretermitted* this good Weather) they might stay long ere they had such a faire Winde. *Greene*, Pandosto.

Such an one as keeps the watch of his God, and *pretermits* no day without the forementioned duties, shall seldom or never fall into any foul slough.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 29.

2. To omit; leave unnoticed or unmentioned; disregard; overlook.

I *preternyt* also the ryche apparell of the pryncesse, the straunge fasshion of the Spanyshe nacion, the beautie of the Englishe ladyes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., f. 53. (*Halliwell.*)

I haue not thought good to *pretermitte* that which chaunced to Johannes Solysius, who, to searche the South syde of the supposed continent, departed with three shippes from porte Joppa.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 181).

The birth of a New Year is of an interest too wide to be *pretermitted* by king or cobbler. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

3. To leave undone; neglect to do, make, or perform.

We are infinitely averse from it [prayer], . . . weary of its length, glad of an occasion to *pretermit* our offices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

4. To render ineffectual. [Rare.]

To *pretermit* the vigour and firmness of Philippe le Bel, . . . Giovanni Buonacorsi of Lucca published, under the reign of Louis XII., a proposition that the pope was above the king in temporals.
Landor, King James I. and Isaac Casaubon.

pretermitter (prē-tėr-mit'ėr), *n.* One who pretermits.

[The poet] is himselfe partelye contented to be controwled by the stoick Damasip, as a sluggarde, and *pretermiter* of duetifull occasions.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 3, Prol.

preternatural (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [= OF. *preternaturel* = Sp. Pg. *preternatural* = It. *preternaturale*; as *preter-* + *natural*.] Being beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural; extraordinary; being out of the regular or natural course of things: distinguished from *supernatural*, being above nature, and *unnatural*, being contrary to nature.

Any *preternatural* immutations in the elements, any strange concussations of the earth.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, i. § 4.

Mr. Pickering was a widower—a fact which seemed to produce in him a sort of *preternatural* concentration of parental dignity. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 191.

= **Syn.** *Miraculous*, etc. See *supernatural*.

preternaturalism (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *preternatural* + *-ism*.] 1. The tendency, habit, or system of ascribing preternatural qualities or powers to things which may be only natural; belief in the preternatural.

Camille's head, one of the clearest in France, has got itself . . . saturated through every fibre with *preternaturalism* of suspicion. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iii. 8.

2. Preternatural existence or existences.

Words cannot express the love and sorrow of my old memories, chiefly out of boyhood, as they occasionally rise upon me, and I have now no voice for them at all. One's heart becomes a grim Hades, peopled only with silent *preternaturalism*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 19.

preternaturality (prē-tėr-nat-ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *preternatural* + *-ity.*] Preternaturalness. [Rare.]

There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and *preternaturality* in age.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 133. (*Latham.*)

preternaturally (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a preternatural manner; in a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

preternaturalness (prē-tėr-nat'ū-ral-nes), *n.* The state or character of being preternatural; a state or manner different from the common order of nature.

preternotorious (prē"tėr-nō-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *preter-* + *notorious.*] Very notorious. [Rare.]

This professed cheating rogue was my master, and I confess myself a more *preternotorious* rogue than himself, in so long keeping his villanous counsel.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

preternuptial (prē-tėr-nup'shal), *a.* [< *preter-* + *nuptial.*] Beyond what is permitted by the nuptial or marriage tie; hence, euphemistically, adulterous.

Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with *preternuptial* persons. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 97. (*Davies.*)

preterperfect (prē-tėr-pėr'fekt), *a.* and *n.* [< *preter-* + *perfect.*] In *gram.*, past-perfect; perfect.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preter-perfect* tenae, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked.
Addison, Spectator.

preter-pluperfect (prē"tėr-plō'pėr-fekt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præter*, beyond, + *plus*, more, + *perfectus*, perfect.] In *gram.*, past-pluperfect; pluperfect.

preterplurality (prē"tėr-plō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *preter-* + *plurality.*] Extraordiuary number.

It is not easily credible what may be said of the *preterpluralities* of taylors in London.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 31.

pretervection (prē-tėr-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *præterrectio(n-)*, a riding or passing by, < *præterrehi*, pp. *præterrectus*, be borne past, pass by, < *præter*, beyond, past, + *vehere*, carry, bear, pass, *rehi*, drive, ride: see *vehicle.*] The act of carrying past or beyond.

The *pretervection* of the body to some place. *Potter.*

pretex† (prē-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *prætexere*, weave in front, fringe, edge, border, place before, allege as an excuse, pretend, < *præ*, before, + *texere*, weave: see *text.*] 1. To frame; devise. *Knox.*—2. To cloak; conceal.

Ambition's pride
(Too oft *pretexed* with our country's good).
T. Edwards, Sonnets, i.

3. To pretend; allege.

Leate their rasahnea (as thei *pretex* it) ahuld confirme the enimies of the gospell. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel xii.

pretext (prē'tekst or (formerly only) prē-tekst'), *n.* [< F. *prétexte* = Sp. Pg. *pretexto* = It. *pretesto*, < L. *prætextum*, an ornament, etc., wrought in front, a pretense, neut. of *prætextus*, pp. of *prætexere*, weave before, fringe or border, allege: see *pretex.*] That which is assumed as a cloak or means of concealment; something under cover of which a true purpose is hidden; an ostensible reason, motive, or occasion; a pretense.

I know it;
And my *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 20.

It either assumes the *pretext* of some virtue, or openly despises infamy. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

In almost all the little commonwealths of antiquity, liberty was used as a *pretext* for measures directed against everything which makes liberty valuable.
Macaulay, History.

=Syn. *Pretension*, etc. See *pretense.*

pretext† (prē-tekst'), *v. t.* [< *pretext*, *n.*] To use as a pretext, or cloak or covering; assume as a means of concealment.

Such these are, who, under the abomination of luxury—nicely termed kindness—import the *pretexted* gloss of beauty's name. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iii.

pretexta, *n.* See *prætexta.*

pretexture (prē-teks'tūr), *n.* [< *pretext* + *-ure.*] A means of concealment; cloak; disguise; pretext.

Now we have studied both texture of words and *pretextures* of manners to shroud dishonesty.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 416.

prethoughtful (prē-thât'fûl), *a.* [< *pre-* + *thoughtful.*] Forethoughtful; prudent; considerate.

Prethoughtful of every chance. *Bulwer.*

pretibial (prē-tib'i-al), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *tibia*, tibia: see *tibial.*] Situated upon the front of the lower part of the leg: as, a *pretibial* muscle.

pretiosity†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *preciosity.*

pretioust, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *precious.*

pretium affectionis (prē'shi-um a-fek-shi-ō'nis). [L.: *pretium*, price (see *price*); *affectionis*, gen. of *affectio(n-)*, frame of mind, state of feeling, affection: see *affection.*] The value put upon a thing by the fancy of the owner, or by the regard in which he holds it, as distinguished from market or salable value.

pretonic (prē-ton'ik), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + Gr. *τόνος*, accent: see *tonic.*] Preceding the accent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 499.

pretor, prætor (prē'tor), *n.* [= F. *préteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pretor* = It. *pretore*, < L. *prætor*, a leader, chief, head, president, governor, general, commander, pretor; orig. **prætitor*, one who goes before, < *præire*, go before, lead the way, < *præ*, before, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a title which originally designated the consuls as the leaders of the armies of the state. Later (from about 367 B. C.) one and from about 242 B. C. two pretors were appointed as colleagues to the consuls, and specifically as judicial officers, one of whom (*prætor urbanus*) tried causes between Roman citizens, and the other (*prætor peregrinus*) causes between strangers, or between strangers and citizens. After the discharge of his judicial functions a pretor had often the administration of a province, with the title of propretor, or sometimes proconsul. When the dominions of Rome were extended beyond Italy, the number of pretorships was increased, and finally, under the empire, became eighteen, or even more. The *prætor urbanus* was the first in rank, and was specifically *the Pretor.*

Hence—2. A magistrate; a mayor. *Dryden.*

pretoria, *n.* Plural of *pretorium.*

pretorial, prætorial (prē-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= OF. *pretorial* = Sp. Pg. *pretorial*, < L. *prætorius*, pertaining to a pretor (< *prætor*, a pretor, a leader: see *pretor*), + *-al.*] Same as *pretorian.*—**Pretorial court**†, in the colony of Maryland, a court erected for the trial of capital crimes, and consisting of the lord proprietor, or his lieutenant-general, and the council.

pretorian, prætorian (prē-tō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prétorien* = Sp. Pg. It. *pretoriano*, < L. *prætorianus*, pertaining to a pretor, of pretorial rank, also of or belonging to the pretorium or imperial body-guard, < L. *prætor*, a pretor, *prætorium*, the imperial body-guard: see *pretor*, *pretorium.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a pretor; exercised by a pretor; judicial: as, *pretorian* authority; also, of or pertaining to a pretorium.—2. Of or belonging to the body-guard of a Roman emperor.—**Pretorian gate**, that one of the four gates in a Roman camp which was nearest the enemy, or directly in front of the general's tent. See plan under *camp*[2] (at reference-letter *o*).—**Pretorian guard**, one of a body of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and maintained by successive Roman emperors down to Constantine: so called as practically continuing the organization and functions of the *prætoria cohors*, or select troops which attended the person of the pretor or the general of the republic. These troops were under a special organization, and had special privileges of rank and pay, raising them above the ordinary soldiery. They soon acquired a dangerous power, and for a considerable time raised and deposed emperors at their pleasure.—**Pretorian pact.** See *pact.*—**Pretorian testament.** See *testament.*

II. *n.* A soldier of the pretorian guard.

pretorianism (prē-tō'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *pretorian* + *-ism.*] Venal military despotism.

Slavery, *pretorianism*, corruption of morals, and aversion to matrimony, decay of civic as also of military virtue.
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 268.

pretorium (prē-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pretoria* (-ä). [L. *prætorium* (> Gr. *πραιτώριον*), a general's tent, a council of war, the official residence of a governor, a palace, the imperial body-guard, the pretorian guard, < *prætor*, a general, governor, pretor: see *pretor.* Cf. *pretory.*] 1. That part of a Roman camp in which the general's tent stood. See plan under *camp*[2].—2. The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; a hall of justice; a palace.

The soldiers led him away into the hall, called *Prætorium.* Mark xv. 16.

pretorship (prē'tor-ship), *n.* [< *pretor* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a pretor.

pretorture† (prē-tôr'tūr), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *torture.*] To torture beforehand.

Remarkable was their cruelty in *pretorturing* of many whom afterwards they put to death.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

pretory†, *n.* [ME., also *pretorie*, < OF. *pretorie*, *pretoire*, F. *prétoire*, pretorian guard, = Sp. Pg. It. *pretoria*, < L. *prætorium*, pretorium: see *pretorium.*] 1. Same as *pretorium*, 2.

Pilate up ros, and forth he gede
Out of the *pretory.*
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The pretorian guard.

I took stryf ageins the provost of the *pretorie* for comune profit. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

prettify (prit'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prettified*, ppr. *prettifying.* [< *pretty* + *-fy.*] To make pretty; embellish; especially, to make pretty in a petty, finical way, as by the excessive or fanciful use of ornament.

Slightly without being *prettified.* *W. M. Rossetti.*

He [Millet] would not stoop to alter facts and "*prettify* types" for all the critics in France.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 431.

prettily (prit'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *pratily*, *pratylych*; < *pretty* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In a cunning manner; cunningly; cleverly.

A bok hym is browt
Naylyd on a brede of tre,
That men callyt an abece,
Pratylych I-wrout.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 244.

2†. Excellently; well.

The profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a preparative unto sermons; it helpeth *prettily* towards the nourishment of faith which sermons have once engendered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

3. In a pretty or pleasing manner; with neatness and taste; pleasingly; gracefully.

Still she entreats, and *prettily* entreats,
For to a pretty ear she tunes her tale.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 73.

And here, below it, is the cipher too you spoke of; and 'tis *prettily* contrived. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 238.

prettiness (prit'i-nes), *n.* [Formerly also *pretinesse*; < *pretty* + *-ness.*] 1. Pleasantness; agreeableness.

Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
She turns to favour and to *prettiness.*
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 189.

He was all life, all *prettinesse*, far from morose, sullen, or childish in any thing he said or did.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

2. The state or quality of being pretty, or pleasing to the esthetic sense; especially, the effect of beauty in its slighter, more delicate, and more evanescent forms; the charm of grace, harmony, delicacy, or neatness, as presented to the sight or the hearing; diminutive or dainty beauty: as, the *prettiness* of a picture or a tune; the *prettiness* of a gesture, a dimple, or a lisp.

Majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, the horse, the eagle, and cock; . . . grave awfulness, as in your best bred mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in your lesser dogs and most sorts of birds, all which are several modes of beauty. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

There [the squirrel] whisks his brush,
And perks his ears, and stamps, and cries aloud,
With all the *prettiness* of feigned alarm.
Cowper, Task, vi. 319.

There is much small art which has beauty, or at least that lower form of it which we call *prettiness*; yet the best art is both true and beautiful.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, xviii.

3. Neatness and taste bestowed on small objects; hence, often, petty elegance; affected niceness; finicalness; foppishness.

A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical *prettiness.* *Jeffrey.*

4. That which is pretty; a pretty thing or person: generally in a depreciative sense, as suggesting pettiness.

A great affecter of wits and such *pretinesses*; and his company is costly to him, for he seldom ha's it but invited. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

Suburban villas, Belgrave terraces, and other such *prettinesses.*
Hawthorne, Passages from Eng. Note Books, II. 306.

The painter . . . was forced by the fervour of his patrons, and his own desire for money, to perpetuate pious *prettinesses* long after he had ceased to feel them.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 76.

pretty (prit'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *prettie*, *pretie*; dial. also *pratty*; < ME. *prety*, *preti*, *praty*, *prati*, clever, cunning, pretty, elegant, < AS. *prættig*, also, with loss of *r*, *pættig*, *petig*, crafty, wily, astute (glossed by L. *callidus*, *astutus*, *sagax*, *gnarus*, *versipellis*), = Icel. *prettugr*, tricky, deceitful; associated with the noun, ME. *prat*, < AS. *præt*, *prætt*, craft, art, wile (glossed by L. *astu*, *ars*), = Icel. *prettr*, a trick (*pretta*, v., trick), = Norw. *pretta*, a trick (*pretta*, v., trick); cf. W. *praith*, an act, deed, Corn. *prat*, an act, deed, cunning trick; prob. < ML. *practicus*, skilled, cunning (glossed by *peritus*), < Gr. *πρακτικός*, skilled, versed in affairs: see *practic.* The noun, AS. *præt*, may be due to the adj., or, like the W. and Corn. words, it may be < ML. *practica*, practice: see *practice.* For the sense of 'cunning,' or 'sharp practice,' cf. *practice* in like association. For the development of *pretty* from 'cunning' or 'skilled' to 'cunning' or 'tricky' and thence to 'neat, fine, small, and beautiful,'

cf. the histories of *cunning*, *fine*, *neat*. There is an unconscious sympathy with neat trickery, or a secret admiration of it, that imparts to words denoting it a quality of commendation: the epithets *cunning*, *shrewd*, *clever*, *sharp*, *smart*, *keen*, *cute*, etc., though they may insinuate dishonesty, are likely to be received with a secret complacency by those to whom they are applied.] 1. Crafty; cunning; clever; shrewd; keen. [Obsolete or archaic.]

It is great pitie that so *prettie* a fellow had not occupied his braynes in studies of more consequence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

Meidritch, intending to make his passage perforce, was advised of a *pretty* stratagem by the English Smith.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

Aboute some 3. or 4. years before this time ther came over one Captaine Welastone (a man of *pretie* parts).
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 235.

Egad! ma'am, he has a *pretty* wit, and is a *pretty* poet too. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. Strong and bold; warlike; accomplished in arms.

Euen before in the frunt of that faire yle
Was a prouynse of prise, & *praty* men in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10815.

Did you ever see a *prettier* man
Than this Trumpeter of Fyvie?
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 192).

There is risen a rumour . . . that we would have broken the prison with such violence as, if master bailiffs had not played the *pretty* men, we should have made a scape.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 83.

He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined Waverley's troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty* men — meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows. *Scott*, Waverley.

3. Comely; handsome; good-looking; hence, in later use, pleasing to the esthetic sense; attractive through grace, elegance, neatness, harmony of parts, or delicacy of outline or coloring; having delicate beauty; pleasing the eye or ear rather than impressing the mind: as, a *pretty* face; a *pretty* cottage; a *pretty* picture. In this use the word implies a certain slightness, limitation, or lack of power, and hence is easily made depreciative in cases where these attributes are out of place.

To curte he came a *pratye* yong seruaunt.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

So doth the earth seeme to dance, in little Hillocks and *pretie* Vallies, diuersifying the soile.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 615.

That which is little can be but *pretty*, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous. *Johnson.*

Beauties in vain their *pretty* eyes may roll;
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.
Pope, R. of the L.

Can any wife be *prettier* than an after dinner fancy, idle and yet vivid, can paint for you?
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, i.

It will be a sufficient word to the wise to say that it is a *pretty* book, and that it ends with a death.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 374.

Hence — 4. Affectedly neat or fastidious about one's personal appearance; finical; foppish.

I don't design you to personate a real Man, you are only to be a *pretty* Gentleman. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs.
Steele, Guardian, No. 38.

5. Pleasing in general; pleasing to the mind; interesting; entertaining; gratifying.

Birds . . . that at sun-rising filled the wood with such a variety of notes as made the *prettiest* confusion imaginable. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

'Tis *pretty* to observe how the King Disciplines this great City by small instances of Obedience.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 16.

It was *pretty* to see how easily the membranous cap of the rostellum [in *Epipactis Palustris*] came off.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

6. Excellent; good; fine; nice: said loosely, like *fine* and *nice*, of almost any object or action as a general term of commendation, and also, like *fine* and *nice*, often used ironically, especially in exclamatory sentences.

Some speech may be whan it is spoken very vndecent, and yet the same, hauing afterward somewhat added to it, may become *prety* and decent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 230.

A *pretty* chandelier for a Christian Bishop to be chaining to the roof and lighting up for the glory of heathenism!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

I had a *pretty* dinner for them: viz., a brace of stewed carps, six roasted chickens, and a jowle of salmon, hot, for the first course. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 267.

The quarrel is a very *pretty* quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

In the convent his news made a *pretty* to do.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 316.

Yes, we have a *pretty* artillery of tools now in our social arrangements: we ride four times as fast as our fathers did; travel, grind, weave, forge, plant, till, and excavate better. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

7. Good or sufficient; moderately large in quantity, number, extent, duration, etc.; considerable.

There were a *pretty* many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a chaloupe to a large ship.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 300.

A *pretty* while these pretty creatures stand,
Like ivory conduits coral cisterns filling.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1233.

It is a *pretty* way distant from the town.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 6.

They . . . call upon me to help them with tooles faster then I can get them, though I have now bought *pretty* store. *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 42.

8. A term of endearment, supplying the place of a diminutive.

Piteous plainings of the *pretty* babes.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 73.

This *pretty*, puny, weakly little one.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

=Syn. 3. *Handsome*, *Fair*, etc. See *beautiful*.

pretty (prit'i), *adv.* [< *pretty*, *a.*, 7.] Moderately; reasonably; tolerably: expressing a degree less than *very*: as, a farm *pretty* well stocked; *pretty* good lodgings; I am *pretty* sure of the fact.

You are *pretty* near the business, for the bottom of all is for want of a change in their mind and will.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 208.

We sat *pretty* late over our punch.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

I think your tricks are *pretty* well known.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

Pretty much, very nearly; in considerable degree.

The gallants of these times *pretty much* resembled the bloods of ours. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

The trade to India . . . carried on *pretty much* in the same manner as it had been before the days of Alexander.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 468.

pretty-grass (prit'i-grȧs), *n.* [Tr. NL. *Calochortus*.] A plant of the genus *Calochortus*. These plants are grass-like below, but have large and beautiful flowers. Also called *butterfly-weed*, *mariposa-lily*, and *wild tulip*.

prettyism (prit'i-izm), *n.* [< *pretty* + *-ism*.] Affected prettiness of manner, style, or the like.
Edinburgh Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

prettypretty (prit'i-prit''i), *n.*; pl. *prettyprett-ties* (-iz). [< *pretty* + *pretty*.] A knickknack. [Colloq.]

My mother . . . had contrived to keep a certain number of *prettypretties* which were dear to her heart. They were not much; . . . some china and a little glass, a few books, and a very moderate supply of household silver.
Trollope, Autobiog., p. 21.

pretty-spoken (prit'i-spō''kn), *a.* Spoken or speaking prettily.

pretympanic (prē-tim-pan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *præ*, before, + NL. *tympanum*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, placed in advance of the tympanum of the ear: as, a *pretympanic* nerve.

A smaller *pretympanic*, which may represent the chorda tympani, and a larger post-tympanic or hyoid nerve.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 29.

2. In *ichth.*, anterior with reference to the tympanic pedicle or suspensorium of the mandible; anterior among a set of bones composing this pedicle: correlated with *epi-*, *meso-*, and *hypotympanic*.

II. *n.* The pretympanic bone or cartilage of the suspensorium of the lower jaw of fishes, now generally called *metapterygoid*, under which name it is shown in the cut under *palatoquadrate*.

pretypify (prē-tip'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pretypified*, ppr. *pretypifying*. [< *pre-* + *typify*.] To typify what is to come after in course of evolution, as an archetype; prefigure, foreecast, or foreshadow.

Thus the session of the Messias was *pretypified*.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi. (*Latham.*)

Paramœcium and its allies would thus appear to *pretypify* the Turbellarians. *W. S. Kent*, Man. Infus., p. 103.

pretzel (pret'sel), *n.* [< G. *pretzel*, var. of *bretzel*, formerly *brezel*, dial. *brestell*, *bretzen*, *brätzet*, < MHG. *brezel*, *prezel*, *brezile*, < OHG. *brizzilla*, *brezitella*, *prezitella*, also *brezita*, *preceita* (MHG. *brætze*, *breze*), a pretzel; cf. It. *braccia-tello*, *bracciello*, a kind of cake or roll; appar. (with some variations of form) < ML. *bracellus*, also *brachiolum*, a kiud of cake or roll, lit. 'an armlet' (OF. *bracel*): see *bracelet*.] A small brittle biscuit, usually baked in the form of a knot, and salted on the outside; a cracknel.

The German beer-houses, with their baskets of *pretzel*, are more frequent as we approach the commercial quarters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 692.

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *prevayle*, < ME. *prevailen*, < OF. *prevaler*, *prevaloir*, F. *prévaloir* = OSp. *prevaler* = It. *prevalere* (cf. Sp. Pg. *prevalecer*), prevail, < L. *prævalere*, be very able or more able, be superior, prevail, < *præ*, before, + *valere*, be able or powerful: see *valid*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To be superior in strength; hence, to have or gain the advantage, as in a contest or matching of strength; be victorious; triumph; have the upper hand: often followed by *over* or *against*.

It came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel *prevailed*; and when he let down his hand, Amalek *prevailed*. Ex. xvii. 11.

Meidritch, seeing there was no possibiliti long to *preuaile*, ioyned his small troopes in one body.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 28.

The disquiets of my mind *prevailed* over my weariness, and kept me awake. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 1.

2. To have or exert superior influence; have a controlling or overmastering authority; be predominant.

Barbarous climes, where violence *prevails*,
And strength is lord of all. *Cowper*, Task, i. 604.

Will he [man] not see, through all he miscalls accident, that Law *prevails* for ever and ever?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

3. To operate effectually; be effective; succeed, especially in persuading, inducing, or convincing.

If then
My words *preuailde* when they were wickednesse,
How much more now when they are just and good!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

For when a world of men
Could not *prevail* with all their oratory,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 49.

If Arguments *prevaile* not with such a one, force is well us'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

4. To be in force; extend with power or effect; hence, to be prevalent or current.

It is plain from all history that two abominable practices, the one the eating of men, the other of sacrificing them to the devil, *prevailed* all over Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 393.

The Canarese alphabet *prevails* on the plateau of Mysore, in the western districts of the Nizam territory, and to a small extent in the Canara district on the Malabar coast. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 355.

The morning comes; and thickening fogs *prevail*,
Hanging like curtains all the horizon round.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 99.

5†. To be currently received or believed; be established.

The second shock having happened exactly a month after the former, it *prevails* that there will be a third.
Walpole, Letters, II. 201.

6†. To avail; be of value or service.

What he shuld do he told hym euery thing,
That myght only to his wurchippe *prevaile*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.

For speech it selfe is artificiall and made by man, and the more pleasing it is the more it *preuaileth* to such purpose as it is intended for.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

II.† *trans.* To avail: used reflexively.

Prevail yourself of what occasion gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 461.

prevailing (prē-vā'ling), *p. a.* 1. Predominant; having superior influence or efficiency; controlling; moving.

The nightingale sings with more *prevailing* passion in Greece that we first hesrd her from the thickets of a Euripidean chorus. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

2. Prevalent; current; general; common.

Nothing sheds such light on the superstitions of an age as the *prevailing* interpretation and treatment of disease.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 314.

=Syn. 1. *Predominant*, *Ruling*, etc. (see *prevalent*), dominant, preponderating. — 2. Received, established, ordinary, usual.

prevailingly (prē-vā'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With superior power or influence; so as to prevail. — 2. Prevalently; currently; generally; for the most part.

prevailment (prē-vāl'ment), *n.* [< *prevail* + *-ment*.] Prevailing influence; efficacy; ruling power. [Rare.]

Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats, messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 35.

prevalence (prev'ȧ-lens), *n.* [< OF. *prevalence*, F. *prévalence* = It. *prevalenza*, < LL. *prævalentia*, superior force, < L. *prævalen(t-)s*, very strong: see *prevalent*.] The state or quality of being prevalent. (*a*) Superior strength, influence, or efficacy; predominance.

The absolute tyranny of the human will over a noble and powerful beast develops the instinct of personal *prevalence* and dominion. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xi.

Words and sense
Fail through the tune's imperious *prevalence*.
Swinburne, Two Dreams.

(*b*) General occurrence, practice, or reception; extensive existence or use: as, the *prevalence* of a custom or of a disease.

prevalency (prev'ạ-lẹn-si), *n.* [As *prevalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prevalence*.

It is not necessary to the *prevalency* of the prayer that the spirit actually accompany every clause or word.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 231.

prevalent (prev'ạ-lẹnt), *a.* [= Sp. *prevalente* = Pg. *prevalecente* = It. *prevalente*, < L. *prævalen(t-)s*, very strong, superior in power, prevalent, ppr. of *prævalere*, be very able or more able: see *prevail*.] 1. Of such a character as to prevail; superior in power or might; controlling; ruling.

Brennus told the Roman Embassadors that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title. *Raleigh.*

Piety was so *prevalent* an ingredient in her constitution [that] . . . she no sooner became intimately acquainted, but she would endeavour to improve them, by insinuating something of religion. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 10, 1685.

The tribunes and people, having now subdued all competitors, began the last game of a *prevalent* populace.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

The *prevalent* wish to be better constitutes the being better. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

2. Influential; possessed of moral weight or authority.

Thus, my Lord, to perform your Commands, which are very *prevalent* with me, have I couched in this Letter what I could of the Condition of the Jews.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

The King, highly displeas'd, and instigated perhaps by her who was *prevalent* with him, not long after sent Dunstan into Banishment. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

What art so *prevalent*, what proof so strong,
That will convince him his attempt is wrong?
Crabbe, Works, I. 154.

3. Effective; efficacious; productive of results, particularly of results desired.

A kind of Rue is here, . . . not onely a preservative against infection, but . . . *prevalent* against hurtfull spirits. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 98.

4. Wide-spread; current; of wide extent, occurrence, practice, or acceptance: as, a *prevalent* belief; a *prevalent* custom.

His mind had not escaped the *prevalent* error of the primitive church, the belief, namely, that the second coming of Christ would shortly occur. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 20.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Prevalent*, *Prevailing*, *Predominant*, *Ruling*. *Ruling* in this connection refers to moral ascendancy: as, a *ruling* fashion set by a reigning belle. *Prevalent* and *prevailing* are sometimes the same, and in two senses, that of exceeding in strength, as the *prevalent* (or *prevailing*) opinion was against action, and that of existing widely, as scarlet fever is a *prevalent* (or *prevailing*) distemper. The habitual is more likely to be expressed by *prevalent*; the present or actual, sometimes the temporary, by *prevailing*: as, the *prevailing* fashion. The words are weaker and less exact than *ruling*; *predominant* is the strongest of all. *Predominant* implies activity, and actual or figurative effort after leadership on the part of that which is predominated over: as, a *predominant* faction; a *predominant* opinion is one that seems to put down all others.—4. *Common*, *Prevalent*, etc. See *common*.

prevalently (prev'ạ-lẹnt-li), *adv.* 1. Prevailingly; powerfully; with predominance or superiority.—2. Currently; generally.

prevaly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *privily*.

prevaricate (prẹ-var'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prevaricated*, ppr. *prevaricating*. [< L. *prævaricatus*, pp. of *prævaricari*, LL. also in active form *prævaricare* (> It. *prevaricare* = Pg. Sp. *prevaricar* = OF. *prevarier*, *prevariquer*, F. *prévariquer*), walk crookedly, collude, prevaricate, as an advocate, LL. also transgress, ML., in general, use deceit or concealment, etc., < L. *præ*, before, + *varicare*, straddle, < *varicus*, with feet spread apart, < *varus*, bent inward, awry: see *varicose*. Cf. *divaricate*.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To deviate; swerve from the normal or proper course; stray.

When these circumstants shall but live to see
The time that I *prevaricate* from thee.
Herrick, Welcome to Sack.

How widely they differ and *prevaricate* from the wholesome precepts and doctrine delivered from those Holy Oracles. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 305.

2. To swerve from the truth; act or speak evasively; quibble.

I would think better of himself than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

Prevaricate as often as you can defend the prevarication, being close pressed; but, my dear Canning, . . . never lie.
Landor, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Canning.

3†. In *law*: (*a*) To undertake a thing falsely and deceitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying the object which it is professed to promote. (*b*) To betray the cause of a client, and by collusion assist his opponent.

II.† *trans.* 1. To pervert; cause to deviate from the normal or proper path, application, or meaning.

If we consider only them [schismatics], better had it been for the English nation that it [the Bible] had still remained in the original Greek and Hebrew, or at least in the honest Latin of St. Jerome, than that several texts in it should have been *prevaricated* to the destruction of that government which put it into so ungrateful hands.
Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

2. To transgress; violate.

Men dare not *prevaricate* their duty, though they be tempted strongly. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 669.

prevarication (prẹ-var-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *prévarication* = Sp. *prevaricacion* = Pg. *prevaricação* = It. *prevaricazione*, < L. *prævaricatio(n-)*, a stepping out of the line (of duty or propriety), violation of duty, prevarication, < *prævaricari*, pp. *prævaricatus*, walk crookedly, prevaricate: see *prevaricate*.] 1. The act of prevaricating or deviating, especially from truth, honesty, or plain-dealing; evasion of truth or duty; quibbling or shuffling in words or conduct.

Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 657.

The *prevarication* and white lies which a mind that keeps itself ambitiously pure is . . . uneasy under . . . are worn as lightly as mere trimmings when once the actions have become a lie. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, xiii.

2†. Transgression; violation: as, the *prevarication* of a law.

In our *prevarications*, and easy betrayings, and surrendering of ourselves to the enemy of his [God's] kingdom, Satan, we are his enemies. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The *prevarications* of the natural law have also their portion of a special punishment, besides the scourge of an unquiet spirit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 10, Pref.

But on holi-dayes men every where runne to the ale-house, to playes, to enterludes, and dances, to the very derision of God's name, and the *prevarication* of the day.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., vi. 12.

3. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office or commission.—4†. In *law*: (*a*) The conduct of an advocate who betrayed the cause of his client, and by collusion assisted his opponent. (*b*) The undertaking of a thing falsely, with intent to defeat the object which it was professed to promote. (*c*) The wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive and equivocating evidence. =**Syn.** 1. *Equivocation*, *Shift*, etc. See *evasion*.

prevaricator (prẹ-var'i-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *prévaricateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prevaricador* = It. *prevaricatore*, < L. *prævaricator*, one who violates his duty: see *prevaricate*.] 1. One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

This petty *prevaricator* of America, the zanie of Columbus (for so he must be till his worlds end), having rambl'd over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvell if he brought us home nothing but a meer lankard drollery. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity; one who abuses a trust.

The law which is promulged against *prevaricators*.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 160, App.

The Civilians define a *prevaricator* to be one that betrays his cause to the adversary and turns on the criminal's side, whom he ought to prosecute.
Kennet, Rom. Antiquities, II. iii. 18.

3. Formerly, at the University of Cambridge, England, the opponent of the inceptor at commencement. He delivered a prefatory oration, freely satirizing prominent individuals.

Was spent in hearing several exercises in the scholes, and after dinner y^e^ Proctor opened y^e^ Act at St. Marie's (according to custome), and y^e^ *Prevaricators* their drolery.
Evelyn, Diary, July 8, 1654.

prevay†, *a.* A Middle English form of *privy*.

preve[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *proof*, *prove*.

preve[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *privy*.

prevelache†, *n.* A Middle English form of *privilege*.

preveley†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *privily*.

prevenancy (prev'ẹ-nan-si), *n.* [< F. *prévenance*, obliging thoughtfulness, < *prévenant*, ppr. of *prévenir*, anticipate, < L. *prævenire*, precede, come beforehand: see *prevene*.] Complaisance; prepossessing disposition or appearance; obliging manner. [Rare.]

La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, The Letter, Amiens.

prevene (prẹ-vēn'), *v.* [= F. *prévenir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *prevenir* = It. *prevenire*, precede, arrive before, < L. *prævenire*, come before, anticipate, prevent, < *præ*, before, + *venire*, come.] I. *trans.* 1. To come or go before; precede. [Rare.]

Till our poor race has passed the tortuous years
That lie *prevening* the millennium.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, ii.

2†. To hinder; prevent.

II.† *intrans.* To hinder; prevent.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevent'd*, among unbody'd shades
I now had wandered. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

prevenience (prẹ-vē'niens), *n.* [< *prevenien(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. *prevenancy*.] The act of anticipating or going before; anticipation.

prevenient (prẹ-vē'nient), *a.* [Also *prævenient*; < L. *prævenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prævenire*, come before, anticipate: see *prevene*.] 1. Going before; precedent; anticipative of later events.

The Articles that Hooper used on this occasion resembled so closely in parts the great formulary of the faith with which, as we have seen, Cranmer was engaged, that they may be called a *prevenient* issue of some of the Forty-two Articles of Edward.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

2. Preventive; hindering; restraining.—**Prevenient grace.** See *grace*.

From the mercy-seat above
Prevenient grace descending had removed
The stony from their hearts. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 3.

prevent (prẹ-vent'), *v.* [< L. *præventus*, pp. of *prævenire*, come before, anticipate, prevent: see *prevene*.] I. *trans.* 1. To go before; be earlier than; anticipate; forestall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I *prevented* the dawning of the morning, and cried; I hoped in thy word. Ps. cxix. 147.

In this drought . . . the Lord *prevented* our prayers in sending us rain soon after, and before the day of humiliation came. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 264.

Lord, we pray thee that thy grace may always *prevent* and follow us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for 17th Sunday after Trinity.

Sweet Child, I hop'd to have *prevented* thee
In seeing Rachel thy deceased Mother:
But surely long behind I will not be.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 139.

From the towers, *preventing* day,
With Wilfrid took his early way.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 4.

2†. To take previous measures against; hence, to frustrate; disappoint; evade; escape.

I'll teach them to *prevent* wild Alcibiades' wrath.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 206.

Give my love fame faster than Time wastes life;
So thou *prevent'st* his scythe and crooked knife.
Shak., Sonnets, c.

Not too loud; the traitor
May hear, and by escape *prevent* our justice.
Shirley, The Traitor, i. 2.

3. To hinder from action by the opposition of obstacles; impede; restrain; check; preclude: generally followed by *from*.

I do at this hour joy o'er myself,
Prevented from a damned enterprise.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 164.

The natural affections which men have for their children often *prevent* them *from* entering upon any grand, noble, or meritorious enterprize for the public good.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

4. To keep from existing or occurring; render impossible.

Mountains divide me from him! some kind hand
Prevent our fearful meeting!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

The Eternal, to *prevent* such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales.
Milton, P. L., iv. 996.

As charity covers, so modesty *preventeth*, a multitude of sins. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

=**Syn.** 3. To preclude, bar, debar.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come beforehand; come before others, or before the usual time.

Strawberries watered now and then (as once in three days) with water wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung or pigeon's dung will *prevent* and come early.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 403.

2. To interpose a hindrance, especially an insurmountable obstacle; interpose an effectual check; hinder.

The climber-upward . . .
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend. So Cæsar may.
Then, lest he may, *prevent*. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 28.

preventability (prẹ-ven-tạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *preventable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being preventable; the possibility of prevention.

As this conviction [of the communicability of consumption through articles of food or by personal contact] increases, the belief in the *preventability* of the disease will increase. *The Sanitarian*, XIV. 265.

preventable (prẹ-ven'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *prevent* + *-able*.] That can be prevented or hindered; capable of being prevented.

The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable*, considering the helps we have to know it, than of the means.
Bp. Reynolds, Works, p. 771. (*Latham.*)

preventative (prē-ven'ta-tiv), *n.* [Irreg. and improp. < *prevent* + *-ative*. Cf. *preventitive*.] Same as *preventive*.

The powdered root [of deadly nightshade] has been given in doses of ten or more grains every other night, as a *preventative* after the bite of a mad dog.
Pilkington, View of Derbyshire (ed. 1789), I. 356.

preventer (prē-ven'tėr), *n.* 1†. One who goes before or takes the lead.

The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.
Bacon, War with Spain.

2. One who prevents; a hinderer; that which hinders; a preventive. Specifically—3. *Naut.*, an additional rope, chain, bolt, or spar employed to support any other when the latter suffers an unusual strain.

prevention (prē-ven'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prevention*, F. *prévention* = Pr. *prevention* = Sp. *prevencion* = Pg. *prevenção* = It. *prevenzione*, < LL. *præventio(n-)*, a going before, an anticipating, < L. *prævenire*, pp. *prærentus*, come before: see *prevent*.] 1†. The act of going before; the state of preceding or being earlier; hence, an antecedent period of time.

The greater the distance the greater the *prevention*, as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space. *Bacon.*

2†. The act of anticipating or forestalling; an anticipation; provision made in advance.

All other delights are the pleasures of beasts, or the sports of children; these are the antepasts and *preventions* of the full feasts and overflowings of eternity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

3. Precaution; a precautionary measure; a preventive.

Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Excitements to the field, or speech for truce,
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 181.

Not to procure health, but for safe *prevention*
Against a growing sickness. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

4. The act of hindering or rendering impossible by previous measures; effectual hindrance; restraint, as from an intended action; also, that which prevents; an obstacle; an obstruction or impediment.

Casca, be sudden, for we fear *prevention*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 19.

Others, to make surer *prevention* against their sight of heaven, have rolled the whole earth betwixt that and their eyes. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 386.

Forth stepping opposite, half-way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incensed. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 129.

5†. Jurisdiction.

Your sayd Grace, by verteu off your legantine prerogative and *prevention*, conferr to hys chapleyn, Mr. Wilson, the vicarege of Thackatedd.
State Papers, I. 311. (*Halliwell.*)

6†. Prejudice; prepossession.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own.
Dryden. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. See *corrupt*.

preventional† (prē-ven'shon-al), *a.* [< *prevention* + *-al*.] Tending to prevent; preventive. *Bailey.*

preventitive† (prē-ven'ti-tiv), *n.* Same as *preventive*. *Gregory*, Economy of Nature. (*Latham.*)

preventive (prē-ven'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *préventif* = Sp. Pg. It. *preventivo*, preventive, < L. *prævenire*, pp. *prærentus*, come before: see *prevent*.] I. *a.* Serving to prevent or hinder; guarding against or warding off something, as disease, injustice, loss, etc.

There be multitude of Examples how *preventive* Wars have been practised from all Times.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Preventive cautions are easier and safer than reprehensive corrosives. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, i. 3.

Preventive service. See *coast-guard*.

II. *n.* 1†. That which goes before; an anticipation.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a prolepsis, a certain *preventive*, or foreconceived information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

2. That which prevents; that which constitutes an effectual check or insurmountable obstacle.

As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason it is opposed to its *preventive*.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 2. (*Latham.*)

3. Specifically, something taken, used, or done beforehand to ward off disease.

He would persuade me, no doubt, that a squadron of horse on the low grounds is a *preventive* of agues, and a body of archers on the hills a specific for a fever.
Landor, Richard I. and the Abbot of Boxley.

Also *preventative*.

preventively (prē-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* In a preventive manner; by way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

It [the vicinage] is *preventively* the assertor of its own rights, or remedially their avenger.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

preventiveness (prē-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being preventive; capability of preventing or hindering.

prevermis (prē-vėr'mis), *n.*; pl. *prevermes* (-mēz). [NL. *prævermis*, < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *vermis*.] The anterior and prominent part of the vermis of the cerebellum, commonly called *vermis superior:* distinguished from the *postvermis*.

prevertebral (prē-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [Also *præ-vertebral;* < L. *præ*, before, + *vertebra*, vertebra.] 1. Situated in front of or before the vertebræ.—2. Developing or appearing before the vertebræ.—**Prevertebral fascia**, a layer of fascia derived from the under surface of the cervical fascia, forming a sheath over the prevertebral muscles, and behind the carotid vessels, esophagus, and pharynx.—**Prevertebral muscles**, muscles which lie upon the front of the spinal column of man; especially, a group of such muscles in the neck, consisting of the longus colli, the rectus capitis anticus major and minor, and the three scaleni.—**Prevertebral plexuses.** See *plexus*.

prevesical (prē-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *præ*, before, + *vesica*, bladder.] Situated in front of or before the bladder.

preview (prē-vū'), *v. t.* [< *pre-* + *view*. Cf. F. *prévu*, pp. of *prévoir*, < L. *prævidere*, foresee.] To see beforehand. [Rare.]

Preview, but not prevent—
No mortall can—the miseries of life.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

previous (prē'vius), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *previo*, < L. *prævius*, going before, < *præ*, before, + *via*, way, road.] Going before in time; being or occurring before something else; earlier; antecedent; prior.

The arrival of these chieftains must have been some years *previous*. *Haigh*, Anglo-Saxon Sagas, p. 81.

Previous question. See *question*.—**Previous to.** (*a*) Being or occurring before; antecedent to, in any sense.

Something there is more needful than expense,
And something *previous* even *to* taste—'tis sense.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 42.

(*b*) Previously to; before (*previous* being used adverbially, and with the preposition *to* equivalent to a simple preposition, *before*). Compare *prior to*, in a like loose use.

Previous to his embarkation Charles addressed a letter to his son. *Prescott*, Philip II., i. 2.

=**Syn.** *Previous, Preceding, Precedent, Anterior, Prior, Former, Foregoing, Antecedent.* All these words have lost their original application to space, and now apply only to that which goes before in time, except *anterior*, which may apply also to space, as the *anterior* part of the brain, and *preceding*, which as a participle still primarily applies to space, but as an adjective generally expresses order in time. *Preceding* means immediately before; the others may mean the same. *Precedent* often applies to that which has to go before in order to the existence or validity of that which follows; as, a condition *precedent*. *Prior* often means superior by being earlier: as, a *prior* claim. *Anterior* is opposed to *posterior*, *prior* to *subsequent* or *subordinate*, *former* to *latter*, *foregoing* to *following*, *antecedent* to *subsequent*. See *preliminary*.

previously (prē'vius-li), *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently; beforehand: often followed by *to*.

In April . . . [Thoreau] went to live with Mr. Emerson, but had been on intimate terms with him *previously to* that time. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

=**Syn.** *Formerly, Previously.* See *formerly*.

previousness (prē'vius-nes), *n.* Previous occurrence; antecedence; priority in time.

previse (prē-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prevised*, ppr. *prevising*. [< L. *prævisus*, pp. of *prævidere* (> It. *previdere* = Pg. Sp. *prever* = Pr. *prevezir* = OF. *preveoir*, F. *prévoir*), foresee, < *præ*, before, + *videre*, see: see *vision*. Cf. *advise*, *revise*.] 1. To foresee.—2. To cause to foresee; forewarn; advise beforehand.

Mr. Pelham, it will be remembered, has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xv., note.

prevision (prē-vizh'on), *n.* [< F. *prévision* = Pr. *previzio*, *prevision* = Sp. *prevision* = Pg. *previsão* = It. *previsione*, < L. *prævidere*, pp. *prævisus*, foresee: see *previse*.] 1. The act of foreseeing; foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prevision is the best prevention.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 52.

On examination we see that the *prevision* might have been erroneous, and was not knowledge until experiment had verified it.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 186.

2. A specific act of foresight or prescience.

Stella was quite right in her *previsions*. She saw from the very first what was going to happen.
Thackeray, English Humorists, Swift.

=**Syn.** See *inference*.

prevoyant (prē-voi'ant), *a.* [< F. *prévoyant*, ppr. of *prévoir*, foresee, < L. *prævidere*, foresee: see *previse*.] Foreseeing. [Rare.]

But Nature, *prevoyant*, thigled into his heart an inarticulate thrill of prophecy. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

prew†, *n.* Same as *prow*².

prewarn (prē-wârn'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *pre-* + *warn*.] To warn beforehand; give previous notice; forewarn.

Comets *prewarn*, whose havoc in vast field
Unearthed skulls proclaim.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

prex (preks), *n.* [A modified abbr. of *president*.] The president of a college. [U. S. college cant.]

prexy (prek'si), *n.* [Dim. of *prex*.] Same as *prex*. [U. S. college cant.]

prey¹†, *v.* An obsolete form of *pray*¹.

prey² (prā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pray;* < ME. *preye*, *praye*, < OF. *preie*, *praie*, *proie*, F. *proie* = Pr. *preda* = OSp. *preda* = It. *preda*, prey, < L. *præda*, property taken in war, spoil, booty, plunder, also an animal taken in the chase, prey, game; prob. contr. from **præheda*, < **præhendere*, *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize upon, take, < *præ*, before, + **hendere* (√ *hed*) = Gr. χανδάνειν (√ χαδ-), take, = E. *get:* see *prehend* and *get*¹. Cf. *prede*, an obs. doublet of *prey*², and *predatory*, *depredate*, *prize*¹, etc., from the same ult. source.] 1. Goods taken by robbery or pillage; spoil; booty; plunder.

So thei entred in to the londe, and toke many *prayes*, and brent townes and vilages, and distroyed all the contrees.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 152.

The rascal people, thirsting after *prey*,
Join with the traitor, and they jointly swear
To spoil the city and your royal court.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 51.

2. That which is seized by any carnivorous animal to be devoured; quarry, as of a raptorial bird.

The Sparhauk and other Foules of Raveyne, whan thei fleen aftre here *praye*, and take it before men of Armes, it is a gode Signe; and zif he fayle of takynge his *praye*, it is an evylle sygne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 106.

The old lion perisheth for lack of *prey*. Job iv. 11.

Stag, dog, and all, which from or towards flies,
Is paid with life or *prey*, or doing dies.
Donne, The Calm.

Hence—3. That which is given into the power of another or others; a victim.

It may be men have now found out that God hath proposed the Christian clergy as a *prey* for all men freely to seize upon. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, VII. 21.

I banish her my bed and company,
And give her as a *prey* to law and shame.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 198.

The great men, giv'n to gluttony and dissolute life, made a *prey* of the common people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Both pined amidst their royal state, a *prey* to incurable despondency. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. The act of preying or seizing upon anything. (*a*) Plundering; pillage; robbery; depredation.

To forage the countrey adioyning, and to line vpon the spoyle of them that would not receine their new doctrine, which they in many troupes, and with many *preyes*, accordingly performed. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 389.

When his Soldiers had gotten great Spoils, and made *Prey* upon the innocent Countrey People, he commanded them to restore it all back again. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

The whole little wood where I sit is a world of plunder and *prey*. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv.

(*b*) The act of seizing in order to devour; seizure, as by a carnivorous animal of its victim.

Yet dared not his victor to withstand,
But trembled like a lambe fled from the *pray*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 36.

Methought a serpent eat my heart away,
And you sat smiling at his cruel *prey*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 150.

Animal or beast of prey, a carnivorous, predatory, or rapacious animal; one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—**Bird of prey.** See *bird*¹ and *Raptores*.

Vulture, kite,
Raven, and gorcrow, all my *birds of prey*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. *Booty*, etc. (see *pillage*).—4. Ravin.

prey² (prā), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *pray*, *preie;* < ME. *preyen*, *prayen*, < OF. *prcier*, *preer*, *proier* = It. *predare*, < L. *prædari*, take booty, plunder, pillage, catch or take animals as game or prey, < *præda*, prey: see *prey*², *n.* Cf. *prede*, an obs. doublet of *prey*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To take booty; commit robbery or pillage; seize spoils: generally with *on* or *upon*.

They pray continually to their saint, the commonwealth—or rather, not pray to her, but *prey on* her.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 90.

A succession of ferocious invaders descended through the western passes, to *prey on* the defenceless wealth of Hindostan. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To seize and devour an animal as prey: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Good morrow, masters; put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*; and look, the gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 25.

'Tis
The royal disposition of that beast [the lioness]
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 118.

3. To exert wasting or destroying power or influence; bring injury, decay, or destruction: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

Some [critics] *on* the leaves of ancient authors *prey*,
Nor time nor moths e'er spoil'd so much as they.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 112.

Keep his mind from *preying on* itself.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

II.† *trans.* To ravage; pillage; make prey of.

Amongst the rest the which they then did *pray*,
They spoyld old Melibee of all he had.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 40.

The said Justice *preied* the countrey Tirconnell.
Holland, tr. of Camden, li. 156. (*Davies.*)

preyer (prā'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *preier;* < ME. *preiour* (f), < OF. *preeor, preiour*, < L. *prædator*, a plunderer, < *prædari*, plunder: see *prey*[2]. Cf. doublet *predour*.] One who or that which preys; a plunderer; a waster; a devourer.

For, by hir owne procurement and intisings, she became and would needs be a preie vnto the *preier*.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, i.

preyful† (prā'fůl), *a.* [< *prey*[2] + *-ful*.] 1. Prone to prey; savage.

The *preyful* brood of savage beasts.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymns to Venus, i. 115.

2. Having much prey; killing much game. [Burlesque.]

The *preyful* princess pierced and prick'd a pretty pleasing pricket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 58.

preynet, *n.* An obsolete form of *prune*[1].

preyset, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *praise*.

prezygapophysial (prē-zī'gap-ō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *prezygapophysis* + *-al*.] Articulating anteriorly, as a vertebral process; having the character of or pertaining to a prezygapophysis.

prezygapophysis (prē-zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *prezygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL. *præzygapophysis;* < L. *præ*, before, + NL. *zygapophysis*, q. v.] An anterior or superior zygapophysis; in man, a superior oblique or articular process of a vertebra: opposed to *postzygapophysis*. See *zygapophysis*, and cuts under *dorsal, lumbar, sacrum, xenarthral, vertebra*, and *hypapophysis*.

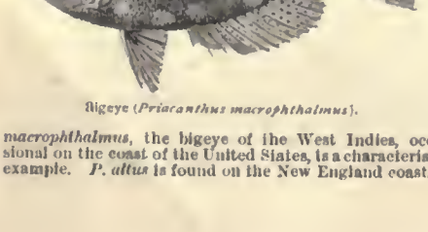
Priacanthidæ (prī-a-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Priacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Priacanthus* alone, with about 20 species of tropical seas, known as *bigeyes*. They are of small size and carnivorous habits. See cut under *Priacanthus*.

Priacanthina (prī-a-kan-thī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Priacanthus* + *-ina*[2].] The *Priacanthidæ* as the fourth group of *Percidæ*. *Günther*.

priacanthine (prī-a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Priacanthus* + *-ine*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Priacanthina* or *Priacanthidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A priacanthine fish; any member of the *Priacanthidæ*.

Priacanthus (prī-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), so called from the serrated fin-spines; < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ἄκανθα*, spine.] In *ichth.*, the representative genus of *Priacanthidæ*. *P. macrophthalmus*, the bigeye of the West Indies, occasional on the coast of the United States, is a characteristic example. *P. altus* is found on the New England coast.



Bigeye (*Priacanthus macrophthalmus*).

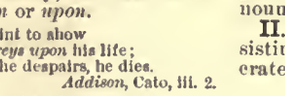
prial† (prī'al), *n.* A corruption of *pair royal* (which see, under *pair*[1]).

But the annus mirabilis of his [Alexander the Great's] public life, the most effective and productive year throughout his oriental anabasis, was the year 333 before Christ. Here we have another *prial*, a *prial* of threes, for the locus of Alexander. *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

prian (prī'an), *n.* Same as *pryan*.

Priapean (prī-a-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Priapeius, Priapēus*, pertaining to Priapus (neut. pl. *Priapeia*, a collection of poems on Priapus), < Gr. Πριάπειος, < Πρίαπος, Priapus: see *Priapus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Priapus.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, noting a certain verse or meter. See the noun.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Having a priapism.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a logaœdic meter consisting of a catalectic Glyconic and a Phereratean. It assumes the following forms:



The name was given by ancient writers to the second and third of these forms, but especially to the second with initial spondee in each colon. This was regarded by many as a variation of a dactylic hexameter with a spondee in the first, fourth, and sixth places, a diæresis being made after the third foot and the preceding syllable lengthened: thus,

– – | ⏑ ⏑ – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – – | ⏑ ⏑ – | – –.

See *Satyric*.

Priapic (prī-ap'ik), *a.* [< *Priapus* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to Priapus, or to the cult and myths concerning him; phallic.

The ithyphallic Hermes, represented after the fashion of the *Priapic* figures in paintings on the walls of caves among the Bushmen. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 153.

priapism (prī'a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *priapisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *priapismo*, < L. *priapismus*, < Gr. *πριαπισμός*, priapism, lewdness, < *πριαπίζειν*, be lewd, < Πρίαπος, Priapus: see *Priapus*.] Morbidly persistent erection and rigidity of the penis.

Priapus (prī-ā'pus), *n.* [= F. *Priape*, < L. *Priapus*, < Gr. Πρίαπος, Priapus: see def.] **1.** The male generative power or function personified as a deity: originally an epithet or cognomen of Bacchus, then a personification of the phallus.

At Lampsacus, too, on the Hellespont, he [Bacchus] was venerated under a symbolical form adapted to a similar office [that of procreation], though with a title of a different signification, *Priapus*. . . . The Greeks, as usual, changed the personified attribute into a distinct deity called *Priapus*.
R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), pp. 10, 12.

2. [*l. c.*] A symbol or representation of the male generative organ; a phallus.—**3.** [*l. c.*] The male genitals; the virile organ in the state of erection.

pricasour†, *n.* [ME., also *prickasour;* origin obscure. Cf. *prick*, ride.] A hard rider.

A monk ther was, a fair for the maistrie,
An out-rydere, that loved venerye; . . .
Therfore he was a *pricasour* aright;
Greyhoundes he hadde as swifte as fowel in flight.
Of prikyng and of huntyng for the hare
Was al his lust, for no cost wolde he spare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 165–189.

price (prīs), *n.* [< ME. *price, pryce, pris, prys*, price, prize, value, excellence, = D. *prijs* = MHG. *prîs*, G. *preis*, praise, glory, price, reward, etc., < OF. *pris, preis*, F. *prix*, price, value, reward, prize, etc., = Pr. *pretz* = Sp. *precio* = Pg. *preço* = It. *prezzo*, price, value, < L. *pretium*, worth, price, money spent, wages, reward; prob. akin to Gr. *περνάναι*, sell; Skt. *paṇa* for **parṇa*, wages, price. Hence ult. (< L. *pretium*) E. *praise, prize*[2], *precious, appraise, apprize*[2], *appreciate, depreciate*, etc.] 1. Worth; value; estimation; excellence.

Thei sette no *prys* be no richesse, but only of a precyous Ston that is amongea hem, that is of 60 coloures.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

And how that freris folwed folke that was riche,
And folke that was pore at litel *prys* thei sette.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 8.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her *price* is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. 10.

I have ever loved the life removed,
And held in idle *price* to haunt assemblies.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 9.

O spare my youth, and for the breath I owe
Large gifts of *price* my father shall bestow.
Pope, Iliad, x. 450.

2. The sum or amount of money, or its equivalent, which a seller asks or obtains for his goods in market; the exchangeable value of a commodity; the equivalent in money for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; hence, figuratively, that which must be given or done in order to obtain a thing.

Come, buy wine and milk, without money and without *price*. Isa. lv. 1.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the *price* of oats rose; it was the death of him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.

What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 151.

The most accurate modern writers . . . have employed *Price* to express the value of a thing in relation to money; the quantity of money for which it will exchange.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. i. § 2.

The *price* of a given article [in market] is the approximate mathematical expression of the rates, in terms of money, at which exchanges of the article for money were actually made at or about a given hour on a given day.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 465.

3†. Esteem; high or highest reputation.

Ffor proude men in *price* haue playnly no fryndes,
But euery mon with enuy ertis hom skathe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4840.

The river Ladon . . . of all the rivers of Greece had the *price* for excellent purcness and sweetness.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

4†. Prize; award.

Sche seyde, Y have welle sped
That soche a lorde hath me wedd,
That beryth the *pryce* in prees.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 82. (*Halliwell.*)

A price†, to approval; well.

Iob was a paynym and plesede God *a prys*.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 194, note.

At Easter price†. See *Easter*[1].—**Famine prices.** See *famine*.—**Fiars' prices.** See *fiar*, 2.—**Making a price,** in *stock-broking*, a jobber's quotation of prices to a broker for buying and selling in the same security.—**Market price.** See *market*.—**Natural, normal,** or **average price,** in *polit. econ.*, the price which prevails in open market on the average for any length of time; the average of the market price for some length of time. See *value*.—**Price of money,** in *com.*, the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—**Without price,** beyond or above price; priceless.

A robe
Of samite *without price*, that more expreat
Than hid her, clung about her lissom limbs.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn. 2.** *Price, Charge, Cost, Expense, Worth, Value.* For a given article these may all come to the same amount, but they are very likely to differ. The *price* of a shawl may be ten dollars, and that is then the dealer's *charge* for it, but he may finally make his *price* or *charge* nine dollars, and that will be the *cost* of it, or the *expense* of it to the buyer. Its *worth* or *value* may be what it will sell for, or what it ought to sell for, or what one would be willing to pay for it rather than go without it, the last being the highest sense.

price (prīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *priced*, ppr. *pricing*. [In mod. use *price* is directly from the noun; in older use it is a var. of the verb *prize*, < ME. *prisen*, < OF. *priser*, value, esteem, etc.: see *prize*[2] and *praise*.] 1†. To pay the price of.

The man that made Sansfoy to fall
Shall with his owne blood *price* that he hath spilt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 26.

2. To put a price on; estimate the value of.—**3.** To ask the price of. [Colloq.]

If you *priced* such a one in a drawing-room here,
And was ask'd fifty pounds, you'd not say it was dear.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 261.

price-current (prīs'kur'ent), *n.* [A sort of singular designating the printed paper, from *prices current*, the proper title of such a list itself.] In *com.*, a regularly published list of the prices at which merchandise has been sold for a day or other fixed period. See *price-list*.

priced (prīst), *a.* **1.** Having a (specified) price: used in composition: as, high-*priced;* low-*priced*.—**2.** Marked with the price or prices: as, a *priced* catalogue of machinery.

priceite (prī'sit), *n.* [Named after Thomas *Price*, of San Francisco, Cal.] A hydrous borate of calcium, of a compact chalky appearance, often in rounded nodules, found in Oregon. Pandermite is similar to it, and both minerals are closely related to colemanite.

priceless (prīs'les), *a.* [< *price* + *-less*.] **1.** Too valuable to be priced; beyond price; invaluable.

What *priceless* wealth the heavens had him lent
In the possession of his beauteous mate.
Shak., Lucrece, i. 17.

2. Without value; worthless or unsalable. *Bp. Barlow.* (*Imp. Dict.*)=**Syn. 1.** Inestimable.

pricelessness (prīs'les-nes), *n.* The property or characteristic of being above price.

The *pricelessness* of water in a land where no rain falls during six months. *The Century*, XXVI. 804.

price-list (prīs'list), *n.* A list of the prices at which stocks, bonds, and other property and merchandise are offered for sale; a price-current.

pricement† (prīs'ment), *n.* [Var. of *prizement* for *apprizement*.] Valuation; appraisal. [Rare.]

Her yearly revennes did amount to 87*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, according to the *pricement* at the suppression.
Weever. (*Mason's Suppl. to Johnson's Dict.*)

pricer (prī'sėr), *n.* A person whose duty it is to regulate the prices of a market. *Halliwell.*

price-tag (prīs'tag), *n.* A tag or ticket on which the price of an article to which it is attached is marked.

Accordingly they attached "etiquettes," or *price-tags*, to their articles. *Chautauquan*, VIII. 422.

prick (prik), *n.* [< ME. *prik, pryk, prikke, prike, preke*, a point, a sting, < AS. *prica, pricu*, a sharp point, usually a minute mark, point, dot, a very small portion, prick, = MD. *prick*, D. *prik*, a prick, puncture, = MLG. *prieke*, LG. *prik*, a point, prick, spear, prickle, = G. *pricke, prieke* = Icel. *prik* = Dan. *prik* = Sw. *prick*, a prick, dot, mark (cf. deriv. (partly dim.) *prickle*); perhaps akin (with loss of orig. initial *s*) to Ir. *sprichar*, a sting, Skt. *prishant*, speckled, also a dot, and so to E. *sprinkle:* see *sprinkle*. The OSp. *pricgo*, Pg. *prego*, a nail, are from the Teut.] 1. A slender pointed instrument or other thing capable of puncturing; something sharp-pointed. (*a*) A thorn; spine; prickle.

Kynde of Whales, called Balene, . . . haue rough backes full of sharpe *prickes*.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 22).

Hedgehogs which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way, and mount
Their *pricks* at my footfall. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 12.

The odoriferous & fragrant rose . . .
For fence itselfe with *prickes* doth round enclose.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

(*b*) A skewer.

Cornus, . . . the tree of the wood whereof butchers make their *pricks*. *Nomenclator.*

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 16.

I knew no use for them so meet
As to be pudding-*pricks*.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 191).

(*c*) A goad. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.] (*d*) The penis. [Low.] (*e*) A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *prick* is constructed of four broad serrated blades or tines spread out like a fan, and the eel becomes wedged between them.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

(*f*) Same as *pricket*, 1.

Paid to Thomas Hope for *Pricks* that the Tappers [tapers] stand on, viiij d. Quoted in *Lee's Glossary.*

2. A point; dot; small mark. Specifically—(*a*) A mark used in writing or printing, as a vowel-point or a comma.

Almost euery letter with his *pricke* or circumflexe signifieth a whole word. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 394.

Martinius affirmeth That these Masoritea inuented the *prickes* wherewith the Hebrew is now read, to supply the lacke of vowels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 179.

(*b*) In *archery*, the point in the center of a target at which aim is taken; the white; also, the target itself, or, in the plural, a pair of targets, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the range.

And therfore every man judged as he thought, and named a sickness that he knew, shothing not nere the *prick*, nor understanding the nature of the disease.
Hall, Hen. V., f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

A pair of winding *pricks*, . . . things that hinder a man which looketh at his mark to shoot straight.
Ascham, Toxophilus, p. 161.

Off the marke he welde not fayle,
He cleffed the *preke* on thre.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

Let the mark have a *prick* in 't, to mete at, if it may be.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 134.

(*c*†) A mark on a dial noting the hour; hence, a point of time.

Now Phaëthon hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 34.

(*d*†) A mark denoting degree; pitch; point.

There is no man koude brynge hire to that *prikke*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 931.

Now ginnes that goodly frame of Temperaunce
Fayrely to rise, and her adorned hed
To *pricke* of highest prayse to advaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 1.

(*e*†) A mathematical point.

Arithmetic, geometry, and musicke do proceed
From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds.
Warner, Albion's England, xiii. (*Nares.*)

(*f*†) In *music*, a note or point: so called from the dot or mark that formed its head.

3. The act or process of puncturing or pricking.

Gentlewomen that live honestly by the *prick* of their needles. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 36.

4. A puncture. (*a*) A minute wound, such as is made by a needle, thorn, or sting.

There were never any asps discovered in the place of her death, . . . only, it was said, two small and almost insensible *pricks* were found upon her arm.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 12.

(*b*) The print of the foot of a hare or deer on the ground. (*c*) *pl.* In *tanning*, an appearance as of minute punctures in hides soaked in water until decomposition begins.

In . . . soaking the hides in clean water, *pricks*, pitted, frieze, and black spots originate.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 238.

5. Figuratively, that which pierces, stings, goads, or incites the mind.

O werst of all wikke,
Of conscience whom no *prikke*
Maie atere, lo what thou hast do!
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

My conscience first received a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By the Bishop of Bayonne.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 171.

This life is brief, and troubles die with it;
Where were the *prick* to soar up homeward else?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 176.

6. A small roll: as, a *prick* of spun-yarn; a *prick* of tobacco.—**Prick and praise**†, the praise of excellence or success.

Are you so ignorant in the rules of courtship, to think any one man to bear all the *prick and praise?*
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

To kick against the pricks, to kick against the goads (said of plowing oxen); hence, to make ineffectual resistance to superior force.

It is hard for thee to *kick against the pricks*. Acts ix. 5.

prick (prik), *v.* [< ME. *pricken, prikken, prykien* (pret. *prikkede, pryghte*), < AS. *prician, priccan* = D. *prikken* = MLG. *pricken*, LG. *pricken, prikken, preken* = G. *picken* = Icel. *prika* = Dan. *prikke* = Sw. *pricka* (cf. D. *prikkelen* = LG. *prickeln, prikkeln, prökeln* = G. *prickeln*), prick; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To pierce with a sharp point; puncture; wound.

With her heek hirselven . . . she *pryghte*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 410.

I would your cambric were sensible as your finger, that you might leave *pricking* it for pity. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 96.

A spear
Prick'd sharply his own cuirass.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To fix or insert by the point: as, to *prick* a knife into a board.—3. To transfix or impale.

And the first good stroke John Steward stroke,
Child Maurice head he did cleeve.
And he *pricked* it on his swords poynt,
Went singing there beside.
Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 317).

4. To fasten by means of a pin or other pointed instrument; stick.

An old hat and 'the humour of forty fancies' *pricked* in 't for a feather. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 70.

5. To pick out with or as with a needle.

A round little worm
Prick'd from the lazy finger of a maid.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 66.

6. To spur, as a horse; hence, to stimulate to action; goad; incite; impel.

My duty *pricks* me on to utter that
Which else no worldly good should draw from me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 8.

Even as a Peacock, *prickt* with loues desire
To woo his Mistress, strowting stately by her.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

Well, keep all things so in thy mind that they may be as a goad in thy sides, to *prick* thee forward in the way thou must go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 108.

7. To affect with sharp pain; sting, as with remorse or sorrow.

O thing biseke I yow and warne also,
That ye ne *prikke* with no tormentinge
This tendre mayden, as ye han doon mo.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 983.

When they heard this they were *pricked* in their heart.
Acts ii. 37.

8. To cause to point upward; erect: said chiefly of the ears, and primarily of the pointed ears of certain animals, as the horse: generally with *up:* hence, *to prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention, or evince eager attention.

Then I beat my tabor,
At which, like unback'd colts, they *prick'd* their ears.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 176.

The volunteers *prick'd up their ears*.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

All ears were *prick'd* at once, all tongues were loosed.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

9†. To stick upon by way of decoration; stick full, as of flowers or feathers; hence, to decorate; adorn; prink.

I *pricke* a cuppe or suche lyke thynge full of flonres, je enfleure. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

I would they [women] would (as they have much *pricking*), when they put on their cap, I would they would have this meditation: "I am now putting on my power upon my head." If they had this thought in their minds, they would not make so much *pricking* up of themselves as they do now a days.
Latimer, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc. ed.), I. 253.
[(*Davies.*)

She [Nature] *prick'd* thee out for women's pleasure.
Shak., Sonnets, xx.

10. To place a point, dot, or similar mark upon; mark. (*a*†) To jot or set down in dots or marks, as music or words. See *counterpoint*[2] (etymology) and *pricksong*.

All that poltes haue *prickt* of his prise dedis,
I haue no tome for to telle ne tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 306.

A faire rul'd singing booke; the word
Perfect, if it were *prickt*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

He . . . did sing the whole from the words without any musique *prickt*, and played all along upon a harpsicon most admirably, and the composition most excellent.
Pepys, Diary, III. 61.

(*b*) To designate by a mark or dot; hence, to choose or select. Compare *pricking for sheriffs*, under *pricking*.

Oct. Your brother too must die; consent you, Lepidus?
Lep. I do consent.
Oct. *Prick* him down, Antony. . . .
Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot I damn him.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1. 3.

Your husband, gentlewoman! why, he never was a soldier. Ay, but a lady got him *prickt* for a captain.
Dekker and Webster, Northward Ho, v. 1.

11. To mark or trace by puncturing.

Has she a Bodkin and a Card?
She'll *prick* her Mind.
Prior, An English Padlock.

When, playing with thy vesture's tissu'd flowers, . . .
I *prick'd* them into paper with a pin.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

12. To trace or track by the marks or footsteps, as a hare.

Prick ye the fearful hare through cross-ways, sheep-walks. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

Send forth your woodmen then into the walks,
Or let them *prick* her footing hence.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

13. *Naut.*, to run a middle seam through the cloth of (a sail).—**Pricking-up coat**, in *building*, the first coating of plaster upon lath.

The first or *pricking-up coat* is of coarse stuff put on with a trowel to form a key behind the laths.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

Prick the garter. Same as *fast and loose* (*a*) (which see, under *fast*[1]).—**To prick a cartridge**, to pierce a hole leading into the chamber of the cartridge which contains the charge, in order to provide for the priming a clear passage to the powder.—**To prick out**, in *gardening*, to plant out, as seedlings from a greenhouse to an open border.

Shallow . . . wooden boxes . . . are very useful for seed-sowing, for *pricking out* seedlings, or for planting cuttings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 240.

To prick the ship off, to mark the ship's position in latitude and longitude on a chart.—**To prick up**, in *plastering*, to plaster with the first of three coats.

The wall is first *pricked up* with a coat of lime and hair.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 122.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To aim, as at a point or mark.

The devil hath *pricked* at this mark, to frustrate the cross of Christ. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Let Christ be your scope and mark to *prick* at; let him be your pattern to work by.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 80.

2. To give a sensation as of being pricked or punctured with a sharp point; also, to have such a sensation.

Have you no convulsions, *pricking* aches, air?
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

When the blood creeps, and the nerves *prick*
And tingle. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, i.

3. To spur on; ride rapidly; post; speed.

He *prikketh* thurgh a fair forest.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 43.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Still at the gallop *prick'd* the knight;
His merry-men follow'd as they might.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 18.

4. To point upward; stand erect.

The spires
Prick'd with incredible pinnacles into heaven.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

5. To dress one's self for show; prink. *Latimer.*—6. To germinate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If beer which no longer *pricks* is pumped into another barrel without stirring up the sediment, it will again *prick* in the new barrel, a proof that it ferments more vigorously.
Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 672.

7. To become acid or sour. Wine is said to be *pricked* when it is very slightly soured, as when the bottles have been kept in too warm a place.

It [salmon] is generally bought for 7*s.* a kit, a little bit *pricked;* but if good, the price is from 12*s.* to 18*s.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 68.

Prick at the loop. Same as *fast and loose* (*a*) (which see, under *fast*[1]).—**To prick up**, to freshen, as the wind.

prickant† (prik'ant), *a.* [< ME. *prickand;* old ppr. of *prick*, *v.*] Pricking. (*a*) Pointing upward.

Without his door doth hang
A copper basin on a *prickant* spear.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

(*b*) Spurring on; traveling; errant.

> What knight is that, squire? ask him if he keep
> The passage bound by love of lady fair,
> Or else but *prickant*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 5.

prick-eared (prik'ērd), *a.* Having pointed ears. [This epithet was commonly applied by the English Cavaliers to the Puritans, because, their hair being cut close all around, their ears stood out prominently.]

> Fish for thee, Iceland dog! thou *prick-ear'd* cur of Iceland!
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1. 44.

pricked (prikt), *p. a.* 1. In *ceram.*, ornamented with small indentations made by the end of a slender rod, or, for economy of time, with a sort of comb of from three to six teeth. The depressions, arranged in lines, zigzags, etc., and alternating with continuous lines drawn by a point, form often the sole decoration of simple pottery.

2. Same as *piqué*.

pricker (prik'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *priker*, *preker*; < *prick* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; a prickle. Specifically—(*a*) A saddlers' implement, usually a bifurcated tool for marking equidistant holes for stitching. (*b*) A needle used by draftsmen for marking points or measurements on drawing-paper, also for pricking through important points of a drawing, in order to locate such points on an underlaid sheet. (*c*) A slender iron rod, usually provided with a cross-handle at the top, used to sound the depths of bogs, or in searching for timber embedded in soft muck. (*d*) A spur or climbing-iron, either strapped to the boot or to the wrist, or grasped in the hand, for aid in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, flagstaffs, etc.

> He had iron *prickers* to the hands and feet to aid in climbing lofty trees. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, II. 20.

(*e*) A small tool, resembling in form and use a fid or marlinespike, with a wooden handle, used by sail-makers. (*f*) A piercing implement used in a machine for manufacturing card-foundations. (*g*) A priming-needle of pointed copper wire, used in blasting. It is inserted in the charge of powder centrally with reference to the drilled hole, and the tamping is packed around it. On its withdrawal a hole is left, into which fine powder is poured, and a fuse is then connected with the top of the hole. (*h*) In *gun.*, a sharp wire introduced through the touch-hole of a gun to pierce the cartridge, thus opening a communication between the powder in the cartridge and the priming-powder when the gun is primed. (*i*) An implement for extracting primers from spent central-fire cartridges for small-arms, when the cases are to be reloaded. (*j*) A long iron rod with a sharp point, a kind of pointed crowbar, used in some of the English coal-mines for bringing down the coal from overhead, and for some other purposes.

2. One who pricks. Specifically—(*a*) A light horseman.

> Send *prekers* to the price toune, and plaunte there my segge,
> Bot if thay profre me the pece be processe of tyme.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

This sort of spur [consisting of only one point, but of an enormous length and thickness] was worn by a body of light horsemen in the reign of Henry VIII., thence called *prickers*. *Archæologia*, VIII. 113.

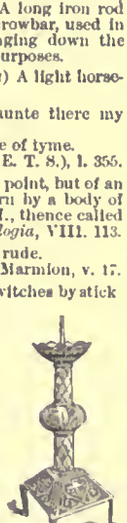
> Northumbrian *prickers*, wild and rude.
> *Scott*, Marmion, v. 17.

(*b*) One who tested whether women were witches by sticking pins into them; a witch-finder. *Imp. Dict.*

3. In *ichth.*, the basking-shark.

pricket (prik'et), *n.* [< ME. *priket*, *pryket*; < *prick* + *-et*.] 1. A sharp iron point upon which a candle may be stuck; hence, a candlestick, either separate or one of several connected together. Also *prick*.

> Item, ij *prikettys* of silver.
> *Invent. of Sir John Fastolf's Goods*, Paston Letters, I. 470.



Pricket.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Hence—2. A wax taper.

> To carry to the chaundrie all the remaine of . . . torches, . . . *prickets*, wholly and intirely.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 103.

iiij. d. for ij. *prykettes* of wax barnyng to the same obett [funeral service]. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

3. A buck in his second year: probably so called from his horns. See *spike*.

> I wont to raunge amydde the mazie thickette, . . .
> And joyed oft to chace the trembling *Pricket*.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

> I said the deer was not a hand credo; 'twas a *pricket*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 22.

4. The wall-pepper or biting stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. [Eng.]—**Pricket's sister**, the female of the fallow-deer in its second year. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 508.

pricking (prik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prick*, *v.*] 1. The act of piercing with a sharp point; a stinging or tingling sensation.

> By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
> Something wicked this way comes.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 44.

Specifically, in *farriery*: (*a*) The act of driving a nail into a horse's foot with the result of causing lameness. (*b*) The making of an incision at the root of a horse's tail to cause him to carry it higher. See *nick*[1], *v. t.*

2†. Musical notation.

> Even in 1597 that learned theorist and composer, Thomas Morley, speaking of the notation found in ancient written music, said: "That order of *pricking* is gone out of vse now, so that wee vse the blacke voides as they vsed their black fuilee, and the blacke fuiles as they vsed the redde fuiles." *York Plays*, p. 524.

3†. The prick or mark left by the foot of an animal, as a hare or deer; also, the act of tracking an animal by such marks.

> Those [hounds] which cannot discerne the footings or *prickings* of the hare, yet will they runne speedily when they see her.
> *Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts (1607), p. 152. (*Halliwell.*)

4. The condition of becoming sour, as wine. *Howell.*—5. *pl.* The slips of evergreens with which the churches are decorated from Christmas eve to the eve of Candlemas day. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Pricking for sheriffs**, the ceremony of selecting one of three persons for each county in England and Wales to serve as sheriff for the ensuing year. The ceremony is so called from the circumstance that the appointment is made by marking the name with the prick of a point. See the quotation.

> The Lord Lieutenant prepares a list of persons qualified to serve, and returns three names, which are read out in the Court of Queen's Bench upon the morrow of All Souls' Day, when the excuses of such as do not wish to serve are heard, and, if deemed sufficient, the objector is discharged. The list is then sent to the Sovereign, who, without looking at it, strikes a bodkin amongst the names, and he whose name is pierced is elected. This is called *pricking for sheriffs*. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, ix.

Pricking up, in *building*, the first coating of plaster upon the lath.

pricking-note (prik'ing-nōt), *n.* A document delivered by a shipper of goods authorizing the receiving of them on board: so called from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

pricking-wheel (prik'ing-hwēl), *n.* A tool used by saddlers to travel over the leather and mark the number of stitches to the inch; a stitch-wheel.

prickle (prik'l), *n.* [< ME. *prikel*, *prikil* (partly with loss of terminal *s*), < AS. *pricele*, *pricle*, *pricel*, also *pricels* (= D. *prikkel* = MLG. *prekel*, LG. *prickel*, *prikkel*, *prekkel* = G. *prickel*), a sharp point, < *prica*, *pricu*, a point: see *prick*.] 1. A little prick; a small sharp point; in *bot.*, a small sharp-pointed conical process growing from the bark only, as in the rose and blackberry, and thus distinguished from the spine or thorn, which is usually a modified branch or leaf growing from the wood of the plant.

> The sweetest Rose hath his *prickell*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 33.

> The leaf was darkish, and had *prickles* on it.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 631.

2. A sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine.—3. The sensation of being pricked or stung. [Colloq.]

> All o' me thet wuzn't sore an' sendin' *prickles* thru me
> Was jist the leg I parted with in lickin' Montezumy.
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

4. A kind of basket: still used in some trades. See the second quotation.

> Well done, my pretty ones, rain roses still,
> Until the last be dropt; then hence, and fill
> Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
> *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

The *prickle* is a brown willow basket in which walnuts are imported into this country from the Continent; they are about thirty inches deep, and in bulk rather larger than a gallon measure.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 27.

5. A sieve of filberts, containing about half of a hundredweight. *Simmonds.*

prickle (prik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prickled*, ppr. *prickling*. [= LG. *prickeln*, *prikkeln*, *prokeln* = G. *prickeln*, prick: see *prickle*, *n.*, *prick*.] I. *trans.* 1. To prick or puncture slightly; pierce with fine sharp points.—2. To cause a pricking sensation in: said of the skin.

> I . . .
> Felt a horror over me creep,
> *Prickle* my skin and catch my breath.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xiv. 4.

3. To cover with pricks or points; dot.

> Evening shadowed; the violet deepened and *prickled* itself with stars. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 753.

II. *intrans.* To be prickly.

> The fragrant Eglantine did spred
> His *prickling* armes, entrayld with roses red.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 29.

prickleback (prik'l-bak), *n.* The stickleback. Also *prickle-fish* and *pricklyback*.

prickle-cell (prik'l-sel), *n.* One of the rounded or polyhedral cells, marked on their surface with numerous ridges, furrows, or minute spines, which form the stratum spinosum of the epidermis.

prickled (prik'ld), *a.* [< *prickle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with prickles.

> The *prickled* perch in every hollow creek
> Hard by the bank and sandy shore is fed.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 186).

prickle-fish (prik'l-fish), *n.* Same as *prickleback*.

prickle-layer (prik'l-lā″ėr), *n.* The lowest stratum of the epidermis; the stratum spinosum, next below the stratum granulosum. It is formed of prickle-cells, the lowest layer being prismatic, and resting on the corium.

prickle-yellow (prik'l-yel″ō), *n.* See *prickly yellowwood*, under *yellowwood*.

prickliness (prik'li-nes), *n.* The state of being prickly, or having many prickles.

pricklouse (prik'lous), *n.*; pl. *pricklice* (-līs). [< *prick*, *v.*, + obj. *louse*.] A tailor: so called in contempt. Also *prick-the-louse*.

> A taylour and his wife quarrelling, the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

prick-lugged (prik'lugd), *a.* Having erect ears; prick-eared. *Halliwell.*

prickly (prik'li), *a.* [< *prickle* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles: as, a *prickly* shrub.

> The common, over-grown with fern, and rough
> With *prickly* gorse. *Cowper*, Task, i. 527.

2. Pricking or stinging; noting the sensation of being pricked or stung.—**Prickly cat**†. See *cat*[1], 8.—**Prickly comfrey**. See *comfrey*.—**Prickly glasswort**. See *glasswort* and *kelpwort*.—**Prickly heat, lettuce, licorice**, etc. See the nouns.

prickly-ash (prik'li-ash'), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*, with ash-like leaves, and branches armed with strong prickles. Its bark is an active stimulant, used in a fluid extract as a diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, and popularly as a masticatory to cure toothache. Hence called *toothache-tree*, as is also the species *X. Clava-Herculis* (also called *prickly-ash*), which grows further south, and probably has similar properties.

pricklyback (prik'li-bak), *n.* 1. Same as *prickleback*.—2. The edible crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the new shell is only partially hardened; a shedder. [Long Island.]

prickly-broom (prik'li-bröm'), *n.* The furze, *Ulex Europæus*.

prickly-cedar (prik'li-sē'där), *n.* A juniper of southern Europe, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*.

prickly-grass (prik'li-gras), *n.* Any grass of the old genus *Echinochloa*, now referred to *Panicum*.

prickly-pear (prik'li-pār'), *n.* 1. The fruit of cacti of the genus *Opuntia*, a pear-shaped or ovoid berry, in many cases juicy and edible, armed with prickles or nearly smooth.—2. Any plant of this genus, primarily *O. vulgaris* (or *O. Rafinesquii*, which is not always distinguished from it). See *Opuntia*. These are native in barren ground on the eastern coast of the United States, the latter also in the upper Mississippi valley, the most northern species. With other members of the genus, they bear edible berries or pears. Some species support the cochineal-insect. (See *cochineal*.) Various species are available as uninflammable hedge-plants. *O. Tuna*, *O. vulgaris*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and others are cultivated and more or less naturalized around the Mediterranean, etc., and their fruit is largely gathered for the market. Also called *Indian fig*.

prickly-pole (prik'li-pōl'), *n.* A West Indian palm, *Bactris Plumeriana*: so called from its slender trunks, which are ringed with long black prickles at intervals of half an inch. The stems grow in tufts, and are sometimes 40 feet high. The wood is said to be elastic, and suitable for bows and rammers.

prickly-spined (prik'li-spīnd), *a.* Acanthopterygious, as a fish or its fins.

prickly-withe (prik'li-with'), *n.* A cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, found in Mexico and Jamaica. It has climbing and rooting branches, which are three-cornered and armed with prickles.

prickmadam†, *n.* An old name of three species of stonecrop—*Sedum acre*, *S. album*, and *S. reflexum*.

prick-me-dainty, prick-ma-dainty (prik'mē-, prik'mā-dān'ti), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Characterized by finical language or manners; finical; overprecise. [Scotch.]

> "Nane of your dell's play-books for me," said she; "it's an ill warld since sic *prick-my-dainty* doings came in fashion." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xii.

II. *n.* A finical, affected person. [Scotch.]

prick-post (prik'pōst), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *queen-post*.

prick-punch (prik'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

prick-shaft† (prik'shaft), *n.* An arrow used in shooting at a prick or target.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,
Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

I am sorry you are so bad an Archer, . . . to shoote at Buts when you shou'd use *prick-shafts*; short shooting will loose ye the game. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, ii. 1.

prickshot (prik'shot), *n.* A bowshot; the space between an archer and the mark. *Davies.*

The tents, as I noted them, were divided into four several orders and rewes [rows] lying east and west, and a *prickshot* asunder. *Patten* (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 99).

pricksong† (prik'sông), *n.* [< *prick* + *song*.] 1. Written music as distinguished from that which is extemporaneous.

He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 21.

I can sing *pricksong*, lady, at first sight.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

2. A descant or counterpoint as distinguished from a cantus firmus; contrapuntal music in general.

But yet, as I would have this sort of music decay among scholars, even so do I wish, from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of England to teach children their plain song and *prick-song* were not so decayed throughout all the realm as it is.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 29.

On the early morrow, Dirige, followed by two Masses, . . . the second . . . accompanied by the organ, and chanted in *prick-song*, or, as we would call it, florid music.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

prick-spur (prik'spėr), *n.* A goad-spur.

prick-the-garter (prik'ᵀʰē-gär'tėr). *n.* Same as *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1]).

Prick-spurs of the 13th century

prick-the-louse (prik'-ᵀʰē-lous'), *n.* Same as *pricklouse*.

One mind your seam, ye *prick-the-louse!*
Burns, To a Tailor.

prick-timber (prik'-tim[f]bėr), *n.* The spindle-tree, *Euonymus Europæus*; also, the European dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*: so called because their stems are used to make skewers, goads, etc. Also *prickwood*.

prick-wand† (prik'wond), *n.* A wand set up for a mark to shoot arrows at. *Percy.* (*Halliwell.*)

prick-wheel (prik'hwēl), *n.* A rolling-stamp with sharp points which prick a row of dots or holes. It is used for marking out patterns, and is therefore also called a *pattern-wheel*.

prickwood (prik'wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

pricky† (prik'i), *a.* [< *prick* + *-y*[1].] Prickly.

A *prickie* stalke it hath of the owne; . . . *prickie* moreouer it is like a thorne.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 3. (*Davies.*)

pride[1] (prīd), *n.* [ME. *pride*, *pryde*, *prude*, *pruide*, *pruyde*, *prute*, < AS. *prȳte* (= Icel. *prȳdhi* = Dan. *pryd*, ornament), pride, < *prūt*, *prȳt*, proud: see *proud*.] 1. The state or condition of being proud, or a feeling of elation or exultation on account of what one is or has or is connected with, in any sense. (*a*) Inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable estimate of one's own superiority, which manifests itself in lofty airs, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall. Prov. xvi. 18.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With meekness and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and *pride*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 110.

Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, I. v.

(*b*) A becoming and dignified sense of what is due to one's personality, character, or position; firm self-respect.

He left his guests, and to his cottage turned,
And as he entered for a moment yearned
For the lost splendors of the days of old, . . .
And felt how bitter is the sting of *pride*,
By want embittered and intensified.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Student's Tale.

Gray's *pride* was not, as it sometimes is, allied to vanity; it was personal rather than social, if I may attempt a distinction which I feel but can hardly define.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 166.

(*c*) A reasonable feeling of elation or exultation in view of one's doings, achievements, or possessions, or those of a person or persons intimately connected with one.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his *pride*,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 163.

I felt a *pride*
In gaining riches for my destined bride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 89.

We all take a *pride* in sharing the epidemic economy of the time. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

Taking *pride* in her,
She look'd so sweet, he kiss'd her tenderly.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Haughty or arrogant bearing or conduct; overbearing treatment of others; insolent exultation; vainglorying.

For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the *pride* of life, is not of the Father. 1 John ii. 16.

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of humankind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

3. Exuberance of animal spirits; warmth of temperament; mettle.

The colt that 's back'd and burden'd being young
Loseth his *pride* and never waxeth strong.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 420.

His heart was warm, his *pride* was up,
Sweet Willie kentna fear.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

Hence—4. Lust; sexual desire; especially, the excitement of the sexual appetite in a female animal.

As salt as wolves in *pride*. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 404.

5†. Wantonness; extravagance; excess; hence, impertinence; impudence.

He hath it when he cannot use it,
And leaves it to be master'd by his young;
Who in their *pride* do presently abuse it.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 864.

6. That which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud. (*a*) Any person, body of persons, or object possessed which causes others to delight or glory.

A bold peasantry, their country's *pride*,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 55.

See you pale stripling! when a boy,
A mother's *pride*, a father's joy!
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 15.

(*b*) Highest pitch; elevation; loftiness; the best or most admired part of a thing; the height; full force, extent, or quantity.

Now we have seen the *pride* of Nature's work,
We'll take our leave. *Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, v. 3.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 12.

Now may it please your highnesse to leaue your discontented passions, and take this mornings *pride* to hunt the Bore. *Chapman*, Blind Begger of Alexandria (Works, [1873], I. 17.

We are puppets, Man in his *pride*, and Beauty fair in her flower. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 5.

A fine roe at this season [December] makes better venison than either red or fallow deer; but when not in the *pride* of their grease their flesh is so much carrion.
W. H. Greener, The Gun, p. 513.

(*c*) Decoration; ornament; beauty displayed; specifically, in *her.*, a term applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings: as, a peacock in his *pride*.

Whose loftie trees, yclad with sommers *pride*,
Did spred so broad that heavens light did hide.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

The purple *pride*
Which on thy [the violet's] soft cheek for complexion dwells. *Shak.*, Sonnets, xcix.

Be his this sword . . .
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's side.
Pope, Odyssey, viii. 439.

(*d*) Splendid show; ostentation.

The madams too,
Not used to toil, did almost sweat to bear
The *prides* upon them. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 25.

In this array, the war of either side
Through Athens pass'd with military *pride*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 102.

7†. A company or group (of lions).

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be a *pride* of lions.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

8. Lameness; impediment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Syn. 1.** *Pride*, *Egotism*, *Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-exaltation, self-sufficiency, vainglory.—**2.** *Pride*, *Arrogance*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), lordliness, hauteur.—**6.** Ornament, glory, splendor.

pride[1] (prīd), *r.*; pret. and pp. *prided*, ppr. *priding*. [= Icel. *prȳdha* = Sw. *pryda* = Dan. *pryde*, adorn, ornament; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To indulge in pride, elation, or self-esteem; value (one's self): used reflexively.

In the production whereof Prometheus had strangely and insufferably *prided himself*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Many a man, instead of learning humility in practice, confesses himself a poor sinner, and next *prides himself* upon the confession.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 28.

2. To spread, as a bird its tail-feathers.

Prideth her feathers, superbit pennis.
Hoole, Visible World, p. 26.

II. *intrans.* To be proud; exult; glory: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

Those who *pride* in being scholars. *Swift.*

Neither were the vain glories content to *pride it* upon success. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 203. (*Davies.*)

I regretted he was no more; he would so much have *prided* and rejoiced in showing his place.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 30. (*Davies.*)

pride[2] (prīd), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of lamprey; especially, the mud-lamprey. See *Ammocœtes* and *lamprey*. Also *sand-pride* and *pride of the Isis*. [Local, Eng.]

Lumbricl are litteli fyshes taken in small ryvers, whiche are lyke to lampurnes, but they be muche lesse, and somewhat yeolowe, and are called in Wilshyre *prides*.
Elyotes Dictionarie (fol., Lond., 1559). (*Halliwell.*)

We call it a lamperon; Plot calls it the *pride of the Isis*.
Hill, Hist. of Animals, p. 295.

Pride-gavel, a tax or tribute paid in certain places for the privilege of fishing for lampreys.

prideful (prīd'fůl), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

Then, thus indignant he accosts the foe
(While high disdain sat *prideful* on his brow).
P. Whitehead, The Gymnasiad, iii.

Then, in wrath,
Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph.
W. Richardson.

pridefully (prīd'fůl-i), *adv.* In a prideful manner; scornfully.

pridefulness (prīd'fůl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prideful; scornfulness; also, vanity.

A white kirtle the wench wears—to hide the dust of the mill, no doubt—and a blue hood, that might well be spared, for *pridefulness*. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

prideless (prīd'les), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-less*.] Free from pride.

Discreet and *prydeles*, ay honurable.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 874.

pride-of-Barbados (prīd'o̤v-bär-bā'dōz), *n.* A shrub: same as *flower-fence*.

pride-of-China (prīd'o̤v-chī'nä̤), *n.* Same as *pride-of-India*. See *Melia*.

pride-of-Columbia (prīd'o̤v-kō̤-lum'bi-ä̤), *n.* An ornamental plant, *Phlox speciosa*, of western North America.

pride-of-India (prīd'o̤v-in'di-ä̤), *n.* An ornamental tree, *Melia Azedarach*.

pride-of-London (prīd'o̤v-lun'dun), *n.* Same as *London-pride*, 2.

pride-of-Ohio (prīd'o̤v-ō̤-hī'ō), *n.* An elegant plant, the shooting-star, *Dodecatheon Meadia*.

Pride's Purge. See *purge*.

pridian (prid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *pridianus*, < *prius*, before (see *prior*), + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Pertaining or relating to the previous day; of yesterday.

Thrice a week at least does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of *pridian* intoxication.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, ii.

pridingly (prī'ding-li), *adv.* With pride; in pride of heart.

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

pridy (prī'di), *a.* [< *pride*[1] + *-y*[1].] Proud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prie[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *pry*[1].

prie[2], *v. t.* See *pree*.

prie[3]†, *n.* [Cf. *privet*.] A shrub, the common privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

prie-dieu (prē-diė'), *n.* [F., < *prier*, pray, + *dieu*, God.] 1. Same as *praying-desk*.

A great bedstead of carved oak, black with age, . . . flanked by a grimy *prie-dieu* and a wardrobe equally venerable. *The Century*, XXXVI. 239.

2. In *entom.*, a praying-mantis.

prieft† (prēf), *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

prier (prī'ėr), *n.* One who pries; one who inquires narrowly; one who searches or scrutinizes. Also spelled *pryer*.

The moderation of the king . . . set the monks, the constant *pryers* into futurity, upon prophecying that the reign of this prince was to be equal in length to that of his father Yasous the Great.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 577.

priest (prēst), *n.* [< ME. *preest*, *prest*, *prust*, *preost*, *pruest*, < AS. *prēost* = OS. *prēstre*, *priester* = OFries. *prēstere* = D. *priester* = MLG. *prēster* = OHG. *priestar*, MHG. G. *priester* = Icel. *prestr* = Sw. *prest* = Dan. *præst* = OF. *prestre* (> ME. *prester*, q. v.), F. *prêtre* = Sp. *preste* = OPg. *preste* = It. *prete*, a priest, < LL. *presbyter*, a presbyter, elder: see *presbyter*.] 1. One who is duly authorized to be a minister of sacred things; one whose stated duty it is to perform, on behalf of the community, certain public religious acts, particularly religious sacrifices.

And the *priest* shall make an atonement for them, and it shall be forgiven them. Lev. iv. 20.

On a seate of the same Chariot, a little more eleuate, sate Ennomia, the Virgine *Priest* of the Goddesse Honor. *Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Prayers which in this golden censer, mix'd
With incense, I thy *priest* before thee bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 25.

To what green altar, O mysterious *priest*,
Leadst thou that heifer lowing at the skies?
Keats, Grecian Urn.

2. One who is ordained to the pastoral or sacerdotal office; a presbyter; an elder. In Wyclif the word *priest* is used where in Tyndale and the authorized version the word *elder* is used; for example, "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest reforme the things that are wanting, and shouldest ordaine *priestes* [presbyters, πρεσβυτέρους; authorized version *elders*] by cities as I also appointed thee" (Titus i. 5).

3. Specifically, in hierarchical churches, the second in rank in the clerical orders, between bishop and deacon. Etymologically, the word *priest* is a derivative or modification of the word *presbyter*. As, however, the office of the presbyterate has been regarded in the Christian church from primitive or early times as a sacerdotal office in so far as it confers power to celebrate the eucharist and to confer absolution, and as no church officer below a presbyter can exercise these functions, and all above a presbyter continue to exercise them in virtue of their ordination as presbyters, the title of *presbyter* and that of *sacerdos* or ἱερεύς (sacrificing priest) soon came to be regarded as synonymous, and either one or the other of these titles to be preferred in popular use in different languages, to the exclusion of its synonym. The title of *priest* (ἱερεύς, *sacerdos*) was in the early church given by preeminence to the bishop (specifically the *high priest*) as ordinary celebrant of the eucharist in cities and the fountain of sacerdotal authority. The Roman Catholic Church teaches that it is the office of a priest "to offer, bless, rule, preach, and baptize." These same offices are assigned to priests in the Orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches and in the Anglican Church. In the church last named the form of ordination gives authority to forgive or retain sins and be a dispenser of the word and sacraments, and only priests (including bishops as in priest's orders) can give benediction, pronounce absolution, and consecrate the eucharist.

And xxvij Day of August, Decessyd Syr Thomas Toppe, a *prest* of the west countre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

It is evident unto all men, diligently reading Holy Scripture and ancient Authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church — Bishops, Priests, and Deacons.
Book of Common Prayer, Preface to the Ordinal.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons, in four different color-varieties, black, blue, red, and yellow. —5. A mark composed of two concentric circles, used as a private stamp, a brand for cattle, and the like in England. — **Cardinal priest.** See *cardinal*, n., 1. — **Chantry priest,** a priest employed to say mass in a chantry for the soul of the founder or other person, or for some specified intention. See *chantry*. — **High priest,** a chief priest. Specifically — (*a*) The chief ecclesiastical officer in the ancient Jewish church. He exercised certain judicial and quasi-political functions, as well as functions of a purely sacerdotal character; but his power varied at different periods of Jewish history. He alone entered the Holy of Holies in the temple; he was the arbiter in all religious matters, and to him lay the final appeal in all controversies. In later times he was the head of the Sanhedrim, and next in rank to the sovereign.

The priests went always into the first tabernacle. . . . But into the second went the *high priest* alone once every year. Heb. ix. 7.

(*b*) In the *early Christian church*, a bishop. (*c*) A member of an order in the Mormon Church ranking among the higher orders. See *Mormon*[2]. — **Massing priest**†. See *mass*[1]. — **Parish, penitentiary,** etc., **priest.** See the adjectives. — **Penitential priest.** Same as *penitentiary*, 1 and 2. — **Poor Priests,** an order of itinerant preaching clergy, founded by John Wyclif. They preached in different parts of England, in most places without ecclesiastical authority. They were blue or russet gowns, went barefoot, and were dependent on the hospitality of their hearers for food and lodging. According to some authorities, laymen also were admitted among these preachers. The order was suppressed in 1381 or 1382, not long after its foundation. It had, however, succeeded in disseminating Wycliffite teachings widely throughout England. Also *Poor Preachers, Simple Priests.* — **Priest's bonnet,** in *fort.* See *bonnet à prêtre*, under *bonnet*. — **Seminary priest.** See *seminary*. — **The priest,** the celebrant of the eucharist, especially as distinguished from his assistants (deacon, subdeacon, etc.). = **Syn.** *Clergyman*, etc. See *minister*.

priest (prēst), *v.* [< *priest*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To ordain to the priesthood; make a priest of.

II. *intrans.* To hold the office or exercise the functions of a priest. [Rare.]

Honour God, and the bishop as high-priest, bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his *priesting*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

priest-cap (prēst'kap), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork with two salient and three reëntering angles.

Paine attacked with great vigor at what proved to be the strongest point of the whole work, the *priest-cap* near the Jackson road.
R. B. Irwin, in Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, [III. 595.

priestcraft (prēst'krȧft), *n.* [< *priest* + *craft*.] Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; the arts practised by selfish and ambitious priests to gain wealth and power, or to impose on the credulity of others.

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 499.

Specimens of the *priestcraft* by which the greater part of Christendom had been fooled.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

priestcrafty (prēst'krȧf″ti), *a.* [< *priestcraft* + *-y*[1].] Relating to or characterized by priestcraft. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

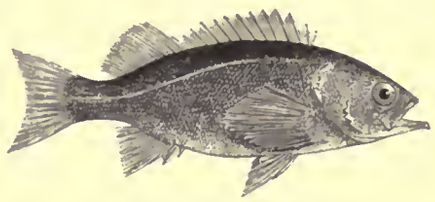
priestery† (prēs'tėr-i), *n.* [< *priest* + *-ery*.] Priests collectively; the priesthood: in contempt. *Milton.*

priestess (prēs'tes), *n.* [< *priest* + *-ess*.] 1. A woman who officiates in sacred rites.

She, as *priestess*, knows the rites
Wherein the God of earth delights.
Swift, Stella's Birthday, 1722.

2†. The wife or concubine of a priest.

priest-fish (prēst'fish), *n.* [Tr. F. *pêche-prêtre*.] The black rockfish of California, *Sebastichthys mystinus* or *melanops*. It is of a slaty-black color,



Priest-fish (*Sebastichthys mystinus*).

paler below, and attains a length of a foot or more. It is the most abundant scorpænoid fish about San Francisco, and is found from Puget Sound to San Diego.

priesthood (prēst'hụd), *n.* [< ME. *preesthood*, *presthod*. < AS. *preósthād*, < *preóst*, priest, + *hād*, condition: see *priest* and *-hood*.] 1. The office or character of a priest.

Chaplain, away! thy *priesthood* saves thy life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 3.

2. The order of men set apart for sacred offices; priests collectively.

priest-ill (prēst'il), *n.* The ague. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

priestlike (prēst'līk), *a.* [< *priest* + *like*.] Resembling a priest, or that which belongs to priests; sacerdotal.

A *priestlike* habit of crimson and purple.
B. Jonson, Masque of Beauty.

The moving waters at their *priestlike* task
Of pure ablution round earth's human shores.
Keats, Last Sonnet.

priestliness (prēst'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being priestly; the appearance and manner of a priest.

priestly (prēst'li), *a.* [< ME. *prestly* (= D. *priesterlijk* = MLG. *prēsterlik*, *prēstlik* = OHG. *prēstarlīh*, MHG. *priesterlich*, G. *priesterlich* = Icel. *prestligr* = Sw. *presterlig* = Dan. *præstelig*; < *priest* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal: as, the *priestly* office.

The *priestly* brotherhood, devout, sincere.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 438.

With . . . that fine piece of *priestly* needle-work she looked like some pious lay-member of a sisterhood.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 297.

2. Befitting a priest: as, *priestly* sobriety and purity of life.

Hie thee, whiles I say
A *priestly* farewell to her.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 1. 70.

priest-monk (prēst'mnngk), *n.* In the early church and in the Greek Church, a monk who is a priest; a hieromonach.

priestrid (prēst'rid), *a.* Same as *priestridden*.

Rome — not the toothless beldame of modern days, but the avenging divinity of *priest-rid* monarchs.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 341.

priestridden (prēst'rid″n), *a.* [< *priest* + *ridden*.] Managed or governed by priests; entirely swayed by priests.

That pusillanimity and manless subjugation which by many in our age scornfully is called *priestriddenness*, as I may so say: their term being *priestridden* when they express a man addicted to the clergy.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 82. (*Latham.*)

priestriddenness (prēst'rid″n-nes), *n.* The state of being priestridden. See the quotation under *priestridden*. [Rare.]

priest's-crown (prēsts'kroun), *n.* The common dandelion: so called from its bald receptacle after the achenia are blown away, with allusion to the priestly tonsure. [Prov. Eng.]

Prestes crowne that flyeth about in somer, barbedieu.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

prieve† (prēv), *v.* An obsolete form of *prove*.

prig[1] (prig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Origin obscure. Cf. OF. *briguer*, steal purses on the highway, also solicit, canvas, intrigue, quarrel: see *brigue*, *brigand*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To filch or steal. [Slang.]

Higgen hath *prigg'd* the prancers in his days,
And sold good penny-worths.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 2.

They can't find the ring!
And the Abbot declared that, "when nobody twigg'd it,
Some rascal or other had popp'd in and *prigg'd* it!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 211.

2. To cheapen; haggle about. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To plead hard; haggle. [Scotch.]

Men wha grew wise *priggin'* owre hops an' raisins.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

prig[1] (prig), *n.* [Cf. *prig*[1], *v.*] A thief. [Slang.]

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*; he haunts wakes, fairs, and bear-baitings. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 108.

All sorts of villains, knaves, *prigs*, &c., are essential parts of the equipage of life. *De Quincey.*

prig[2] (prig), *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps a later application of *prig*[1] in the general sense, among "the profession," of 'a smart fellow.'] 1. A conceited, narrow-minded, pragmatical person; a dull, precise person.

Though swoln with vanity and pride,
You're but one driv'ler multiplied,
A *prig* — that proves himself by starts
As many dolts as there are arts.
Smart, Fables, i.

One of those conceited *prigs* who value nature only as it feeds and exhibits them. *Emerson*, Clubs.

A *prig* is a fellow who is always making you a present of his opinions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xi.

2. A coxcomb; a dandy. [Now prov. Eng.]

A cane is part of the dress of a *prig*, and always worn upon a button, for fear he should be thought to have an occasion for it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 77.

prig[3] (prig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Cf. *prick* in like sense.] To dress up; adorn; prink. Compare *prick*, 9.

He 's no more use than yer *prigged*-up creepers [vines].
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

prig[4]† (prig), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *prigged*, ppr. *prigging*. [Cf. *prick* in like sense.] To ride. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle-light, sig. C ii. (*Halliwell.*) [Old cant.]

prig[5] (prig), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *pig*[2].] 1. A small pitcher. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A small brass skillet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prigger (prig'ėr), *n.* A thief. [Slang.]

He is commonly a stealer of Horses, which they terme a *Priggar* of Paulfreys. *Fraternity of Vagabonds* (1561).

priggery[1] (prig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ery*.] Thieving. [Slang.]

He said he was sorry to see any of his gang guilty of a breach of honour; that without honour *priggery* was at an end. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iii. 6.

priggery[2] (prig'ėr-i), *n.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ery*.] The qualities of a prig; conceit; priggism.

priggish[1] (prig'ish), *a.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Dishonest; thievish. [Slang.]

Every prig is a slave. His own *priggish* desires . . . betray him to the tyranny of others.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iv. 3.

priggish[2] (prig'ish), *a.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Conceited; coxcombical; affected.

Trim sounds so very short and *priggish* — that my Name should be a Monosyllable! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

All but the very ignorant or the very *priggish* admit that the folk-lore of the people can teach us several things that are not to be learned in any other manner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 438.

priggishly (prig'ish-li), *adv.* In a priggish manner; conceitedly; pertly.

priggishness (prig'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being priggish.

There is a deficiency, a littleness, a *priggishness*, a sort of vulgarity, observable about even the highest type of moral goodness attainable without it [a reverential spirit].
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 150.

priggism[1] (prig'izm), *n.* [< *prig*[1] + *-ism*.] The condition, habits, or actions of a prig or thief; roguery. [Slang.]

How unhappy is the state of *priggism!* how impossible for human prudence to foresee and guard against every circumvention! *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, ii. 4.

priggism[2] (prig'izm), *n.* [< *prig*[2] + *-ism*.] The manners of a prig.

Your great Mechanics' Institutes end in intellectual *priggism*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

prighte†. An obsolete preterit of *prick*. *Chaucer.*

prigmant, *n.* [Also *pridgeman*; < *prig*[1] + *man*.] A thief. *Halliwell.*

A *Prygman* goeth with a stycke in hys hand like an idle person. His propertye is to steale cloathes of the hedge, which they call storing of the Rogeman: or else filtch Poultry, carying them to the Alehouse, whych they call the Bowsyng In, & ther syt playing at cardes and dice, tyl that is spent which they haue so fylched.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561), quoted in Ribton Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 593.

A *pridgeman* from him prynille his money did purloyne.
Drant, tr. of Horace, To Julius Florus.

prike†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prick*.

prilet, *v.* See *prill*[2].

prill[1]† (pril), *v. i.* [Perhaps a var. of *pirl*, *purl*: see *purl*[1]. The words spelled *prill* are scantly represented in literary use, and are more or less confused with one another.] To flow with a murmuring sound; purl.

An alabaster image of Diana, a woman for the moat part naked, and water conveyed from the Thames *prilling* from her naked breast.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

prill[1] (pril), *n.* [< ME. *prille*, a whirligig; cf. *prill*[1], *v.*] 1. A child's whirligig.—2. A small stream of water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Each siluer *prill* gliding on golden sand.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

prill[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *prillen*, *prilen*, pierce; origin obscure.] To pierce.

Afterward they *prile* [var. *prill*] and pointen
The folk right to the bare boon.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1058.

prill[3] (pril), *n.* Same as *brill*.

prill[4] (pril), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A small bit or quantity. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *mining*, the better parts of ore from which inferior pieces have been separated; a nugget of virgin metal.—3. A button or globule of metal obtained by assaying a specimen of ore in the cupel.—**Prill ore**, solid ore; large pieces and grains of solid dressed ore. *R. Hunt.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

prill[5] (pril), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] 1. To turn sour. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To get tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

prillon, prillion (pril′yon), *n.* [Cf. *prill*[4].] Tin extracted from the slag of a furnace.

prim[1] (prim), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME. use; appar. < OF. *prim*, m., *prime*, f., also *prime*, m. and f., first, also thin, slender, small, sharp, prime: see *prime*. The sense seems to have been affected by that of E. *prink*. Cf. *primp*.] I. *a.* Neat; formal; stiffly precise; affectedly nice; demure.

This hates the filthy creature, that the *prim*.
Young, Love of Fame, iii.

You could never laugh at her *prim* little curls, or her pink bows again, if you saw her as I have done.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

The *prim* box path. *Locker*, A Garden Idyll.

II. *n.* A neat, pretty girl. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prim[1] (prim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *primmed*, ppr. *primming*. [< *prim*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To deck with great nicety; form or dispose with affected preciseness; prink; make prim.

When she was *primmed* out, down she came to him.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. Let. 23.

Mark also the Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To make one's self prim or precise. [Rare.]

Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up as if we had never met before. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, ii. 108. (*Davies.*)

prim[2] (prim), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. *prim*, first, also thin, etc.: see *prim*[1].] The fry of the smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

prim[3] (prim), *n.* [Cf. *primprint* and *privet*.] The privet. See *Ligustrum*.

prim. An abbreviation of *primary*.

prima (prē′mä), *a.* [It., fem. of *primo*, first: see *prime*.] First.—**Prima buffa**, the first female singer in a comic opera.—**Prima donna** (first lady), the principal female singer in an opera.—**Prima vista**, in *music*, first sight: as, to play or sing *prima vista* (to play or sing from notes a composition the performer has never before seen or heard).—**Prima volta**, in *music*, first time, denotes that the measure or measures over which it is placed are to be played the first time a section is played, and when it is repeated are to be omitted, and those marked *seconda volta* are to be played instead. The abbreviations I[a] *volta*, II[a] *volta* are often used in modern music as merely I and II, the *volta* being omitted.

primacy (prī′mā-si), *n.* [< OF. *primacie*, *primatie*, also *primace*, F. *primatie* = Sp. *primacía* = Pg. It. *primazia*, < ML. *primatia*, the dignity of a primate, < LL. *primas* (*primat-*), principal, chief, ML. a primate: see *primate*.] 1. The condition of being prime or first in order, power, or importance.

It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a *primacy* of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion.
Barrow, Works, VII. 70.

The king in the [early German] monarchic states does little more than represent the unity of race; he has a *primacy* of honour but not of power.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 19.

2. The rank, dignity, or office of an archbishop or other primate.

Let us grant that perpetuity of the *primacy* in the church was established in Peter, I would gladly learn why the seat of the *primacy* should be rather at Rome than elsewhere.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 144.

If any man say that it is not by the institution of our Lord Christ himself that St. Peter has perpetual successors in his *primacy* over the Universal Church, or that the Roman Pontiff is not by Divine right the successor of Peter in that same *primacy*, let him be anathema.
Draft of Dogmatical Decree submitted by Pius IX. to the [Vatican Council, July 18, 1870.

Making laws and ordinances
Against the Holy Father's *primacy*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

prima facie (prī′mä fā′shi-ē). [L.: *prima*, abl. of *primus*, first; *facie*, abl. of *facies*, form, shape, appearance: see *prime* and *face*[1].] At first view or appearance. See *at prime face*, under *prime*, *a.*—**Prima facie case**, in *law*: (*a*) A case which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced by the other side. (*b*) A case consisting of evidence sufficient to go to the jury: that is to say, one which raises a presumption of fact, and hence will justify a verdict, though it may not require one.—**Prima facie evidence**, in *law*, evidence which establishes a prima facie case. See *evidence*.

primage (prī′māj), *n.* [< F. *primage*: as *prime* + *-age*.] 1. A small sum of money formerly paid over and above the freight to the master of a ship for his care of the goods: now charged with the freight and retained by the ship-owner. Also called *hat-money*.

Primage is a small customary payment to the master for his care and trouble.
Bateman, Commercial Law, § 824.

2. The amount of water carried over in steam from a steam-boiler by foaming, lifting, and atomizing of the water. See *priming*. It is estimated, in relation to the amount of water evaporated or to the time of evaporation, usually as a percentage of the entire weight of water passed through the boiler: as, a *primage* of three per cent.

primal (prī′mal), *a.* [< ML. *primalis*, primary, < L. *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1. Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original; primitive.

It hath the *primal* eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 37.

Step after step . . .
Have I climb'd back into the *primal* church.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 2.

No great school ever yet existed which had not for *primal* aim the representation of some natural fact as truly as possible. *Ruskin.*

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the earliest of H. D. Rogers's divisions of the Paleozoic series of Pennsylvania, equivalent to the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey.—3. In *nat. hist.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the kingdom *Primalia*.—**Syn. 1.** *Prime*, etc. See *primary*.

Primalia (prī-mā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of ML. *primalis*, primal: see *primal*.] A third and the lowest kingdom of organized beings, containing those which are neither true plants nor true animals: contrasted with *Vegetabilia* and *Animalia*. See *Protista*, *Protophyta*, *Protozoa*. The group has been defined and named as in the quotation.

A great group of organized beings of more simple structure than either vegetables or animals, which we regard as eminently and demonstrably a primary division or kingdom, and apply to it the name *Primalia*.
T. B. Wilson and *J. Cassin*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., [May, 1863, p. 116.

primality (prī-mal′i-ti), *n.* [< *primal* + *-ity*.] The state of being primal. *Baxter.*

primaria[1] (prī-mā′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *primariæ* (-ē). [NL., fem. sing. of L. *primarius*, primary: see *primary*.] A primary, or primary remex, of a bird's wing: generally in the plural.

Primaria[2] (prī-mā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *primarius*, primary: see *primary*.] A synonym of *Primates*, 2. *E. Blyth.*

primarian (prī-mā′ri-an), *n.* [< *primary* + *-ian*.] A pupil in a primary school.

As important for a *primarian* to develop a keen perception. *Education*, III. 637.

primaried (prī′mā-rid), *a.* [< *primary* + *-ed*.] In *ornith.*, having primaries (of the kind or to the number specified by a qualifying term): as, long-*primaried*; nine-*primaried*.

primarily (prī′mā-ri-li), *adv.* In the first or most important place; originally; in the first intention.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrist.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

primariness (prī′mā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being primary, or first in time, act, or intention.

That which is peculiar must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of this perception. *Norris.*

primary (prī′mā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *primaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *primario*, < L. *primarius*, of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, < *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primer*[1] and *premier*, from the same source.] I. *a.* 1. First or highest in rank, dignity, or importance; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them. *Bentley.*

The care of their children is the *primary* occupation of the ladies of Egypt. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 238.

The *primary* use of knowledge is for such guidance of conduct under all circumstances as shall make living complete. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 358.

The *primary* circuit or coil is the coil of comparatively thick wire which is connected with a battery and circuit-breaker. *T. D. Lockwood*, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 82.

2. First in order of being, of thought, or of time; original; primitive; first.

The Church of Christ in its *primary* institution.
Bp. Pearson.

The three great and *primary* elements of all our knowledge are, firstly, the idea of our own individual existence, or of finite mind in general; secondly, the idea of nature; and, thirdly, the idea of the absolute and eternal, as manifested in the pure conceptions of our impersonal reason.
J. D. Morell, Hist. Mod. Philos. (2d ed.), I. 63.

3. First or lowest in order of growth or development; elementary; preparatory.

Education comprehends not merely the elementary branches of what on the Continent is called *primary* instruction. *Brougham.*

I am conscious is to me the first — the beginning alike of knowledge and being; and I can go no higher in the way of *primary* direct act.
Veitch, Int. to Descartes's Method, p. iiii.

Military cooperation is that *primary* kind of cooperation which prepares the way for other kinds.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

The seeing of colors is undoubtedly a far more simple and *primary* act than the seeing of colored objects as situated in relation to each other in objective space.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 463.

4. First in use or intention; radical; original: as, the *primary* sense of a word.—5. In *ornith.*, of the first rank or order among the flight-feathers or remiges of the wing; situated upon the manus or pinion-bone, as a feather: correlated with *secondary* and *tertiary* or *tertial*. See II.—6. In *geol.*, lowest in the sequence of geological formations: said of rocks. It includes rocks previously denominated *primitive*, and, as generally used, the two terms are nearly or quite synonymous. See *primitive* and *Paleozoic*.

The strict propriety of the term primitive, as applied to granite and to the granitiform and associated rocks, thus became questionable, and the term *primary* was very generally substituted, as simply expressing the fact that the crystalline rocks, as a mass, were older than the secondary, or those which are unequivocally of a mechanical origin and contain organic remains.
Sir C. Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), III. 340.

Primary accent, in *music*, the accent with which a measure begins: its place is indicated in written music by a bar.—**Primary assembly**, in *politics*, an assembly in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from *representative parliaments*. *Imp. Dict.*—**Primary axis**, in *bot.*, the main stalk in a cluster of flowers.—**Primary coil**, in *elect.* See *induction*.—**Primary colors**, in *optics*. See *color*.—**Primary conveyances**, in *law*, original conveyances, consisting of feoffments, grants, gifts, leases, exchanges, partitions, etc., as distinguished from *mesne conveyances*.—**Primary coverts**. See *covert*, 6.—**Primary current, deviation, dial**. See the nouns.—**Primary elections**, elections, in primary assemblies of a section of a party, of nominees, delegates, or members of political committees.—**Primary evidence, factor, linkage, motion**. See the nouns.—**Primary meeting**, in *U. S. politics*, same as II., 4.—**Primary nerve** or **nerves**, the one or several principal veins or ribs of a leaf, from which the secondary anastomosing veins proceed. See *nervation*.—**Primary node**, in *bot.*, the first node that is developed in a plant.—**Primary number**, a complex integer congruent to unity to the modulus $2(1+i)$, where $i^2 = -1$; or, more generally, one of a class of complex integers such that no one is equal to the product of another by a unit factor, but such that all the other integers of the system can be produced from these by multiplying them by unit factors.—**Primary olfactory pits**, two simple depressions which appear on the lower surface of the wall of the anterior cerebral vesicle before other parts of the face have yet been formed, and which later become the nasal fossæ. Also called *nasal pits*.—**Primary planets**. See *planet*, 1.—**Primary prime**. See *prime*.—**Primary qualities of bodies**. See *quality*.—**Primary quills**, in *ornith.*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries.—**Primary root**, in *bot.*, the commonly single root which develops from the embryo itself, and in many plants persists as a tap-root: contrasted with *secondary*

roots, which spring from other and later-developed parts of the plant, commonly nodes of the stem or branches.—**Primary tense, time.** See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Primary, Prime, Primitive, Pristine, Primeval, Primordial, Primal*, leading. All the italicized words go back by derivation to the idea of being or going before. *Primary* and *prime* mean first in time, and now especially first in order of importance: as, a *primary* class, definition, consideration, planet; *prime* mover, importance, idea (see definition of *prime*). *Primitive* means belonging to the beginning or origin, original, hence old-fashioned, having an old-fashioned simplicity: as, a *primitive* word, the *primitive* church, *primitive* purity, manners, unconventionality, dress. *Pristine* is essentially the same as *primitive*, except that it is never uncomplimentary; it is still more closely synonymous with *original*. *Primeval* means of the first or earliest ages, and nothing else. *Primordial* and *primal* are much the least common of these words; *primal* is poetic for *prime* or *primitive*; *primordial* pertains to that which is the first, but has or has had a history or development: as, *primordial* rocks; "a *primordial* leaf is that which is immediately developed from the cotyledon; in history or physiology we speak of the *primordial* condition of man, and in metaphysics of the '*primordial* facts of an intelligent nature' (Sir W. Hamilton)" (*C. J. Smith*, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 597). See *original*.

II. *n.*; pl. *primaries* (-riz). 1. That which stands first or highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary;* that to which something else is subordinate.

The converters were hanked on a wooden framework at a distance of some 30 yards from the dynamo, and their *primaries* were permanently secured to the dynamo circuit. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. vi. 9.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the remiges, flight-feathers, or large quills which are situated upon the manus, pinion-bone, or distal segment of the wing. Such feathers are commonly the largest or longest and strongest of the remiges, and some of them almost always enter into the formation of the point of the wing. They are collectively distinguished from the succeeding set, situated upon the forearm or cubit and known as *secondaries*. The primaries are enumerated from without inward, or toward the body, the *first* primary being the outermost remex. In most birds they are 10 in number; in many oscine passerine birds there are only 9; a few birds have 11. See cuts under *bird*, *covert*, and *emarginate*.

3. In *entom.*, one of the anterior or fore wings: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*. See cut under *Cirrophanus*.

The *primaries* below are fulvous, with a single wavy brown line. *Saunders.*

4. In *U. S. politics*, a meeting of voters belonging to the same political party in a ward, township, or other election district, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, choosing delegates to a convention, etc. Theoretically every voter belonging to the party in a district has a right to attend the primary and vote, but in cities and large places only registered voters who have answered certain test questions relating to party adherence have that privilege. Compare *caucus*.

If the [election] district is not subdivided, its meeting is called a *Primary*. *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 52.

5. A planet in relation to its satellite or satellites: as, the earth is the *primary* of the moon.—**Lateral primaries**, in *bot.* See *nervation*.

primate (prī'māt), *n.* [<ME. *primate*, < OF. *primat*, F. *primat* = Pr. *primat* = Sp. Pg. *primado*, *primaz* = It. *primate*, < LL. *primas* (*primat-*), of the first, chief, excellent, ML. as a noun, a primate, < L. *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1†. The first or chief person.

He [Daniel] schal be *prymate* & prynce of pure clergye [learning], . . .
And of my reme the rychest to ryde wyth myseluen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1570.

2. A bishop of a see ranking as first in a province or provinces; a metropolitan as presiding in his province, or one of several metropolitans as presiding over others. The title of *primate* did not come into ordinary use till the ninth century, after which it was given to metropolitans of certain sees as special representatives of the Pope. The term *primate* (*πρωτεύων*) has never been in regular use in the Greek Church. The title of *exarch* comes nearest to it. In the Roman Catholic Church a primate is a bishop or an archbishop to whom is delegated a certain jurisdiction as vicar of the Pope over the bishops of his province, or to whose see such authority has formerly been delegated. In the Church of England the Archbishop of Canterbury has the title *Primate* of all England, while the Archbishop of York is *Primate* of England. In the Church of Ireland the Archbishop of Armagh is *Primate* of all Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin *Primate* of Ireland.

It [Lyons] is the seat of an Archbishop, who is the *Primate* and Metropolitan of France.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

Bishops in the chiefest mother churches were termed *primates*, and at the length, by way of excellency, patriarchs.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

In modern times those bishops only are properly called *primates* to whose see the dignity of vicar of the Holy See was formerly annexed. . . . Changed circumstances . . . have made the jurisdiction of *primates* almost a thing of the past. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 693.

3. In *zoöl.*, a member of the order *Primates;* a primatial or primatic mammal, as man.

Primates (prī-mā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *primas* (*primat-*), of the first or chief: see *primate*.] 1†. The first Linnean order of *Mammalia*, composed of the four genera *Homo*, *Simia*, *Lemur*, and *Vespertilio*, or man, monkeys, lemurs, and bats.—2. Now, the first or highest order of *Mammalia*, including man, monkeys, and lemurs. The brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and of the olfactory lobes, with usually a highly convoluted surface; there is a well-defined calcarine sulcus, and a hippocampus minor in the postcornu; the corpus callosum extends backward to the vertical of the hippocampal sulcus, and develops in front a well-marked recurved rostrum. The periotic and tympanic bones are normally joined to the squamosal. The pelvis and the posterior limbs are well developed, and the legs are exserted almost entirely beyond the common integument of the trunk. The first or inner digit of the foot, the great toe, is enlarged, provided with a nail (not a claw), and usually apposable to the other digits. Clavicles are present and perfect. There are teeth of three kinds, all enameled, and the molars have mostly two or three roots. The placenta is discoid and deciduate. The *Primates* correspond to the *Bimana* and *Quadrumana* together. They are divisible into two suborders, the *Anthropoidea* and *Prosimiæ*, the former represented by the families *Hominidæ*, *Simiidæ*, *Cynopithecidæ*, *Cebidæ*, and *Midídæ*, or man and all kinds of monkeys—the *Prosimiæ*, or lemurs and lemuroid animals, constituting the families *Lemuridæ*, *Tarsiidæ*, and *Daubentoniidæ*. Also *Primaria*.

primateship (prī'māt-ship), *n.* [< *primate* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of primate.

primatial (prī-mā'shal), *a.* [< *primate* + *-i-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a primate. Also *primatical*.

Henry of Winchester pleaded hard at Rome that the ancient capital should be raised to *primatial* rank.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 212.

2. Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates*.

primatic (prī-mat'ik), *a.* [< *primate* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the mammalian order *Primates;* primatial: as, *primatic* characters. *Huxley.*

primatical (prī-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *primatic* + *-al*.] Same as *primatial*, 1.

The original and growth of metropolitical, *primatical*, and patriarchal jurisdiction. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

prima-vista (prē'mä-vis'tä), *n.* [It., < *prima*, fem. of *primo*, first, + *vista*, view, sight: see *vista*.] Same as *primero*.

The game at cards called primero or *prima-vista*.
Florio, p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

prime (prim), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *prime*, *prim* = Pr. *prim* = Sp. Pg. It. *primo*, < L. *primus*, first, superl. (cf. *prior*, compar., former, prior), for **proimus*, < *pro*, forth, forward: see *pro-*. Cf. AS. *forma*, first: see *former*1. II. *n.* < F. *prime*, < L. *prima*, sc. *hora*, the first hour, fem. of *primus*, first: see above.] **I.** *a.* 1. First in order of time; primitive; original: as, the *prime* cost.

The most replenished sweet work of nature
That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 19.

Those [words] which are derivative from others, with their *prime*, certaine, and natural signification.
Evelyn, To Sir Peter Wyche.

The mountains gemmed with morning dew,
In the *prime* hour of sweetest scents and airs.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

While the *prime* swallow dips his wing.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. First in rank, degree, or importance; principal; chief: as, *prime* minister.

This invites
The *prime* men of the city to frequent
All places he resorts to.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Nor can I think that God, Creator wise,
Though threatening, will in earnest so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures, dignified so high.
Milton, P. L., ix. 940.

Earnestly meting out the Lydian proconsular Asia, to make good the *prime* metropolis of Ephesus.
Milton, Church-Government, i., Pref.

They said all the *prime* People were against a War.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

The *prime* utensil of the African savage is a gourd.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 233.

3. Of the first excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital: as, *prime* wheat; *prime* quality; a *prime* joint of meat.

The last may prove the *prime* part of his life, and those his best days which he lived nearest heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 22.

Your thorough French Courtier, whenever the fit he 's in,
Thinks it 's *prime* fun to astonish a citizen.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, ii. 8.

A flask of cider from his father's vats,
Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Relating to the period or the condition of early manhood and vigor; being in the best or most vigorous time of life. See *prime*, *n.*, 3.

His starry helm unbuckled showed him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended.
Milton, P. L., xi. 245.

Since your garden is blasted, your vinedage ended. . . . your *prime* tyme finished, your youth passed, your old age come, it were much more conuenient to take order for amendement of old sinnes.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 237.

5†. Ready; eager; bold.

As *prime* as goats. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 403.

6†. Fierce; strong.

Ther was no man yn hethyn londe
Myght sytte a dyate of hys honde,
The traytour was so *preme*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

7. In *math.*, indivisible without a remainder, except by unity; incapable of being separated into simpler factors. Two integers are said to be *prime together*, or *relatively prime*, when they have no common divisor except 1. (Thus, 1 alone of all numbers is *prime* to itself, and in the theory of numbers it must be so regarded.) One integer is said to be *prime* to a second with respect to a third when it does not contain the second with respect to the third. (See *contain*, 8.) One matrix is said to be *prime* to another when their determinants are relatively prime.—**At prime facet**, at first view; prima facie.

This accident so pitous was to here,
And ek so like a soth *at pryme face*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 919.

Prime and ultimate ratios. See *ratio*.—**Prime circulator, conductor, factor.** See the nouns.—**Prime figure**, in *geom.*, a figure which cannot be separated into any figures more simple than itself, as a triangle or a pyramid.—**Prime matter**†. Same as *first matter* (which see, under *matter*).—**Prime meridian.** See *meridian*, and *longitude*, 2.—**Prime mess**, the second quality of pickled or salt pork, consisting of the hams, shoulders, and sides of the hog.—**Prime minister**, the leading minister of a government; the chief of the cabinet or ministry: commonly used with reference to countries which enjoy a representative government. The prime minister may hold one of various important portfolios, as that of foreign affairs, of war, of the interior, etc.; the British prime minister is usually First Lord of the Treasury. (Also called *premier*.) The office does not exist in the United States, although the Secretary of State is sometimes affectedly styled *premier*.—**Prime mover.** (*a*) The initial force which puts a machine in motion. (*b*) A machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel or a steam-engine.—**Prime number**, in *arith.*, a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity: such are 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97, 101, 103, 107, 109, 113, etc. See *law of reciprocity of prime numbers*, under *law*1. Also called *incomposite number*.—**Prime relation**, a relation not composite.—**Prime vertical**, in *astron.*, a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith.—**Prime vertical dial**, a dial projected on the plane of the prime vertical circle, or on one parallel to it; a north-and-south dial.—**Prime vertical transit-instrument**, a transit-instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.=**Syn. I.** *Pristine*, etc. See *primary*.—**2** and **3.** Chief, principal, best.

II. *n.* 1. The first period; the earliest stage or beginning; specifically, spring.

Whan comen was the tyme
Of Averil, whan clothed is the mede
With newe greene, of lusty Veer the *prime*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 157.

And brought him presents, flowers if it were *prime*,
Or mellow fruit if it were harvest time.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 47.

We see how quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out, in the very *prime* of the world.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

Awake: the morning shines, and the fresh field
Calls us: we lose the *prime*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 21.

Thee with the welcome Snowdrop I compare;
That child of winter, prompting thoughts that climb
From desolation toward the genial *prime*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 17.

2. The first hour or period of the day. Specifically—(*a*) The first hour; the first twelfth of the time between sunrise and sunset. (*b*) In the early church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and in Anglican religious houses, etc., and in private devotion, one of the seven canonical hours; an office said, or originally intended to be said, at the first hour after sunrise. Prime follows next after matins and lauds. The psalms of the Greek office of prime (ἡ πρώτη, sc. ὥρα) are those already used in the fifth century (Psalms v., xc., cl.); in the Western Church they are Psalms xxii.–xxvi., liv., cxviii., cxix. 1–32 (with varying distribution according to the day and use). Among the principal features of the office are the hymn *Jam lucis orto sidere* (Now that the daylight fills the sky), the Athanasian Creed, Little Chapter, Lord's Prayer, Creed, Preces, Confession, Absolution, and Collects.

He made him to ben delyvered out of Presoun, and commanded that Psalm to ben seyd every day at *Prynne*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 145.

Longe erst er *pryme* rong of any belle,
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 200.

From *prime* to vespers will I chant thy praise.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

(*c*) In a more extended sense, from the fact that the lesser canonical hours followed at intervals of three hours, the first quarter of the time between sunrise and sunset, ending half-way between sunrise and midday.

The night has yielded to the morn,
And far the hours of *prime* are worn.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 23.

3. The spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; hence, the highest or most perfect state or most flourishing condition of anything.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropp'd the golden *prime* of this sweet prince?
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2. 248.

Ceres in her *prime*,
Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove.
Milton, P. L., ix. 395.

The thyme it is wither'd, and the rue is in *prime*.
Farmer's Old Wife (Child's Ballads, VIII. 257).

It was in the golden *prime*
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

Past my *prime* of life, and out of health.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

4. The best part; that which is best in quality; that which is of prime or high quality or grade, as fish, oysters, etc.; often, in the plural, a prime grade or quality.

Give no more to ev'ry guest
Than he 's able to digest:
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time.
Swift, Verses on a Lady.

5. In *fencing:* (*a*) The first of eight parries or guards against thrusts in sword-play, afterward retained in exercise with the foils; the first guard a swordsman surprised by an attack could make, while drawing his weapon from the scabbard near his left thigh. It was followed by parries in *seconde*, *tierce*, *quarte*, up to *octave*, according as thrusts followed at the openings in the defense made by such guards. In prime guard the point remains low, the hand higher than the eyes, as in drawing the sword, and the knuckles are upward. It is the ordinary position of the German student "on guard," when fencing with the schlager. Hence—(*b*) Sometimes, the first and simplest thrust (and parry) which can be made after two fencers have crossed foils and are "on guard" with the left sides of their foils touching: used thus for the direct thrust. This is by some writers called *modern prime*, while the true prime is called *ancient* or *old prime*. In both *old* and *modern prime* the word *prime* is used to indicate the thrust as well as the parry or guard; but this comes from suppression of "in": thus, prime thrust, for thrust in *prime*. *Prime*, *seconde*, etc., represent numbered sections of an ideal chart covering such parts of a swordsman's trunk as are visible to his opponent, each of which sections is supposed to be guarded by the parry thus numbered. Hence the meaning of a "thrust in prime," etc.

6. In *chem.*, a number employed, in conformity with the doctrine of definite proportions, to express the ratios in which bodies enter into combination. Primes duly arranged in a table constitute a scale of chemical equivalents. They also express the ratios of atomic weights.

7. A prime number; an integer number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.—8†. (*a*) The game of primero.

To check at chesse, to heave at maw, . . . or set their rest at *prime*. *G. Turberville*, On Hawking. (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A term used in the playing of this game.—9. In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the same degree of the scale or staff with a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the same degree with it. (*c*) The simultaneous combination of two tones on the same degree. (*d*) In a scale, the first tone; the tonic or keynote. The typical interval of the prime is the unison, acoustically represented by the ratio 1:1; such a prime is called *perfect* or *major*. A prime in which one tone is a half-step above the other is called *augmented* or *superfluous*. The perfect prime is the most perfect of all consonances—so perfect, indeed, that in its ideal form it is better described as a unison than as a consonance. In harmony, the parallel motion of two voices in perfect primes is forbidden, except when a strictly melodic effect is desired: such primes are called *consecutive*. Compare *consecutive fifth* and *consecutive octave*, under *consecutive*.

10. One of the fractions into which a unit is immediately divided; a minute. It is generally $\frac{1}{60}$, but sometimes $\frac{1}{10}$. Hence, an accent as the symbol of such a fraction: thus *b'*, in algebra, is read "*b prime*."

11. The footsteps of a deer. *Halliwell.*—**High prime†**, probably the close of prime—that is, 9 A. M. See def. 2 (*c*).

Att *hye pryme* Peers let the plouh stonde,
And ouer-seyh hem hym-self ho so best wrouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 119.

Then to Westmynster gate I presently went,
When the sonn was at *hyghe pryme*.
Lydgate, London Lickpeny (MS. Harl., 367).

Ideal prime, an ideal number that is prime. See *ideal*.—**Primary prime**, a complex prime number of the form $a\,b-1$ such that if of the two coefficients one is odd while the other is even then the number is congruent to unity on the modulus 2 $(1-i)$ (this definition includes $1-i$ as a primary prime, but some authors consider this as not of the class, because it is not a primary number); more generally, a complex prime number which is at the same time a primary number.—**Prime of the moon**, the new moon when it first appears after the change.

prime (prīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *primed*, ppr. *priming*. [< *prime*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To be as at first; be renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 1.

2. To insert a primer or priming-powder into the vent of a gun before firing.—3. In the steam-engine, to carry over hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder: as, the engine *primes*. See *primage*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform the prime or first operation upon or with; prepare. Specifically—(*a*) To put into a condition for being fired; supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge: said of a gun, mine, etc.

We new *primed* all our Guns, and provided ourselves for an Enemy. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 18.

Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polish'd arms be *prim'd* with care.
Cowper, Task, iv. 567.

(*b*) To cover with a ground or first color or coat in painting or plastering.

One of their faces has not the *priming* colour laid on yet. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

(*c*) To put in a fit state to act or endure; make ready; especially, to instruct or prepare (a person) beforehand in what he is to say or do; "post": as, to *prime* a person with a speech; to *prime* a witness.

Being always *primed* with politesse
For men of their appearance and address.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 387.

2. To trim or prune. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Showers, hails, snows, frosts, and two-edg'd winds that *prime*
The maiden blossoms; I provoke you all,
And dare expose this body to your sharpness.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

He has true fervor and dramatic insight, and all he needs is to *prime* down extravagances and modify excesses in voice and expression. *The American*, VII. 350.

Center-primed cartridge. See *center-fire cartridge*, under *cartridge*.—**To prime a match.** See *match*².—**To prime a pump**, to pour water down the tube of a pump, with the view of saturating the sucker, in order to cause it to swell, and thus act effectively in bringing up water.

primed (prīmd), *p. a.* 1. Intoxicated. [Slang.]—2. Spotted from disease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

primely (prīm'li), *adv.* 1†. At first; originally; primarily; in the first place, degree, or rank.

The creed hath in it all articles . . . *primely* and universally necessary. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 307.

Samson, being chief magistrate of the children of Israel, might destroy the Philistines, who were their enemies; and this was the thing *primely*, nay solely, intended by him, and not the taking away his own life.
South, Sermons, V. viii.

2. In a prime manner or degree; especially; also, excellently: as, venison *primely* cooked.

Though the natural law be always the same, yet some parts of it are *primely* necessary, others by supposition and accident. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 8, Pref.

primeness (prīm'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prime or first; supreme excellence.

primer¹ (as adj., prī'mėr; as n., prim'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *primmer*; < ME. *primer*, *prymer*, n., < OF. *primer*, *primier*, *premier*, F. *premier* = Sp. *primero* = Pg. *primeiro* = It. *primiero*, first (cf. later F. *primaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *primario*, first, elementary), < L. *primarius*, of the first, primary: see *primary*. Cf. *premier*, doublet of *primer*¹.] **I.**† *a.* First; original; primary.

God had not depriv'd that *primer* season
The sacred lamp and light of learned Reason.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 337.

He who from lusts vile bondage would be freed,
Its *primer* flames to suffocate must heed.
History of Joseph, 1691. (*Halliwell.*)

Primer fine, in *old Eng. law*, a payment to the crown (usually computed at one tenth of the annual value of the land) exacted from a plaintiff who commenced a suit for the recovery of lands known as a *fine*. See *fine*¹, *n.*, 3.

II. *n.* A first book; a small elementary book of instruction.

This litel child his litel book lerninge,
As he sat in the scole at his *prymer*.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 72.

The New England *Primer*, which for a century and a half was in these parts the first book in religion and morals, as well as in learning and in literature.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 64.

The New-England *Primer*, improved for the more easy attaining the true reading of English.
New England Primer (ed. 1777), Title.

Specifically (*eccles.*), in England, both before and after the Reformation, a book of private devotions, especially one authorized by the church and partially or wholly in the vernacular, containing devotions for the hours, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, certain psalms, instruction as to elements of Christian knowledge, etc. Primers are extant dating from the fourteenth century and earlier. A reformed primer was set forth under Henry VIII. in 1545, and continued in use with alterations till 1575. A new series of primers began in 1553, and unauthorized primers were also often issued. Books of devotion closely resembling the old primers in contents and character are extensively used among Anglicans at the present day.

It was no mere political feeling . . . that retained in the *Primer* down to the Reformation the prayers of the king [Henry VI.] who had perished for the sins of his fathers and of the nation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 341.

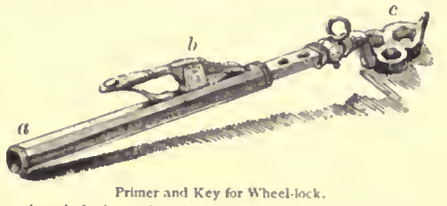
Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Great primer, a printing-type, 18 points in size (see *point*¹, *n.*, 14).—**Long primer**, a size of printing-type about 7½ lines to the inch, intermediate between small pica (larger) and bourgeois (smaller). It is known as 10 point in the new system of sizes.

This is Long Primer type.

Two-line great primer, a size of printing-type about 25 lines to the foot, equal to 36 points in the new system of sizes.

primer² (prī'mėr), *n.* [< *prime*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which primes. Specifically—(*a*) A tube, cap, wafer, or other device, containing a compound which may be expleded by percussion, friction, or other means, used for firing a charge of powder. (*b*) A utensil, formerly in use, for containing a small fixed amount of



Primer and Key for Wheel-lock.

a, barrel of primer; *b*, spring stopper; *c*, key fitted to the end of the pivot of the axle of the wheel (see *wheel-lock*). The primer is fitted to the key to increase the leverage of the latter.

powder, and introducing it into the pan of a gun: sometimes combined with the spanner or key of the wheel-lock, as in the illustration.

2†. A small powder-horn containing fine powder used for priming.—**Friction-primer.** Same as *friction-tube*.

primero (pri-mē'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *primero*, first: see *primer*¹.] An old game of cards. It is not known precisely how the game was played. Each player seems to have held four cards; a flush was the best hand, and a *prime*, or one in which all four cards were of different suits, the next best.

I . . . left him at *primero*
With the Duke of Suffolk.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 7.

Primero is reckoned among the most ancient games of cards known to have been played in England.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 433.

primerolet, *n.* [ME., also *primerolle*, *prymerolle*; < OF. *primerole*, primrose, also privet; a quasi-dim. of *primule*, primrose, = Sp. *primula* = G. *primel*, < ML. *primula*, the primrose, also *primula veris* (OF. *primule de ver*, *primevere*, F. *primevère*, It. *fior de primavera*), 'the first little flower of spring'; fem. of L. *primulus*, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primrose*.] A primrose.

The honysoucle, the froissho *prymerollys*,
Ther levys aplaye at Phebus up-ryasyng.
Lydgate's Testament.

She was a *primerole*, a piggesnye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 82.

primer-pouch (prī'mėr-pouch), *n.* *Milit.*, a leathern case for carrying primers, which forms a part of an artillery equipment.

primer-seizin (prī'mėr-sē'zin), *n.* Formerly, in English law, the payment due to the crown from a tenant who held in capite, if the heir succeeded by descent when of full age. Such a payment was one year's profits of the land if in possession, and half a year's profits if in reversion. It was abolished by 12 Car. II.

On the transmission of lay property in land, by the operation of the doctrine of wills and uses, the king lost his reliefs and *primer seisins*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 280.

prime-staff (prīm'stâf), *n.* Same as *cloy-almanac*.

primet† (prim'et), *n.* [Appar. < *prim*, *prime*¹, + *-et*. Cf. *primprint*, *primrose*, *privet*.] 1. The primrose.—2. The privet.

primetemps†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *prim temps*, F. *printemps*, spring, < L. *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first, + *tempus*, time.] Spring.

Pryme tempe falle of frostes white,
And May devoid of al delite.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4747.

primetide† (prīm'tīd), *n.* [ME.] 1. The time of prime.

Horn . . . cam to the kinge
At his uprisinge; . . .
Rigt at *prime tide*
Hi gunnen ut ride.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 849.

2. Spring.

primetime† (prīm'tīm), *n.* [ME.] Same as *primetide*, 2.

Certainely yf you had been taken as the floure for the herbe, if you had ben cut greene fro the tree, yf you had ben graffed in *primetime*. *Golden Book*, xl.

primeval (prī-mē′val), *a.* [< *primev-ous* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to the first ages; original; primal; primitive.

Remote from the polite, they still retained the *primeval* simplicity of manners. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iv.

From Chaos and *primeval* Darkness came Light. *Keats*, Hyperion. (*Latham.*)

This is the forest *primeval*. *Longfellow*, Evangeline.

=Syn. *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

primevally (prī-mē′val-i), *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

primevous (prī-mē′vus), *a.* [< L. *primævus*, in the first or earliest period of life, < *primus*, first, + *ævum*, time, age: see *prime* and *age*.] Primeval.

primi, *n.* Plural of *primus*.

Primianist (prim′i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Primianus* (see def.) + *-ist.*] One of the followers of Primianus, who became Donatist bishop of Carthage, A. D. 392. An opposite party among the Donatists were called *Maximianists*.

primigenal (prī-mij′e-nal), *a.* [Also erroneously *primogenial*; < *primigen-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the *Regnum primigenum*. *Hogg*, 1830.

primigenial (prī-mi-jē′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first of its kind, primitive (see *primigenious*), + *-al.*] 1. First-born; original; primary. Also *primogenial*.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

2. Specifically applied to several animals of a primitive or early type after their kind, or to such a primitive type: as, the *primigenial* elephant (*Elephas primigenius*).

The *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros. *Owen*, Anat., § 360.

primigenious (prī-mi-jē′ni-us), *a.* [< L. *primigenius*, first produced, primitive, < *primus*, first, + *genere*, *gignere*, beget, + *-al.*] First formed or generated; original.

Rutimeyer believes that these niatas cattle belong to the *primigenious* type. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, iii.

primigenous (prī-mij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *primigenus*, first produced, primitive, < *primus*, first, + *genere*, *gignere*, beget, produce.] Same as *primigenious*.

Primigenum (prī-mij′e-num), *n.* [NL., neut. of L. *primigenus*, first produced, primitive, original: see *primigenious*.] Hogg's name (1830) of a kingdom of nature, more fully called *Regnum primigenum*, the primigenal kingdom, composed of the same author's *Protoctista*, and corresponding to the *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin, or the *Protista* of Haeckel.

primigravida (prī-mi-grav′i-dä), *n.*; pl. *primigravidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *primus*, first, + *gravidus*, pregnant: see *gravid*.] A woman pregnant for the first time.

priminary, *n.* See *priminery*.

primine (prī′min), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first (see *prime*), + *-ine*2.] In *bot.*, the outer integument of an ovule when two are present, contrasted with the inner, or *secundine*. But since the inner coat appears first, this has by some authors been called *primine*, and the outer *secundine*. See *ovule*, 2.

priminery, **priminary** (prī-min′e-ri, -a-ri), *n.*; pl. *primineries*, *priminaries* (-riz). A difficulty; predicament. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

priming (prī′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prime*, *v.*] 1. In *gun.* and *blasting*, the act of applying the powder, percussion-cap, or other material used to ignite the charge; hence, the powder or cap itself.

The one that escaped informed us that his and his companions' guns would not go off, the *priming* being wet with the rain. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 233.

2. Figuratively, anything as small relatively to something else as the gun-priming is relatively to the charge: as, his crop isn't a *priming* to mine. [Western U. S.]—3. In *painting*, the first layer of paint, size, or other material given to any surface as a ground. It may be of oil-color, and is then non-absorbent, or of chalk or plaster mixed with animal glue, and is then absorbent.

4. In steam-engines: (*a*) Hot water carried along by the steam from the boiler into the cylinder. (*b*) The carrying of such water from the boiler into the cylinder.—**Priming of the tides.** See *lagging of the tides*, under *lagging*.

priming-horn (prī′ming-hôrn), *n.* A miner's or quarryman's powder-horn.

priming-iron (prī′ming-ī′ėrn), *n.* In *gun.*, a pointed wire used through the vent of a cannon to prick the cartridge when it is home, and after discharge to extinguish any ignited particles. [Eng.] In the United States service called *priming-wire*.

priming-machine (prī′ming-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for putting fulminate into percussion-caps.

priming-powder (prī′ming-pou′dėr), *n.* 1. Detonating powder.—2. The train of powder connecting a fuse with a charge.

priming-tube (prī′ming-tūb), *n.* In *gun.*, same as *friction-tube*.

priming-wire (prī′ming-wīr), *n.* See *priming-iron*.

priminvariant (prim-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* A fundamental asyzygetic invariant.

primipara (prī-mip′a-rä), *n.*; pl. *primiparæ* (-rē). [L.: see *primiparous*.] A woman who bears a child for the first time: correlated with *nullipara*, *multipara*.

primiparity (prī-mi-par′i-ti), *n.* [< *primipara* + *-ity.*] The state of being a primipara.

primiparous (prī-mip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *primipara*, one that has brought forth for the first time, < *primus*, first, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Bearing a child for the first time.

primipilar (prī-mi-pī′lär), *a.* [< L. *primipilaris*, pertaining to the first maniple of the triarii, < *primipilus*, the chief centurion of the triarii, < *primus*, first, + *pilus*, the body of the triarii, < *pilum*, a heavy javelin: see *pile*1.] Pertaining to the first maniple of the body of veterans (triarii) which formed a regular part of a Roman legion.

It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

primitiæ (prī-mish′i-ē), *n. pl.* [L. (> F. *prémices*, > E. *premiees*), the first things of their kind, first-fruits, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.] 1. The first-fruits of any production of the earth; specifically (*eccles.*), the first-fruits of an ecclesiastical benefice, payable to the Pope, the church, or other ecclesiastical authority: same as *annats*. See *annat*, 1.—2. In *obstet.*, the waters discharged before the extrusion of the fetus.

primitial (prī-mish′al), *a.* [< *primitiæ* + *-al.*] 1†. Being of the first production; primitive; original.—2. Pertaining to the primitiæ.

primitive (prim′i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *primitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *primitivo*, < L. *primitivus*, first or earliest of its kind, < *primus*, first: see *prime*.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; especially, having something else of the same kind derived from it, but not itself derived from anything of the same kind; first: as, the *primitive* church; the *primitive* speech.

Sir. Did Adam write, sir, in High Dutch?
Mam. He did;
Which proves it was the *primitive* tongue.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Things translated into another Tongue lose of their *primitive* Vigour and Strength. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

The power of thy grace is not past away with the *primitive* times, as fond and faithlesse men imagine. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The settlers [in America] were driven to cast off many of the improvements or corruptions, as we may choose to call them, which had overshadowed the elder institutions of the mother-country, and largely to fall back on the *primitive* form of those institutions. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 178.

2. Characterized by the simplicity of old times; old-fashioned; plain or rude: as, a *primitive* style of dress.

I should starve at their *primitive* banquet. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. In *gram.*, noting a word as related to another that is derived from it; noting that word from which a derivative is made, whether itself demonstrably derivative or not.—4. In *biol.*: (*a*) rudimentary; ineeptive; primordial; beginning to take form or acquire recognizable existence: applicable to any part, organ, or structure in the first or a very early stage of its formation: as, the *primitive* cerebral vesicles (the rudiment of the brain, out of which the whole brain is to be formed). See cut at *protovertebra*. (*b*) Primary or first of its kind; temporary and soon to disappear: opposed to *definitive*: as, the *primitive* aorta.—5. In *bot.*, noting specific types, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization. *Henslow.*—6. In *geol.*, of the earliest or supposed earliest formation: in the early history of geology noting the older crystalline rocks of which the age and stratigraphical relations were uncertain, and the fossils (where these had once been present) either entirely obliterated or rendered so indistinct by metamorphism of the strata in which they were embedded that their determination was a matter of doubt. Many of the rocks formerly called *primitive* are now known to be more or less thoroughly metamorphosed Paleozoic strata, and in the progress of geological investigation they have been referred to their place in the series of stratified formations. Other so-called *primitive* rocks belong to the azoic or archæan series (as this latter term was and still is used by Dana)—that is, they unmistakably underlie unconformably the oldest known fossiliferous strata. These azoic rocks are made up in part of eruptive masses, and in part of highly metamorphosed sedimentary deposits which, so far as can be determined from existing evidence, were deposited before the appearance of life on the earth. As there is much primitive rock of which the geological age has not as yet been fixed, it has been found convenient to designate this simply as *crystalline* or *metamorphic*; such rocks are, however, often called *archæan*; but this cannot be properly done until their infra-Silurian position has been established by observation.

These remarkable formations [granite, granitic schist, roofing-slate, etc.] have been called *primitive*, from their having been supposed to constitute the most ancient mineral productions of the globe, and from a notion that they originated before the earth was inhabited by living beings, and while yet the planet was in a nascent state. *Sir C. Lyell*, Prin. of Geol. (4th ed., 1835), III. 336.

Primitive aorta. See *aorta*.—**Primitive axes of coördinates**, that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred with reference to a second set, to which they are afterward referred.—**Primitive carotid artery**, the common carotid artery.—**Primitive cerebral cleft.** See *cleft*1.—**Primitive chord**, in *music*, a chord in its original position—that is, with its root in the lowest voice-part.—**Primitive circle**, in the stereographic projection of the sphere, the circle on the plane of which the projection is made.—**Primitive colors**, in *painting*, red, yellow, and blue: so called because it was erroneously believed that from mixtures of these all other colors could be obtained. In regard to mixtures of pigments, this very rudely approximates to the truth; in regard to true mixtures of colors, it is strikingly false. See *color*.—**Primitive contravariant, dislocation, equation.** See the nouns.—**Primitive curve, surface**, etc., that from which another is derived.—**Primitive fathers.** See *fathers of the church*, under *father*.—**Primitive fibrillæ**, the extremely fine filaments of which the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber is composed. Also called *nerve-fibrils*, *granular fibrils*.—**Primitive fire.** See *fire*.—**Primitive form**, in the theory of numbers, a form which is not equivalent to another form with smaller coefficients. Thus, the form

$$x^2 - 4xy + 2y^2,$$

by means of the transformation

$$x = \xi - 3\eta$$
$$y = 2\xi - 5\eta$$

(the determinant of which is unity), is shown to be equivalent to

$$\xi^2 - 2\xi\eta - \eta^2,$$

and this latter is evidently primitive.—**Primitive groove**, the first furrow which appears along the midline of the back of a vertebrate embryo, in the site of the future cerebrospinal axis. It is the very earliest characteristic mark or formation of a vertebrate, caused by a sinking in of a line of cells of the ectoblast, and a rising up of other cells of the same blastodermic layer to form right and left ridges or lips of the groove, which lips soon grow together and thus convert the groove into a tube, within which the cerebrospinal axis is developed. Also called *primitive furrow*, *streak*, and *trace*.—**Primitive group.** See *group*1.—**Primitive Methodist Connection**, a Wesleyan denomination founded in 1810 by Hugh Bourne. In doctrine it is in substantial accord with other Methodist churches; in polity it is substantially Presbyterian. It is found principally in England, the British colonies, and the United States, and numbers about 185,000 members.—**Primitive Nth root of unity**, an imaginary root of unity which is not a root of unity of a lower order than *N*.—**Primitive plane**, in spherical projection, the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere.—**Primitive radii.** Same as *proportional radii* (which see, under *radius*).—**Primitive root of a prime number** *p*, a number whose *p*th power diminished by unity is the lowest power of it divisible by *p*.—**Primitive root of the binomial congruence appertaining to the exponent** *m*, a number which satisfies the congruence $x^l \pmod p$ and no similar congruence of lower degree.—**Primitive sheath**, the membranous sheath of neurokeratin lying in medullated nerve-fibers outside of the white substance of Schwann. Also called *sheath of Schwann*, and *neurilemma*.=Syn. 1 and 2. *Pristine*, etc. See *primary*.

II. *n.* 1. An original or primary word; a word from which another is derived: opposed to *derivative*.—2†. An early Christian.

The zeal of the present age is stark cold, if compared to the fervours of the apostles and other holy *primitives*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 685.

3. In *math.*, a geometrical or algebraic form from which another is derived, especially an algebraic expression of which another is the derivative; an equation which satisfies a differential equation, or equation of differences, of which it is said to be the primitive (if it has the requisite number of arbitrary constants to form the solution of the differential equation, it is called the *complete primitive*: see *complete*); a curve of which another is the polar or reciprocal, etc.

primitively (prim′i-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. Originally; at first.

Tithers themselves have contributed to their own confutation by confessing that the Church liv'd *primitively* on Alms. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Solemnities and ceremonies *primitively* enjoined were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Primarily; not derivatively.—3. According to the original rule or oldest practice; in the ancient or antique style.

The best, the purest, and most *primitively* ordered church in the world. *South*, Sermons, VI. 117.

primitiveness (prim'i-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

primitivity (prim-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *primitive* + *-ity.*] The character of being primitive: thus, in mathematics we speak of the *primitivity* of a form.

Oh! I can tell you, the age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard. *Walpole*, To Mann, Aug. 8, 1759.

primity† (prim'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *primus*, first, + *-ity.*] The state of being original or first; primitiveness.

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, i.

primly (prim'li), *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.

primness (prim'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being prim or formal; affected niceness or preciseness.

The stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat. *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1745.

Primnoa reseda.
(One sixteenth natural size.)

Primnoa (prim'nō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of *Primnoidæ.*

primnoid (prim'nō-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Primnoidæ.*

Primnoidæ (prim-nō'-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Primnoa* + *-idæ.*] A family of gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyps, typified by the genus *Primnoa.*

primo (prē'mō). [It., < L. *primus*, first: see *prime.*] In *music*, a first or principal part, as in duets or trios.—**Tempo primo**, at the first or original tempo or pace: used after a passage in some other tempo than the first.

primogenial† (prī-mō-jē'ni-al), *a.* An erroneous form of *primigenial.*

The *primogenial* light which at first was diffused over the face of the unfashion'd chaos. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

Noon stands eternal here; here may thy sight
Drink in the rays of *primogenial* light.
Watts, Paradise.

primogenital (prī-mō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-al.* Cf. LL. *primogenitalis*, original.] Primogenitary.

Those garments Rebecca put on Jacob, his sacerdotal vestment; but it was still the *primogenital* right, till a family separated. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 21.

Genesis, as a fundamental factor in evolution, may be more intelligently considered under some of its subordinate phases, as heredity, physiological selection, sexual selection, *primogenital* selection, sexual differentiation, including philoprogeneity, hybridity, etc. *Science*, XII. 124.

primogenitary (prī-mō-jen'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ary.*] Of or belonging to primogeniture, or the rights of the first-born.

They do not explicitly condemn a limited monarchy, but evidently adopt his scheme of *primogenitary* right, which is perhaps almost incompatible with it. *Hallam.*

primogenitive (prī-mō-jen'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born (see *primogeniture*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to primogeniture.

II.† *n.* Primogeniture; right of primogeniture.

The *primogenitive* and due of birth. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 106.

primogenitor (prī-mō-jen'i-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *primogenitor* = It. *primogenitore*, primogenitor (cf. ML. *primogenitor*, first-born), < L. *primus*, first, + *genitor*, a parent, a father, < *genere*, *gignere*, beget, bring forth.] A forefather; an ancestor.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

Our *primogenitors* passed their days among trees. *Pennsylvania School Jour.*, XXXII. 382.

primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [= F. *primogéniture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *primogenitura*, < ML. *primogenitura*, primogeniture, < L. *primogenita*, the rights of the first-born, birthright, neut. pl. of *primogenitus*, first-born, < *primo*, first, in the first place (abl. neut. of *primus*, first), + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bring forth: see *geniture.*] 1. The state of being the first-born among children of the same parents; seniority by birth.

Aristodemus . . . died leaving twin sons, Eurysthenes and Procles; their mother refusing to determine which had the right of *primogeniture*, it was agreed that both should succeed to the crown with equal authority. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 549.

2. Descent to the eldest son; the principle or right by which (under the Norman law introduced into England) the oldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate in preference to, and to the absolute exclusion of, the younger sons and daughters. The ancient customs of gavelkind and borough-English form exceptions to the general rule of law as to primogeniture. (See *gavelkind* and *borough-English.*) In the modified form of the law of primogeniture now existing in England, the law, if left to operate, carries the land of a person dying to male heirs singly, in succession preferring the eldest, but to female heirs equally in common, and carries personalty to wife and children with no preference for the eldest son.

He was the first-born of the Almighty, and so, by the title of *primogeniture*, heir of all things. *South*, Sermons, IV. x.

The abolition of *primogeniture*, and equal partition of inheritances, removed the feudal and unnatural distinctions which made one member of every family rich and all the rest poor, substituting equal partition, the best of all agrarian laws. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 40.

Primogeniture, as we know it in our law, had rather a political than a civil origin, and comes from the authority of the feudal lord and probably from that of the tribal chief; but here and there on the Continent there are traces of it as a civil institution, and in such cases the succession of the eldest son does not exclude provision for the younger sons by what are called appanages. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 261.

Representative primogeniture, the rule of feudal inheritance by which the issue of a deceased child were regarded as standing in the place of that child, subject to the same preference of males over females among them, and of elder over younger males among them, as obtained among children inheriting directly: so that, if an elder son died leaving sons and daughters, the eldest of the sons would take what his father, if living, would have taken.

primogenitureship (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr-ship), *n.* [< *primogeniture* + *-ship.*] The state or right of a first-born son.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship* in a family of six children, five are exposed. Aristocracy has never but one child. *Burke*, Appeal to the Old Whigs.

primordia, *n.* Plural of *primordium.*

primordial (prī-môr'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prymordiall* (n.). < OF. (also F.) *primordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *primordial* = It. *primordiale*, < ML. *primordialis*, < LL. *primordialis*, original, that is first of all, < L. *primordium*, pl. *primordia*, origin, beginnings: see *primordium.*] **I.** *a.* 1. First in order; earliest; original; primitive; existing from the beginning.

The *primordial* state of our first parents. *Bp. Bull*, Works, III. 1102. (*Latham.*)

I have sometimes thought that the States in our system may be compared to the *primordial* particles of matter, . . . whose natural condition is to repel each other, or, at least, to exist in their own independent identity. *B. Choate*, Addresses, p. 401.

I should infer from analogy that probably all the organic beings which have ever lived on this earth have descended from some one *primordial* form, into which life was first breathed. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 420.

2. In *anat.*, primitive; formative; in a rudimentary or embryonic state: opposed to *definitive*, or final, completed, or perfected: as, the *primordial* skull of man is partly membranous, partly cartilaginous.

Three pairs of segmental organs, which have only a temporary existence and have been regarded as *primordial* kidneys, are developed at the posterior end of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 192.

3. In *bot.*, first formed: applied to the first true leaves formed by a young plant, also to the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike.—4. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life.

Of all the results of geological and paleontological investigation during the past half-century, there is no one so remarkable as the revelation of the existence of the so-called *primordial* fauna. It is now clearly established that there was a time when life was represented by a few forms, which were essentially the same all over the globe. What has long been known to be true for Europe and America has been recently supplemented, for Asia, by the investigations of Richthofen in China, where the peculiar *primordial* fauna seems to be largely developed, bearing, as Professor Dames remarks, "an astonishing resemblance to that of North America and Scandinavia." *Whitney and Wadsworth*, The Azoic System, p. 546.

Primordial cell, in *bot.*, a cell of the simplest character, one which does not possess a cell-wall.—**Primordial utricle**, in *bot.*, the layer of somewhat denser protoplasm which lines the inner surface of the wall of a vacuolated cell.—**Primordial zone**, the name given by Barrande to certain strata in Bohemia which there contain the lowest fauna, pretty nearly the equivalent of the Potsdam sandstone of the New York Survey, and of the Cambrian of North Wales. In these various regions, as well as in other parts of the globe, as in China and the Cordilleras, the fauna of the primordial zone is strikingly similar, consisting largely of trilobites and brachiopods, certain genera of which appear to have had a world-wide distribution.—**Syn. 1.** *Prime*, etc. See *primary.*

II. *n.* A first principle or element.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

Primordialidæ (prī-môr-di-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *primordialis*, primordial, + *-idæ.*] A family of goniatites, having smooth whorls with simple sutures and large divided ventral lobes. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 315.

primordialism (prī-môr'di-al-izm), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ism.*] Continuance or observance of primitive ceremonies or the like.

Yet another indication of *primordialism* may be named. This species of control [ceremonial observance] establishes itself anew with every fresh relation among individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

primordiality (prī-môr-di-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *primordial* + *-ity.*] The character of being primordial, and therefore not derived from anything else.

primordially (prī-môr'di-al-i), *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

primordiate (prī-môr'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *primordius*, original, + *-ate*[1].] Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingenerable body. *Boyle.*

primordium (prī-môr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *primordia* (-ä). [L., commonly in pl. *primordia*, the beginnings, < *primus*, first, + *ordiri*, begin. Cf. *exordium.*] 1. Beginning; commencement; origin. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Worcester.*)—2. In *bot.*, the ultimate beginning of any structure.

primosity (prim-os'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *prim*[1] + *-osity*, as in *pomposity*, etc.] Primness; prudery. [Rare.]

I should really like to know what excuse Lord A—— could offer for his *primosity* to us, when he was riding with such a Jezebel as Lady ——. *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope*, xi.

primovant (prī-mō'vant), *n.* In *anc. astron.*, that sphere which was supposed to carry the fixed stars in their daily motions to which all the other orbs were attached. See *primum mobile.*

The motion of the *primovant* (or first equinoctial motion). *Dee*, Mathematicall Præface (1570).

primp (primp), *v.* [A form of *prink*, imitating *prim.*] **I.** *trans.* To dress or deck (one's self) in a formal and affected manner.

II. *intrans.* To be formal or affected. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

primprint† (prim'print), *n.* [Also *primeprint*, *primprivet*; < *prim*, *prime*, + *primet.*] Same as *primet.*

That great bushy plant, usually termed privet, or *primprint.* *Topsell*, Historie of Serpents, p. 103. (*Halliwell.*)

primprivet†, *n.* Same as *primprint.* *Minsheu* (misprinted *prunprivet*).

primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *primerose*, *prymerose*, < OF. *primerose*, primrose (according to Godefroy, same as *passerose*, hollyhock), as if < L. *prima rosa*, 'first rose,' but actually a substitution for OF. *primerole*, a primrose: see *primerole.* Cf. *tuberose*, which also simulates a connection with *rose*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Primula;* especially, a variety of *Primula veris*, in which the flowers appear as if on separate pedunculs, the short common stalk being hidden beneath the base of the leaves. Several of the best-known species and varieties, however, have independent names, as *auricula*, *cowslip*, *oxlip*, and *polyanthus.* See cut under *Primula.* See also the phrases below.

Thou seydest a gerd schulde sprynge
Oute of the rote of Ientill Iesse,
And schulde floure with florisschyng,
With *primeroses* greet plent.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

The *primrose* placing first, because that in the spring It is the first appears, then only flourishing. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xv. 149.

A *primrose* by a river's brim
A yellow *primrose* was to him,
And it was nothing more.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, i.

2. One of a few other plants with some resemblance to the primrose. See the phrases below.—3†. The first or earliest flower; a spring flower.

With painted words the gan this proude weede [the brier], . . .
Was I not planted of thine owne hand,
To be the *primrose* of all the land;
With flowring blossomes to furnish the prime?
Spenser, Shep Cal., February.

4†. Figuratively, the first or choicest; the flower.

Two noble *Primeroses* of Nobilitie.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 66.

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest,
Made by the Maker selfe to be admired.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 560.

5. In *her.*, a quatrefoil used as a bearing.—**6.** A pale and somewhat greenish-yellow color.—**7.** A coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the potassium ethyl salt of tetrabrom-fluorescein. It is mostly used in silk-dyeing, producing pinkish-yellow shades.—**Bird's-eye primrose**, *Primula farinosa*, a pretty plant with silvery leaves in small rosettes, the flower-stalks 3 to 12 inches high, bearing compact umbels of lilac-purple yellow-eyed flowers. It is wild northward in both hemispheres.—**Cape primrose**, a plant of the genus *Streptocarpus*.—**Chinese primrose**, *Primula Sinensis*, a familiar house-plant.—**Evening primrose.** See *Œnothera*.—**Fairy primrose**, *Primula minima*, a species native in the mountains of southern Europe, only an inch or so high, but with flowers nearly an inch broad.—**Himalayan primrose**, *Primula Sikkimensis*, abounding in wet places of the Himalayas at high altitudes, also cultivated. It is the tallest described species, the scape often 2 feet high, the corollas of the numerous sweet-scented flowers funnel-shaped, with the limb concave.—**Japanese primrose**, *Primula Japonica*, one of the handsomest species, the flowers unfolding in successive whorls on the tall scape.—**Mistassinnie primrose**, *Primula Mistassinica*, of northern North America, named from a Canadian lake: a low, pretty plant, the flowers from one to eight, flesh-colored.—**Night primrose.** Same as *evening primrose*.—**Peerless primrose**, the primrose-peerless.—**Scotch primrose**, a variety of the bird's-eye primrose, *Primula farinosa*, var. *Scotica*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a primrose; specifically, resembling a primrose in color; pale-yellow.

He had a buff waistcoat with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jean boots, and *primrose* kid gloves. *G. A. Sala*, Dutch Pictures. (*Latham.*)

2. Abounding with primroses; flowery; gay.

Himself the *primrose* path of dalliance treads.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 50.

Primrose League. See *league*[1].

primrosed (prim′rōzd), *a.* [< *primrose* + *-ed*[2].] Covered or adorned with primroses.

Not one of your broad, level, dusty, glaring causeways, but a zig-zag, up-and-down *primrosed* by-road.
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, I. 1. (*Davies.*)

primrose-peerless (prim′rōz-pēr′les), *n.* A plant, *Narcissus biflorus*.

primrose-willow (prim′rōz-wil′ō), *n.* See *Jussiæa*.

primsie (prim′si), *a.* [< *prim* + *-sie*, equiv. to *-y*[1].] Prim; demure; precise. [Scotch.]

Primsie Mallie. *Burns*, Halloween.

Primula (prim′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < ML. *primula*, primrose (so called in allusion to its early blooming), fem. of L. *primulus*, first, dim. of *primus*, first: see *prime*. Cf. *primerole*, *primrose*.] **1.** A genus of gamopetalous plants, the primroses, type of the order *Primulaceæ* and the tribe *Primuleæ*, characterized by a conspicuous salver-shaped corolla, with five opposite stamens borne on its long tube, and by a roundish five-valved and one-celled capsule, containing many peltate seeds. There are about 130 species, mainly mountain-dwellers of Europe

Flowering Plant of *Primula Sinensis*.

and Asia, with 5 in the United States, 1 in extreme South America, and 1 in the mountains of Java. They are beautiful low-growing plants, with perennial rootstocks. The leaves are all radical, obovate or roundish, entire or toothed, and form a spreading tuft. The flowers are dimorphous, some having a short style and stamens borne high up on the tube, others opposite in both respects. They are white, pink, purple, or yellow in color, grouped in bracted umbels—in the true primrose, however, appearing as if on separate stalks. The common *P. veris* of Europe and northern Asia, elsewhere in gardens, with yellow or straw-colored flowers in early spring, has three varieties, often regarded as species, corresponding to the names *primrose* (*P. vulgaris*), *cowslip* or *paigle* (*P. veris*), and *oxlip* (*P. elatior*). It is, however, generally believed that *P. elatior* is a good species, indigenous, though rare, in England, called *Bardfield oxlip;* and, according to Darwin, *P. vulgaris* and *P. veris* are also distinct, while the common oxlip is a hybrid between them. (See the above common names, and *herb-peter* (*St.-Peter's-wort*), *lady-key*, *petty mullen* (under *mullen*), and *palsywort*.) Numerous other species are beautiful and more or less cultivated. See *auricula*, *baziers*, *bear's-ear*, *dusty-miller*, *French cowslip* (under *cowslip*), *polyanthus*, and *primrose*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Primula*.

Primulaceæ (prim-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Primula* + *-aceæ*.] A very distinct order of gamopetalous herbs of the cohort *Primulales*, characterized by its five stamens opposite to the five lobes of the regular corolla, and the capsular ovary containing two or more ovules, a single style, and an undivided stigma; the primrose family. It includes about 315 species, classed under 4 tribes and 25 genera, natives of temperate regions and mainly alpine, rare in the southern hemisphere. They are herbs, growing usually from a perennial rootstock; the few that occur in the tropics become there annuals, an inversion of the usual effect of the tropics. They bear undivided or rarely lobed leaves, either all radical, or alternate, opposite, or whorled; and commonly racemed, umbeled, or long-stalked flowers. Very many of the most-prized flowers of cultivation belong to this family, as the primrose, cowslip, polyanthus, auricula, cyclamen, and soldanelle. For the best-known genera, see *Primula* (the type), *Lysimachia*, *Cyclamen*, *Trientalis*, *Glaux*, *Coris*, *Samolus*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, and *Hottonia*.

primulaceous (prim-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Of or resembling the *Primulaceæ*.

Primulales (prim-ū-lā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Primula*, q. v.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants of the series *Heteromeræ*, distinguished by a one-celled ovary with a central and basal placenta, and stamens opposite the regular corolla-lobes. It includes 3 orders, of which the *Myrsineæ*, mainly tropical trees, and the *Primulaceæ*, herbs of temperate regions, are alike in their simple style and stigma, whereas the *Plumbagineæ* are mainly maritime herbs, with five styles.

Primuleæ (pri-mū′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Primula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, characterized by the regular imbricated corolla-lobes, stamens on the corolla, superior ovary, and half-anatropous ovules. It includes 12 genera, of which *Primula* is the type.

primulin (prim′ū-lin), *n.* [< NL. *Primula* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable substance obtained from the root of the cowslip.

primum frigidum (prī′mum frij′i-dum). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *frigidum*, neut. of *frigidus*, cold: see *prime* and *frigid*.] Pure cold: an elementary substance, according to the doctrine of Parmenides.

The first means of producing cold is that which nature presenteth us withal: namely, the expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter, when the sun hath no power to overcome it, the earth being (as hath been noted by some) *primum frigidum*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., l. 60.

The dispute which is the *primum frigidum* is very well known among naturalists; some contending for the earth, others for water, others for the air, and some of the moderns for nitre, but all seeming to agree that there is some body or other that is of its own nature supremely cold, and by participation of which all other bodies obtain that quality. But, for my part, I think that before men had so hotly disputed which is the *primum frigidum* they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no. *Boyle*, Experimental History of Cold, title xvii.

primum mobile (prī′mum mob′i-lē). [L.: *primum*, neut. of *primus*, first; *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, movable: see *prime* and *mobile*[1].] In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, the tenth or outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to revolve from east to west in twenty-four hours, and to carry the others along with it in its motion; hence, any great or first source of motion.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be as the motions of the planets under *primum mobile*, . . . carried swiftly by the highest motion, and softly in their own motion.
Bacon, Seditions and Troubles.

A star does not move more obediently from east to west than Bacon obeys, and appropriates as his own, the motion of his *primum mobile*, the King.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 249.

primus (prī′mus), *n.*; pl. *primi* (-mī). [L., first: see *prime*.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He is chosen by the other bishops, presides at all their meetings, and has certain other privileges, but possesses no metropolitan authority.

primus inter pares (prī′mus in′tėr pā′rēz). [L.: *primus*, first; *inter*, among; *pares*, pl. of *par*, equal: see *prime*, *inter*[2], and *pair*[1].] A Latin phrase, meaning 'first among equals.'

primy† (prī′mi), *a.* [< *prime* + *-y*[1].] Early; blooming. [Rare.]

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 3. 7.

prin[1] (prin), *n.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *preen*[1].

Wha will *prin* my sma' middle,
Wi' the short *prin* and the lang?
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

prin[2]† (prin), *a.* [< OF. *prin*, var. of *prim*, thin, slender: see *prim*[1].] Slender; thin.

Hee looks as gaunt and *prin* as he that spent
A tedious twelve years in an eager Lent.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

prince (prins), *n.* [< ME. *prince*, *prynce* = D. *prins* = MLG. *prince*, *prinse* = MHG. *prinze*, G. *prinz* = Sw. Dan. *prins*, < OF. (and F.) *prince* = Pr. *princep*, *prince*, *prinsi* = Sp. Pg. It. *principe*, a prince; < L. *princeps* (*-cip-*), a first or chief person, a chief, superior, leader, ruler, sovereign, prince, prop. adj., first in time or order, < *primus*, prime, first, + *capere*, take, choose: see *capable*.] **1.** A sovereign; a king; by extension, a royal personage of either sex.

As this noble *Prince* is endued with mercie, pacience, and moderation, so is she adourned with singuler beautie and chastitie. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 454.

Such duty as the subject owes the *prince*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 155.

"No one thing," sighed Walsingham, "doth more prognosticate an alteration of this estate than that a *prince* of her Majesty's judgment should neglect . . . the stopping of so dangerous a gap."
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 329.

Some of the Mercian Kings were very powerful *Princes*.
E. A. Freeman, Old Eng. Hist., p. 39.

2. The title of the ruler of a principality: as, the *Prince* of Waldeck; the former *Princes* of Orange. Few such principalities now exist in Europe; they are either small in extent (as Montenegro and Monaco), or in certain relations subordinate in name or reality to a suzerain (as Bulgaria), or to a central government (as Lippe, Waldeck, and the other principalities of the German empire).

3. A title of nobility in certain countries on the continent, superior to *duke:* as, *Prince* Bismarck; *Prince* of Condé. There are, however, many exceptions in the relative standing of particular titles, owing to the fact that many princely designations are little more than courtesy titles, or to the circumstance that some princely titles are historically and intrinsically of comparatively small importance, while some ducal titles, on the contrary, are of the highest, sometimes even of sovereign dignity. *Prince* is the translation of the chief Russian title of nobility (*knyaz*).

4. A courtesy title given to non-regnant members of royal families, and often confined to the younger sons of the sovereign: as, *Prince* Arthur (of Great Britain); *Prince* Henry (of Prussia); the eldest sons are usually called *prince* with a territorial title (as *Prince* of Wales, in Great Britain; *Prince* of Naples, in Italy), *crown prince* (Greece), *prince imperial* (Austria, Germany, etc.), *prince royal* (Denmark, Sweden, etc.), or *duke* with a territorial title (as *Duke* of Sparta, in Greece; *Duke* of Brabant, in Belgium).

The empress and young *princes* of the blood of both sexes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

Until he is created a peer, by the title of duke or other rank in the peerage, a member of the reigning family—even the sovereign's own younger son—though styled *prince* and royal highness, is in law but a commoner.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 229.

5. A courtesy title given in some relations to dukes, marquises, and earls in Great Britain. See the quotation.

He [an earl, also a marquis] bears also the title, upon some occasions, of Most Noble and Puissant *Prince*.
Burke, Peerage, Int., p. lxxi.

6. One who is preëminent in his class or profession: as, a merchant *prince;* a *prince* of good fellows.

Hit semed as he myȝt
Be *prynce* with-outen pere,
In felde ther felle men tyȝt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 873.

Asclepius amongst the Æginea, Demosthenes amongst the Athenians, Æschines amongst the Rhodians, Cicero amongst the Romanes, were not only skilfull in Orations, but *Princes* of all other Oratours.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 46.

These mentioned by their names were *princes* in their families. 1 Chron. iv. 38.

Brave Troilus! the *prince* of chivalry!
Shak., T. and C., I. 2. 249.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea. *Peacham*, Poetry.

Christmas prince. See *Christmas.*—**Grand prince,** or **great prince.** (*a*) A title of various rulers or princes in Russia. See *grand duke* (*b*), under *grand.* (*b*) A title of the emperor of Austria (as Grand Prince of Transylvania).—**Merchant prince.** See *merchant.*—**Prince bishop,** formerly, a ruler who was at once the bishop of a diocese (or other spiritual ruler) and a sovereign prince; especially, such a prince and prelate of the German empire; also, in Montenegro, the chief ruler, or vladika, who was at the same time the head of the national church.

The eldest of these three persons was no other than Massalski, the *Prince-bishop* of Wilna in Lithuania.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 2.

Prince consort. See *consort*[1].—**Prince Elector,** one of the electors of the former German empire.—**Prince imperial,** the eldest son of an emperor.—**Prince of Peace,** the Messiah; Christ.

For unto us a child is born: . . . and his name shall be called . . . The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The *Prince of Peace.* Isa. ix. 6.

Prince of the Captivity, the title assumed by the head of the Mesopotamian community of the Jews subsequent to the destruction of Jerusalem.

Those [Jews] of the East were ruled by the *Prince of the Captivity,* who had his seat at Bagdad, which they called Babylon; and those of the West under the Patriarch of the West, who had his seat at Tiberias. The *Prince of the Captivity* was a secular ruler, and pretended to be a descendant of the royal house of David; the Patriarch of the West was an ecclesiastical ruler, of the sacerdotal tribe of Levi. The first *Prince of the Captivity* that we hear of was Huna, about the year 220. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 176.

Prince of the senate. See *princeps senatus,* under *princeps.*—**Prince of this world,** in *Scrip.,* Satan.

Now shall the *prince of this world* be cast out.
John xii. 31.

Prince of Wales, in England, the title given to the eldest son of the sovereign and heir apparent to the throne. The title is created in every case, and not hereditary. It dates from the reign of Edward III.—**Prince of Wales's feathers.** See *feather.*—**Prince President,** a title given to Prince Louis Napoleon while he was president of the French republic, 1848–52.—**Prince royal,** the eldest son of a king or queen; the heir apparent.—**Prince Rupert's drop.** Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**Prince's metal, mixture,** etc. See *metal,* etc.—**The prince of darkness.** See *darkness.*=**Syn. 1–4.** *Prince, King, Sovereign, Monarch, Emperor.* *Prince* has a narrow and a broad meaning. It may indicate a son of the *sovereign,* or the grade of prescriptive rank next to that of the *sovereign,* or it may be a general word for *king,* etc., as often in Shakspere. A country not large enough to be ruled by a *king* may be ruled by a *prince,* as some of the states of Germany, and Montenegro. *Sovereign* is an impressive but somewhat general term, being applicable to a *king* or an *emperor,* and expressing a high degree of power and dignity. *Monarch* expresses the fact of ruling alone, and therefore is generally, though not necessarily, applied to one ruling autocratically and with splendid state, with similar figurative use. *Emperor* is sometimes affected, as a grander word than *king,* and seems to express more of absolute rule, but there have been kings of all degrees of absolutism and grandeur. Historically, *emperor* is especially associated with military command.

prince (prins), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *princed,* ppr. *princing.* [< *prince, n.*] To play the prince; put on a stately arrogance: with a complementary *it.*

Nature prompts them
In simple and low things to *prince it* much
Beyond the trick of others.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 85.

princeage (prin'sāj), *n.* [< *prince* + *-age.*] The body of princes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

princedom (prins'dum), *n.* [< *prince* + *-dom.*] 1. The rank, estate, or jurisdiction of a prince.

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from *princedome* soverayne.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

After that God against him war proclaim'd,
And Satan *princedom* of the earth had claim'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

2. Same as *principality,* 5.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Thrones, *princedoms,* powers, dominions, I reduce.
Milton, P. L., iii. 320.

princehood (prins'hůd), *n.* [< *prince* + *-hood.*] The quality or rank of a prince.

Promysyng and behightyng by the faith of hys body and worde of his *princehode.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 4.

A Prince might feel that he must maintain the principle which underlies his *princehood.*
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Nov. 16, 1886.

Princeite (prin'sīt), *n.* [< *Prince* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A follower of Henry James Prince, who founded an association called Agapemone. See *Agapemone.*

princekin (prins'kin), *n.* [< *prince* + *-kin.*] A young or little prince; a petty or inferior prince.

The *princekins* of private life, who are flattered and worshipped. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, liii.

princeless (prins'les), *a.* [< *prince* + *-less.*] Without a prince.

This country is *Princeless*—I mean, affords no Royal natives. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

princelet (prins'let), *n.* [< *prince* + *-let.*] Same as *princekin.*

German *princelets* might sell their country piecemeal to French or Russian. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxii.

princelike (prins'līk), *a.* [< *prince* + *like*[2].] Befitting a prince; like a prince.

I euer set my fotesteppe fre,
Princelike, where none had gone.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Ep., To Mæcenas.

The wronge he did me
Were nothing *prince-like.*
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 293.

princeliness (prins'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being princely.

princeling (prins'ling), *n.* [< *prince* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *princekin.*

The struggle in his own country has entirely deprived him of revenues as great as any forfeited by their Italian *princelings.* *Disraeli*, Lothair, xlix. (*Davies.*)

princely (prins'li), *a.* [= D. *prinselijk* = G. *prinzlich* = Dan. *prindselig;* as *prince* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or belonging to a prince; having the rank of a prince; regal.

In Tarquin's likeness I did entertain thee. . . .
Thou wrong'st his honour, wound'st his *princely* name.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 599.

Princely dignities,
And powers that erst in heaven sat on thrones.
Milton, P. L., i. 359.

2. Resembling a prince; princelike; having the appearance or manner of one high-born; stately; magnanimous; noble.

He is as full of valour as of kindness;
Princely in both. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 16.

What sovereign was ever more *princely* in pardoning injuries, in conquering enemies, in extending the dominions and the renown of his people?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

She gazed upon the man
Of *princely* bearing, tho' in bonds.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3. Befitting a prince; munificent; magnificent; regal: as, a *princely* gift; a *princely* banquet; a *princely* fortune.

There also my Lord did condole the Death of the late Queen, that Duke's Grandmother, and he received very *princely* Entertainment. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

=**Syn. 2.** August, imperial.—**3.** Bounteous.

princely (prins'li), *adv.* [< *princely, a.*] In a princelike manner; royally.

Doth it not show vilely in me to desire small beer? . . .
Belike then my appetite was not *princely* got.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 12.

princeps (prin'seps), *a.* and *n.* [L., first, chief, prince: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* First; original; hence, specifically, earliest printed; belonging to the first edition.

The *princeps* copy, clad in blue and gold.
J. Ferriar, Bibliomania, l. 6.

II. *n.*; pl. *principes* (prin'si-pēz). 1. One who is first or chief; a chief; specifically, in *early Teut. hist.,* a chief judicial officer or leader in a pagus or other division. Attached to him was a body of attendants called the *comitatus.*

Over each of their local divisions or pagi, at their own pleasure and on a plan which in their eyes was a prudent one, a single *princeps* or chieftain presided.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 22.

2. That which is first, foremost, original, or principal; especially, the first or original edition of a book: short for *princeps edition,* or *editio princeps.*—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.,* a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1806.—**Princeps cervicis,** a large branch of the occipital artery descending the neck to supply the trapezius, and anastomosing with the superficialis colli, vertebral, and superior intercostal arteries.—**Princeps pollicis,** a branch of the radial, at the beginning of the deep palmar arch, supplying the integument of the palmar surface of the thumb.—**Princeps senatus,** in ancient Rome, the senator first called in the roll of senators. He was usually of consular and censorian dignity.

prince's-feather (prin'sez-feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* 1. A plant, *Amarantus hypochondriacus.* It is a showy garden annual from tropical America, sometimes 6 feet tall, bearing thick crowded spikes of small red flowers, the uppermost spike much longer and interrupted. The name sometimes extends to other species of the genus. Also *Prince-of-Wales's-feather.*

2. A taller garden annual, *Polygonum orientale,* in England called *tall persicaria,* bearing slender spikes on curving branches. Also called *ragged-sailor.*

prince's-pine (prin'sez-pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

princess (prin'ses), *n.* [< ME. *princesse* = D. *prinses* = G. *prinzesse, prinzess* = Sw. *prinsessa* = Dan. *prinsesse,* < OF. (and F.) *princesse* (= Pr. *princessa* = Sp. *princesa* = Pg. *princeza* = It. *principessa*), < ML. **principissa,* princess (found only as an abstract noun, principality, principate), fem. of L. *princeps,* prince: see *prince.*] 1. A female sovereign; a woman of princely rank.

How doth the city sit solitary, . . . she that was great among the nations, and a *princess* among the provinces!
Lam. i. 1.

So excellent a *princess* as the present queen. *Swift.*

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family: in this sense a title of courtesy. Compare *prince,* 4.

I'll tell you who they were, this female pair,
Lest they should seem *princesses* in disguise.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 124.

Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the three eldest *princesses* went to the Chapel Royal.
Thackeray, Four Georges, George the Second.

3. The consort of a prince: as, the *Princess* of Wales.

Duke Victor [the hereditary prince] was fifty years of age, and his *princess* . . . was scarce three-and-twenty.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, x.

Such apparel as might well beseem
His [Geraint's] *princess,* or indeed the stately Queen.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. A size of roofing-slate 24 inches long by 14 inches wide. Compare *duchess,* 2.—**Princess royal,** the eldest daughter of a king or queen.

princesse (prin-ses'), *a.* [< F. *princesse,* princess: see *princess.*] In *dressmaking,* noting the form and style of a long gown for women, made in one continuous piece without drapery, and fitting closely.—**Demi-princesse,** a gown of which a part only, as the back, is in one piece from top to bottom.

princessly (prin'ses-li), *a.* [< *princess* + *-ly*[1].] Princess-like; having the air or the pretensions of a princess. *Byron.* [Rare.]

The busy old tarpaulin uncle I make but my ambassador to Queen Annabella Howe, to engage her (for example-sake to her *princessly* daughter) to join in their cause.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 186. (*Davies.*)

princewood (prins'wůd), *n.* A light-veined brown West Indian wood, the product of *Cordia gerascanthoides* and *Hamelia ventricosa*—the latter also called *Spanish elm.*

principied (prin'si-fid), *a.* [< *prince* + *-i-fy* + *-ed*[2].] Imitating a prince; ridiculously dignified.

The English girls . . . laughed at the *princified* airs which she gave herself from a very early age.
Thackeray, Virginians, v.

principal (prin'si-pal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *principal, prynsipall,* < OF. (and F.) *principal* = Sp. Pg. *principal* = It. *principale,* < L. *principalis,* first, original, chief, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chief; highest in rank, authority, value, or importance; most considerable; main; first: as, the *principal* officers of a government; the *principal* points in an argument; the *principal* products of a country.

It is to large to vse at masse, but they use it in adhornyuge the auiter at *pryncypall* tymes.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom.
Prov. iv. 7.

The *principal* men of the army meeting one evening at the tent of Sextus Tarquinius. *Shak.*, Lucrece, Arg.

Character is but one, though a *principal,* source of interest among several that are employed by the drama and the novel. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 298.

2†. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely.

He, . . . by the great goodwill our Prince bears him, may soon obtain the use of his name and credit, which hath a *principal* sway, not only in his own Arcadia, but in all these countries of Peloponnesus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Center of principal curvature. See *center*[1].—**Principal axis,** in conic sections, the axis which passes through the two foci; in the parabola, the diameter passing through the focus.—**Principal brace.** See *brace*[1].—**Principal cells.** See *cell.*—**Principal challenge.** See *challenge,* 9.—**Principal chord,** a chord to a surface perpendicular to the plane through the middle points of all parallel chords.—**Principal close,** in *music,* same as *perfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).—**Principal end.** See *end.*—**Principal Factory Act.** See *Factory Acts,* under *factory.*—**Principal focus.** See *focus,* 1.—**Principal form, function, king-at-arms, part.** See the nouns.—**Principal points.** See *point*[1].—**Principal post,** the corner-post of a timber-framed house.—**Principal proposition,** a self-evident and undemonstrable maxim of proof.—**Principal rafter.** See *rafter.*—**Principal ray,** that ray which passes perpendicularly from the spectator's eye to the perspective plane or picture.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia.*—**Principal section,** in *optics,* any plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.—**Principal subject** or **theme,** in *music,* one of the chief subjects of a movement in sonata form, as opposed to a subordinate theme.—**Principal tangent conic.** See *conic.*—**Principal value** of a function, the one real value. Thus, the logarithm of a real quantity is a real quality plus N times an imaginary quantity, and the value given by putting N = 0 is the *principal value.*—**The principal axes of inertia, of stress.** See *axis*[1].

=**Syn. 1.** Leading, great, capital, cardinal, supreme.

II. *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily concerned in an action, and not an auxiliary, accessory, assistant, or agent: as, the *principals* in a duel.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals.* *Bacon*, Faction.

It is devised that the Duke of Gloucester as *Principal,* and other Lords that crossed the King's Courses, should be invited to a Supper in London, and there be murthered.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 142.

We engaged in this war as *principals*, when we ought to have acted only as auxiliaries.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

I thought you might be the young *principal* of a first-rate firm. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxiii.

2. A governor or presiding officer; one who is chief in authority. Specifically, the head of an institution of learning: a title used (*a*) in colleges or universities in Scotland, Canada, and other parts of the British empire; (*b*) in certain colleges (Brasenose, Jesus, etc.) and halls at Oxford; (*c*) in the public and in many private secondary schools in the United States; (*d*) in certain higher institutions of learning in the British empire.

3. In *law:* (*a*) A person who, being sui juris, and competent to do an act on his own account, employs another person to do it; the person from whom an agent's authority is derived. Compare *master*[1], 2.

The agent simply undertakes to execute a commission in the market; in that market he acts as though he were the *principal*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 845.

(*b*) A person for whom another becomes surety; one who is liable for a debt in the first instance. (*c*) In testamentary and administration law, the corpus or capital of the estate, in contradistinction to the income. Thus, under a gift of the income of stock to A for life, and on A's death the stock to B, it is often a contested question whether a stock dividend, as distinguished from a money dividend, is *income* or *principal*. (*d*) In criminal law, the actor in the commission of a crime; a person concerned in the commission of a crime, whether he directly commits the act constituting the offense or instigates or aids and abets in its commission. A *principal in the first degree* is the absolute perpetrator of the act which constitutes the crime, whether he does it with his own hand or by the hand of an innocent third person, the third person being ignorant of the character of the act perpetrated. A *principal in the second degree* is a person who, without actually participating in the act itself, is present, aiding and encouraging the person who commits the act. See *accessory*.

And before the coroner of Coventre, up on the sygth of the bodyes, ther ben endited, as *prynsipall* for the deth of Richard Stafford, Syr Robert Harcourt and the ij. men that ben dede. *Paston Letters*, I. 74.

By the Common Lawe, the accessoryes cannot be proceeded agaynst till the *principall* receave his tryall.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *com.*, money bearing interest; a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest* or *profits*.

Shall I not have barely my *principal?*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 342.

5. In *organ-building*, a stop of the open diapason group, usually giving tones an octave above the pitch of the digitals used, like the octave. Such a stop is commonly the one in which the temperament is first set in tuning, and from which other stops are tuned. In Germany the open diapason is called the *principal*, and the octave is called the *octave principal*.

6. A musical instrument used in old orchestral music, especially that of Handel—a variety of trumpet, probably having a larger tube than the ordinary tromba.—7. In *music:* (*a*) The subject of a fugue: opposed to *answer*. (*b*) A soloist or other leading performer.—8. Same as *principal rafter*. See *rafter*.

Our lodgings . . . shook as the earth did quake;
The very *principals* did seem to rend,
And all to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

Thirty *principals*, made of great masts, being forty feet in length apiece, standing upright.
Stow (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 477).

9. In the *fine arts*, the chief motive in a work of art, to which the rest are to be subordinate; also, an original painting or other work of art.

Another pretty piece of painting I saw, on which there was a great wager laid by young Pinkney and me whether it was a *principal* or a copy. *Pepys*, Diary, May 19, 1660.

10. One of the turrets or pinnacles of wax-work and tapers with which the posts and center of a hearse were formerly crowned. *Oxford Glossary*.

From these uprights [of a hearse of lights], technically called *principals*, as well as from the ribs which spanned the top and kept the whole together, sprouted out hundreds of gilt metal branches for wax tapers.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 490.

11†. An important personal belonging; an heirloom.

And also that my best horse shall be my *principal* [to be led at the funeral], without any armour or man armed, according to the custom of mean people.
Test. Vetust., p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

In the district of Archenfield, near the Welsh border, the house and lands were divided between the sons on their father's death, but certain *principals* passed to the eldest as heirlooms, such as the best table and bed.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 733.

12†. In *ornith.*, one of the primaries.

A bird whose *principals* be scarce grown out.
Spenser, Epist. to Maister Harvey.

principality (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *principalities* (-tiz). [< ME. *principalite*, < OF. *principalité*, also *principauté*, F. *principauté* = Sp. *principalidad* = Pg. *principalidade* = It. *principalità*, < L. *principalita(t-)s*, the first place, preeminence, < *principalis*, first, chief: see *principal*.] 1†. The state or condition of being principal or superior; priority or privilege; prerogative; predominance; preëminence.

In hevyn thow hast a *principalite*
Off worship and bonowre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 145.

Charge him to go with her thro' all the courts of Greece, and with the challenge now made to give her beauty the *principality* over all other. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Moistenesse in aire houldes *principality*,
And heat is secundarie quality.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effective of any spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and illustrious *principality* above everything else. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

2. The authority of a prince; sovereignty; supreme power.

Nothing was given to King Henry . . . but only the bare name of a king; for all other absolute power of *principality* he had in himself before derived from many former kings. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The Bishops of Rome and Alexandria, who beyond their Priestly bounds now long agoe had stept into *principality*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

3. The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principality* of Wales; the *principality* of Montenegro.

The *principality* is composed of two countries, Neuchatel and Valengin. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 374.

The isle of Elba is given him [Napoleon] as his *principality*, with an annual revenue of two million francs, chargeable to France.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 410.

The Danubian *Principalities* took their destiny into their own hands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 148.

4. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.

Let her be a *principality*
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 152.

5. *pl.* An order of angels. It was the seventh order in the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius. See *hierarchy*.

For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against *principalities*, against powers, . . . against spiritual wickedness in high places. Eph. vi. 12.

In the assembly next upstood
Nisroch, of *principalities* the prime.
Milton, P. L., vi. 447.

Danubian principalities. See *Danubian*.

principally (prin'si-pal-i), *adv.* In the principal or chief place; above all; chiefly: as, he was *principally* concerned about this.

Whereof the Aquæduct made by the Emperour Valentinian, and retaining his name, doth *principally* challeng remembrance. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden*.

principalness (prin'si-pal-nes), *n.* The state of being principal or chief.

principalship (prin'si-pal-ship), *n.* [< *principal* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a principal.

principate (prin'si-pāt), *n.* [= OF. *principe*, *princic*, F. *principat* = Pr. *principat* = Sp. Pg. *principado* = It. *principato*, < L. *principatus*, the first place, preëminence, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first, chief: see *prince*.] 1. The first or supreme place; primacy.

They proudely denye that the Romane churche obteyneth the *principate* and preeminent autoritie of all other.
It. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 315).

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principate* of the whole church was promised.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy. (*Latham.*)

2. A principality.

All monarchies and best knowen Common weales or *principates*.
Sir H. Gilbert, Queen Elizabethes Achademy (E. E. T. S., [extra ser., VIII. i. 3.

The Liukiu [*i. e.*, Loochoo Islands] . . . constituted until lately a separate *principate* or Han.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 7.

3†. Same as *principality*, 5.

Which are called of Saint Paule *principates* and powers, lordes of the world. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1609, an. 1555.

principes, *n.* Plural of *princeps*.

principia (prin-sip'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] First principles; elements. The word is most used as the contracted title of the "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica" of Newton; it is also used in the titles of elementary books, as "Principia Latina," etc.

principial (prin-sip'i-al), *a.* [< L. *principialis*, that is from the beginning, < *principium*, a beginning: see *principle*.] Elementary; initial. *Bacon*.

principiant (prin-sip'i-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *principian(t-)s*, ppr. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < L. *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] I. *a.* Relating to principles or beginnings.

Certain and known idolatry, or any other sort of practical impiety with its *principiant* doctrine, may be punished corporally. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 375.

II. *n.* A beginner; a tyro.

Do you think that I have not wit to distinguish a *principiant* in vice from a graduate?
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

principiate (prin-sip'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principiated*, ppr. *principiating*. [< LL. *principiatus*, pp. of *principiare*, begin to speak, begin, < *principium*, beginning: see *principle*.] To begin; set in motion; initiate.

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by the intelligent active principle.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

principiate† (prin-sip'i-āt), *a.* [< LL. *principiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Primitive; original.

Our eyes, that see other things, see not themselves; and those *principiate* foundations of knowledge are themselves unknown. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

principiation (prin-sip-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< *principiate* + *-ion*.] Analysis; reduction to constituent or elemental parts.

The separating of any metal into his original, or materia prima, or element, or call them what you will; which work we will call *principiation*. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

principium (prin-sip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *principia* (-ä). [L., beginning: see *principle*.] One of four solemn argumentations formerly held by every sententiary bachelor in theology, one upon each of the four books of Peter Lombard's "Sentences."

principle (prin'si-pl), *n.* [With unorig. *l* (as also in *participle*, *syllable*), < OF. (and F.) *principe* = Sp. Pg. It. *principio*, < L. *principium*, a beginning, < *princeps* (*-cip-*), first: see *prince*.] 1†. Beginning; commencement.

He gan to burne in rage, and friese in feare,
Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 2.

2. Cause, in the widest sense; that by which anything is in any way ultimately determined or regulated.

The Stoics could not but think that the fiery *principle* would wear out all the rest, and at last make an end of the world. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

What deep joy fills the mind of the philosopher when, throughout apparently inextricable confusion, he can trace some great *Principle* that governs all events, and that they all show forth. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 109.

Without entering on the various meanings of the term *Principle*, which Aristotle defines, in general, that from whence anything exists, is produced, or is known, it is sufficient to say that it is always used for that on which something else depends; and thus both for an original law and for an original element. In the former case it is a regulative, in the latter a constitutive, *principle*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, Note A, § 5, Supplementary [Dissertations.

It is only by a very careful observation . . . that we are able from the singular and concrete operations to enunciate precisely the general law which is the expression of the regulative *principle*. *McCosh*, Locke's Theory, p. 5.

3. An original faculty or endowment of the mind: as, the *principle* of observation and comparison.

Under this title are comprehended all those active *principles* whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or of suffering to any of our fellow-creatures. *D. Stewart*, Moral Powers, I. 3, § 1.

Active impulse comes under the dominion of the *principle* of habit. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 585.

4. A truth which is evident and general; a truth comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded, or from which others are derived: as, the *principles* of morality, of equity, of government, etc. In mathematical physics a *principle* commonly means a very widely useful theorem.

How doth Aristotle define *principles?* In this manner: *principles* be true propositions, having credit of themselves, and need no other proofs.
Blundeville, Logic (1619), vi. 18.

Doctrines . . . laid down for foundations of any science . . . [are] called *principles*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 1.

When a man attempts to combat the *principle* of utility, it is with reasons drawn, without his being aware of it, from that very *principle* itself.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, i. 13.

Many traces of this ancient theory [regarding the English common law as existing somewhere in the form of a symmetrical body of express rules, adjusted to definite *principles*] remain in the language of our judgments and forensic arguments, and among them we may perhaps

place the singular use of the word *principle* in the sense of a legal proposition elicited from the precedents by comparison and induction.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 335.

5. That which is professed or accepted as a law of action or a rule of conduct; one of the fundamental doctrines or tenets of a system: as, the *principles* of the Stoics or of the Epicureans; hence, a right rule of conduct; in general, equity; uprightness: as, a man of *principle*.

If I had a thousand sons, the first humane *principle* I would teach them should be to forswear thin potations.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 133.

They dissolved themselves and turned Seekers, keeping that one *principle*, That every one should have liberty to worship God according to the light of their own consciences. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 154.

In all governments truly republican, men are nothing —*principle* is everything.

D. Webster, Speech at Salem, Mass., Aug. 7, 1834.

The party whose *principles* afforded him [James II.] no guarantee would be attached to him by interest. The party whose interests he attacked would be restrained from insurrection by *principle*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The man of *principle* — that is, the man who, without any flourish of trumpets, titles of lordship, or train of guards, without any notice of his action abroad, expecting none, takes in solitude the right step uniformly, on his private choice, and disdaining consequences — does not yield, in my imagination, to any man.

Emerson, War.

6. In *chem.*: (*a*) A component part; an element: as, the constituent *principles* of bodies. (*b*) A substance on the presence of which certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend. See *proximate principles*, under *proximate*.

Confinement to a single alimentary *principle*, or to any one class of them alone, is sure to be followed by disease.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 429.

7. In *patent law*, a law of nature, or a general property of matter, a rule of abstract science. *George Ticknor Curtis.* A principle is not patentable, although a process for utilizing a principle may be. Compare *process*.

It is very difficult to distinguish it [the specification of the hot-blast furnace for throwing hot air into a furnace instead of coal, thereby increasing the intensity of the heat] from the specification of a patent for a *principle*, and this at first created in the minds of the court much difficulty; but, after full consideration, we think that the plaintiff does not merely claim a *principle*, but a machine embodying a *principle*, and a very valuable one. We think the case must be considered as if, the *principle* being well known, the plaintiff had first invented a mode of applying it by a mechanical apparatus to furnaces, and his invention then consists in this — by interposing a receptacle for heated air between the blowing apparatus and the furnace. *Baron Parke*, 8 Meeson & W., 306.

A principle of human nature, a law of action in human beings; a constitutional propensity common to the human species. — **Archimedean principle.** See *Archimedean*. — **Bitter principles, commutative principle, constitutive principles.** See the adjectives. — **Carnot's principle**, a highly important principle of the theory of heat — namely, that the work done by an engine is proportional to the amount of heat used multiplied into the fall of temperature of that heat in the action of the engine. In the mechanical theory of heat, this principle is transformed into the second law of thermodynamics. It was discovered in 1824 by Sadi Carnot (1796–1832), son of the great war-minister Carnot. — **D'Alembert's principle**, an important principle of mechanics, to the effect that the forces impressed upon a mechanical system may be resolved into forces balancing one another perpendicular to the motions of the particles and of forces whose direct effects would be to make the particles move as they do move. — **Declination of principles.** See *declination*. — **Dirichlet's (or Dirichletian) principle**, a certain important proposition concerning the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

Distributive principle. See *distributive*. — **Döppler's principle**, in *acoustics*, the phenomenon that, when a sound-body is rapidly approaching the ear, the pitch of the sound is raised, because more sound-waves reach the ear per second, and conversely if the sounding body recedes. This principle is also applied in optics, and the rapidity of relative approach or recession of the earth and some of the fixed stars has been deduced from it, by the change in the character of the light (as to wave-length), as shown by the spectroscope. — **Extractive principle.** Same as *extract*, 4. — **First principle**, one of the most general principles, not deducible from others. — **Fruitful principle.** See *fruitful*. — **General principle.** See *general*. — **Helmholtz's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Helmholtz, a German physicist, born 1821) that if any source of light or of sound situated at any point will by the intervention of any system of reflectors or lenses produce any given intensity of illumination or of sound at any second point, then the same source being placed at the second point would produce the same intensity of radiation at the first point. — **Heterogeneous principle, heteronymous principles, immanent principle.** See the adjectives. — **Huygens's principle**, the proposition (enunciated by Christian Huygens in 1678) that any disturbance due to waves in any part of a medium at any instant is that due to the superposition of all the disturbances reaching it at that instant from the neighboring parts of the medium. — **Hypostatic principle**, a chemical element. — **Material principle.** See *material*. — **Organic principles.** Same as *proximate principles* (which see, under *proximate*). — **Principle of areas**, in *dynam.*, the proposition that, if all the external forces acting upon a moving system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion. — **Principle of causality.** See *law of causation*, under *causation*. — **Principle of certainty, of coincidence.** See *certainty, coincidence*. — **Principle of conservation of number**, in *geom.*, the proposition that, if there is a finite number of figures of a given general description subject to certain conditions, then this number remains, if finite, of the same value, however the general description be specialized. For example, if we wish to know how many lines can cut four given lines, we take four special lines, say two cutting one another and two others cutting one another. Then there are evidently just two lines — namely the one through the two points of intersection and the one common to the planes of the two pairs — which cut all the four lines; and consequently the same will be true in all cases where the number remains finite. — **Principle of contradiction.** See *contradiction*. — **Principle of correspondence**, in *geom.*, the principle that, if the points on a line have an m to n correspondence with one another, there are $m + n$ points which correspond to themselves. There is also an extension to the plane. — **Principle of duality, of homogeneity, of identity.** See *duality*, etc. — **Principle of least action, of least constraint.** See *action, constraint*. — **Principle of similitude**, in *dynam.*, proposition 32 of section 7 of the Second Book of Newton's "Principia," namely that, if two systems are geometrically similar, and have their corresponding masses proportional, and begin to move in the same way, in proportional times, they will continue to move in the same way, provided the forces are proportional to the masses and the linear dimensions, and are inversely as the squares of the times. — **Principle of sufficient reason.** See *reason*. — **Principle of the arithmetical mean**, the proposition that the mean of different results of direct observation of a quantity is the best way of combining them. — **Principle of the composition of rotations.** See *rotation*. — **Principle of the inclined plane**, in *mech.*, same as *principle of the parallelogram of forces* (which see, under *force*). — **Principle of the last multiplier**, a certain principle used in the solution of dynamical equations. — **Principle of the lever**, in *mech.*, same as *Archimedean principle* (*a*) (which see, under *Archimedean*). — **Principle of the parallelogram of forces.** See *force*. — **Principle of translation**, in *math.*, the theorem that all the invariantive properties of a ternary form can be represented by the vanishing of invariants and the identical vanishing of covariants, contravariants, or mixed forms. — **Principle of virtual velocities.** See *velocity*. — **Reductive, regulative**, etc., **principle.** See the adjectives. — **Short-haul principle**, the principle that the charge for carrying freight should not be higher for a shorter than for a longer distance. See *long haul*, under *long*. — **The currency principle.** See *currency*. — **The principle of excluded middle or third.** See *middle*. — **Transcendental principle.** See *transcendental*. = Syn. 5. *Principle, Rule, Precept.* "There are no two words in the English language used so confusedly one for the other as the words *rule* and *principle*. . . . You can make a *rule*; you cannot make a *principle*; you can lay down a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, lay down a *principle*. It is laid down for you. You can establish a *rule*; you cannot, properly speaking, establish a *principle*. You can only declare it. *Rules* are within your power, *principles* are not. Yet the mass of mankind use the words as if they had exactly similar meanings, and choose one or the other as may best suit the rhythm of the sentence." (*Helps.*) A *principle* lies back of both *rules* and *precepts*; it is a general truth, needing interpretation and application to particular cases. From a *principle* we may deduce *rules* that we lay imperatively upon ourselves or upon others who are under our authority, and *precepts* that we lay upon those who look to us for instruction. It is a *principle* that "the Sabbath was made for man"; details as to the observance of the Sabbath would be not *principles*, but *rules*, maxims, or *precepts*. See *aphorism*.

Christianity is a spirit, not a law; it is a set of *principles*, not a set of *rules*. . . . Christianity consists of *principles*, but the application of those *principles* is left to every man's individual conscience.

F. W. Robertson, Sermons, Marriage and Celibacy.

Nations pay little regard to *rules* and maxims calculated in their very nature to run counter to the necessities of society. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 25.

Teachers best
Of moral prudence, with delight received
In brief sententious *precepts*, while they treat
Of fate, and chance, and change in human life.

Milton, P. R., iv. 264.

principle (prin'si-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *principled*, ppr. *principling*. [< *principle*, *n.*] To establish or fix in certain principles; impress with any tenet or belief, whether good or ill: used chiefly in the past participle.

Well did thir Disciples manifest themselves to bee no better *principl'd* then thir Teachers. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

A parliament so *principled* will sink
All antient schools of empire in disgrace.

Young, On Public Affairs.

We replied, we hoped he would distinguish and make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, and between those who were *principled* for fighting and those who were *principled* against it, which we were, and had been always known to be so.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 263.

princock† (pring'kok), *n.* [Also *princox*, *primecock*, etc.; < *prim*, *prime*, + *cock*[1].] A coxcomb; a conceited person.

Your proud university *princox* thinkes he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with preferment. *Returne from Parnassus*, iii. 2.

A cauallier of the first feather, a *princockes*, . . . all to be frenchified in his souldiour's sute.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 52.

And thou, yong *Princox*, Puppet as thou art,
Shalt play no longer thy proud Kingling's Part
Vpon so rich a stage.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

princod (prin'kod), *n.* [< *prin*[1] + *cod*[1].] A pincushion; figuratively, a short thick-set woman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

princum† (pring'kum), *n.* [An arbitrary var. of *prink*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *prinkum-prankum*.] A scruple; a nice or affected notion.

My behaviour may not yoke
With the nice *princums* of that folk.

D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

prine (prīn), *n.* [Cf. *prin*[1].] Same as *pick*[1], 5.

pringle† (pring'gl), *n.* A small silver coin, of about the value of a penny, formerly current in Scotland and in the northern parts of England. *Halliwell.*

Pringlea (pring'glē-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. D. Hooker, 1847), named after Sir John *Pringle* (1707–82), a British physician and natural philosopher.] A genus of plants of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Alyssineæ*, characterized by its fruit, an oblong one-celled silicle, containing very many cordate seeds with their outer coat prolonged into a short beak, and by its growth from a thick rootstock with ample and compactly imbricated leaves. The only species, *P. antiscorbutica*, is a cabbage-like plant of Kerguelen Land, valuable as a preventive of scurvy. The thick round rootstock lies on the ground for 3 or 4 feet, and bears a single large ball of leaves which are loose and green outside, and form a dense white mass within. The flower-stalk grows out from below the head of leaves, and reaches 2 or 3 feet in height. An essential oil pervading the plant gives it a taste resembling a combination of mustard and cress.

Prinia (prin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Horsfield, 1820), < Javanese *prinya*, a native name.] A genus of grass-warblers or *Cisticolæ*, having a graduated tail of only ten rectrices and a long stout bill. The numerous species range through the Ethiopian and Indian regions. *P. familiaris* of Java and Sumatra is the type. Also called *Daseocharis* and *Drymoipus*.

prink[1] (pringk), *v. t.* [< ME. **prinken, preynken*; origin obscure.] To look; gaze. [Prov. Eng.]

Thanne Conscience curteisliche a contenaunce he made,
And *preynte* vpon Pacience to prie me to be stille.

Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 112.

prink[2] (pringk), *v.* [A weaker form of *prank*, to which it is related as *clink* to *clank*, etc.: see *prank*. Cf. *prick*, *v.*, in like sense.] I. *intrans.* 1. To prank; dress for show; adorn one's self.

Or womans wil (perhappes)
Enflamde hir haughtie harte
To get more grace by erummes of cost,
And *princke* it out hir parte.

Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 93.

They who *prink*, and pamper the Body, and neglect the Soul are like one who, having a Nightingale in his House, is more fond of the Wicker Cage than of the Bird.

Howell, Letters, iv. 21.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was. *Jane Collier.*

2. To strut; put on pompous airs; be pretentious or forward. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To deck; adorn; dress ostentatiously or fantastically.

She *prink'd* herself and prim'd herself,
By the ae light of the moon.

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 118).

To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,
And *prink* their hair with daisies.

Cowper, Task, vi. 303.

Ay, prune thy feathers, and *prink* thyself gay.

Scott, Monastery, xxiv.

It is . . . a most perilous seduction for a popular poet like Burns to *prink* the unadorned simplicity of his ploughman's Muse with the glittering spangles and curious lacework of a highly polished literary style.

Prof. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, iii.

prinker (pring'kėr), *n.* One who prinks; one who dresses with much care.

prinkle (pring'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prinkled*, ppr. *prinkling*. [Appar. a nasalized form of *prickle*.] To tingle or prickle. [Scotch.]

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins, . . .
As I beheld my dear, O.

Hogg, Mountain Bard, p. 200. (*Jamieson.*)

prinkle (pring'kl), *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

prinkum-prankum (pring'kum-prang'kum), *n.* [A redupl. of *prink*[2] or *prank*, simulating a L. form. Cf. *princum*.] A kind of dance.

What dance?
No wanton jig, I hope; no dance is lawful
But *Prinkum-Prankum!*

Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, v. 1. (*Davies.*)

prinpriddle (prin'prid'l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

print (print), *v.* [< ME. **printen, prenten, preenten*. print (= D. *prenten*, imprint, = MLG. *pren-*

ten, print, write, = Sw. *prenta*, write German letters, = Dan. *prente*, print), by apheresis from *emprinten*, *enprinten*, impress, imprint: see *imprint*, *v.* Cf. late OF. *printer*, press. See *print*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press upon or into (something); impress; imprint.

In that Roche is *prented* the forme of his Body.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs i' the receiving earth.
Shak., Hen. V., i., Prol., l. 27.

The murdred face lies *printed* in the mud.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

And *print* on thy soft cheek a parent's kiss.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 116.

And hill and wood and field did *print*
The same sweet forms in either mind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxix.

2. To mark by pressing something upon; leave an imprint upon; as, to *print* butter.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 46.

And little footsteps lightly *print* the ground.
Gray, Elegy (omitted stanza).

Where olives overhead
Print the blue sky with twig and leaf.
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. To make or form by pressure or impression of any kind; fashion or shape out by stamping, indentation, or delineation in general. [Obsolete or archaic in many applications.]

That god coueiteth nat the coygne that Crist hym-self *prentede*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 80.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh, . . . nor *print* any marks upon you. Lev. xix. 28.

Heaven guide thy pen to *print* thy sorrows plain.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 75.

Do not study
To *print* more wounds (for that were tyranny)
Upon a heart that is pierc'd through already.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

Specifically — 4. To stamp by direct pressure, as from the face of types, plates, or blocks covered with ink or pigments; impress with transferred characters or delineations by the exertion of force, as with a press or some other mechanical agency: as, to *print* a ream of paper; to *print* calico; to *print* pottery.

"Ye-ye-yes," sobbed the little boy, rubbing his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in *printed* calico [a figured cotton handkerchief]. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, iv.

But as for the cook, and as for that clever and willing lass, Maggie — well, I've bought each o' them a *printed* cotton gown. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, viii.

5. To copy by pressure; take an impression or impressions from or of. as, to *print* a form of type; to *print* an engraved plate or block; to *print* a pattern on paper, or on calico or some other fabric. — 6. To make a copy or copies of by impression; produce by or issue from the press; put into print, as for publication: as, to *print* a book or a newspaper, an essay or a sermon; to *print* a picture.

In books, not authors, curious is my Lord; . . .
These Aldus *printed*, those Du Suell has bound.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 136.

I . . . sought a Poet, roosted near the skies, . . .
Said nothing like his works was ever *printed*.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle on her Benefit Night.

7. To cause to be printed; obtain the printing or publication of; publish.

Some said, "John, *print* it," others said, "Not so."
Some said, "It might do good," others said, "No."
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Apology.

A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll *prent* it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

8†. To form letters; write.

The hizest lessoun that man may lere . . .
Is playnli *printed* in Poulis booke.
Hymns to Virgin (1430) (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

Loo! sir, this is a periurye
To *prente* vndir penne. *York Plays*, p. 222.

9. To form by imitation of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child has learned to *print* the letters of the alphabet. — 10. To record, describe, or characterize in print as.

My safest way were to *print* myself a coward, with a discovery how I came by my credit, and clap it upon every post. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 2.

Men . . .
Must now be named and *printed* Hereticks.
Milton, Forcers of Conscience.

11. In *photog.*: (*a*) To make a positive picture from (a negative) by contact. (*b*) To produce, as a positive from a negative, by transmitted light, as by the agency of a lens in an enlarging-camera. — **Printed carpet.** See *carpet*. — **Printed china, printed crockery**, porcelain or glazed pottery decorated with transfer-printing. — **Printed goods**, calicoes figured by printing from blocks or rollers. — **Printed ware**, a term applied to porcelain, queen's-ware, etc., decorated with printed designs.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use or practise the art of taking impressions in a press. — 2. To produce books or any form of printed work by means of a press; specifically, to publish books or writings.

Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and *print*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 100.

3. To form imitations of printed characters; write in the style of print: as, the child can *print*, but has not learned to write yet.

print (print), *n.* [< ME. **print*, *prynt*, *printe*, *prente*, *preente*, *preynte* (= MD. *print*, D. *prent*, *print* = MLG. *prente* = Dan. *prent*), < OF. *preinte*, *prainte*, impression, print, by apheresis from *empreinte*, impression, print: see *imprint*, *n.* Cf. *print*, *v.*] 1. A mark made by impression; any line, character, figure, or indentation made by the pressure of one body or thing on another; hence, figuratively, a mark, vestige, or impression of any kind; a stamp.

Your yeen hathe sette the *prynt* which that I feele
Withynne myne herte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 69.

Except I shall . . . put my finger into the *print* of the nails, . . . I will not believe. John xx. 25.

As when a seal in wax impresion makes,
The *print* therein, but not itself, it leaves.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xiii.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the *print*
Of the golden age. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

2. Printed matter for reading; the state of being printed; character or style of printing, or size of the printed letters: as, to put a work into *print*; clear or blurred *print*.

Item, a Boke in *preente* off the Pleye off the [Chess].
Paston Letters, III. 300.

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible. *Craik*.

A literary man — with a wooden leg — and all *print* is open to him. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, I. v.

There has been established such an intimate association between truth and *print* upon paper that much of the reverence given to the one gathers round the other.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 389.

3†. An imprint; an edition.

When these two *prymtes* (there were of them bothe aboute v. thousand bokis printed) were al souide more then a twelue moneth agoo [*i. e.*, before February, 1534] Tind[ale] was pricked forthe to take the testament in hande to print it and correcke it.
George Joy, Apology to Tyndale (1535). (*Arber.*)

4. A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical.

What I have known
Shall be as public as a *print*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms. *Addison*.

5. A printed picture or design; an impression from engraved wood or metal taken in ink or other colored medium upon paper or any other suitable material.

That Bible, bought by sixpence weekly saved,
Has choicest *prints* by famous hands engraved.
Crabbe, Works, I. 38.

Conrad ab Uffenbach, a learned German, recreated his mind, after severe studies, with a collection of *prints* of eminent persons, methodically arranged.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 91.

6. Printed calico; a piece or length of cotton cloth stamped with designs: as, striped, black, colored, or figured *prints*. — 7. (*a*) An impression of something having comparatively slight relief, such as to reproduce in reverse all the parts of the original. Hence, by extension — (*b*) A cast or impression from such a first impression, which reproduces exactly the original. — 8. A pattern or device produced by stamping, as upon the surface of a piece of plate; hence, apparently by extension, the boss at the bottom of mazers and other vessels of the middle ages or later times, upon which are engraved or otherwise represented the arms of the owner or donor, or some other device. — 9. Something bearing a figure or design to be impressed by stamping; a figured stamp: as, a butter-*print*. Specifically — (*a*) A mold for coin. *Halliwell.* (*b*) In *iron-working*, a swage; a mold sunk in metal from which an impression is taken.

10. In *photog.*, a positive picture made from a negative. — **Cotton prints.** See *cotton*[1]. — **In print.** (*a*) In a printed form; issued from the press; published; also, in a printed and published work.

I love a ballad *in print* o' life, for then we are sure they are true. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 264.

Margaret Fuller, less attractive *in print* than in conversation, did her part as a contributor as well as editor.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

(*b*) In stock: said of a book of which copies can be had of the publisher. Compare *out of print*. (*c*) In a formal method; with exactness; in a precise and perfect manner; to perfection.

P. jun. Fits my ruff well?
Lin. In print.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

He must speak *in print*, walk *in print*, eat and drink *in print*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 539. (*Latham.*)

Jeypore print, a square of cotton cloth printed with an elaborate design in colors from small separate blocks. These squares are used as hangings and also for garments; they are of different sizes, sometimes as much as 8 or 9 feet square. — **Mezzotint print**, in *photog.* See *mezzotint*. — **Out of print**, no longer in stock: said of a book of which copies can no longer be supplied by its publisher. — **Solar print.** See *solar*.

print (print), *a.* [< *print*, *n.*] Clear and bright. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

print-broker (print'brō'kėr), *n.* A broker in printed goods or figured calico. [Local, Eng.]

These are the *print-brokers*, who sell "gown-pieces" to the hawkers or street-traders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 414.

print-cloth (print'klôth), *n.* Cotton cloth woven and finished suitably for printing.

Cloth of the kind called *print-cloth*, . . . which when printed becomes calico. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 480.

print-cutter (print'kut'ėr), *n.* A plain or a mechanical knife, such as a small knife-edged wheel mounted in a handle, for cutting photographic prints to shape and size. The prints are usually cut on a piece of glass, by means of a rule or a caliber of glass of the required size.

printer (prin'tėr), *n.* 1. One who prints, impresses, or stamps by impression; a person whose business it is to produce copies or superficial transfers of anything by pressure, as in a press or the like, or by the agency of light on a sensitized surface, as in photography: usually distinguished, when not specific (def. 2), by an adjunct: as, a lithographic *printer*; a plate-*printer*; a calico-*printer*. — 2. A person who practises or carries on the business of typographical printing; one who understands the mechanical process of producing printed matter for reading; specifically, as used of workmen, a compositor, or one who manipulates the types. — 3. One who sells what he prints or procures the printing of; hence, a publisher of books or of a periodical. The early printers were generally also publishers, producing works on their own account; and the word *printer* long retained this extended meaning. Thus, most of the letters of Junius were addressed "To the *Printer* of the Public Advertiser" — the printer, Woodfall, being its proprietor, editor, and publisher. [Now nearly obsolete.]

Learning hath gained most by those books by which the *printers* have lost. *Fuller*, Books.

4. A telegraphic instrument which makes records in printed characters; a telegraphic printing instrument.

Edison's various devices in his old stock *printer* have formed the basis of all later variations on that sort of instrument. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 432.

Mechanical printer, a type-writer. — **Motor printer.** See *motor*. — **Printers' Bible** a Bible printed prior to 1702, mentioned by Cotton Mather as containing the word *printers* in place of *princes* in Ps. cxix. 161: "*Printers* have persecuted me without a cause." — **Printer's devil.** See *devil*. — **Printer's flower**, an ornamental design at the end of a printed book; a tail-piece. — **Printer's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2. — **Printers' ink.** See *printing-ink*. — **Printer's mark**, an engraved device, sometimes a monogram or a rebus, used by printers as a trade-mark. — **Printers' ream**, or **printing ream**, the ordinary ream of 480 sheets, to which 1½ quires are added as an allowance for waste in printing, making 516 sheets: sometimes, but improperly, called a *perfect ream*. [Eng.] — **Printers' roller.** See *inking-roller*. — **Printers' varnish**, a varnish made of nut- or linseed-oil, black resin, and dry brown soap. — **Public printer**, an official of the United States government who has charge of the government printing-office at Washington. = **Syn.** *Compositor*, *Printer*. Before the introduction of power-presses both pressmen and compositors were called *printers*; but these classes are now nearly always distinct, and the term *printer* more especially, but less appropriately, designates the latter.

printery (prin'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *printeries* (-iz). [< *print* + *-ery*.] 1. An establishment for the printing of calico or the like. — 2. A printing-office. [Rare.]

print-field (print'fēld), *n.* A print-works; an establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.

print-holder (print'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. A small frame, standing like an easel by means of a support at the back, used to hold a photograph or an engraving. — 2. In *photog.*, any device for holding a print flat, or in a desired position.

printing (prin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *print*, *v.*] 1. In general, the art or process of making copies or superficial transfers by impression; the reproduction of designs, characters, etc., on an impressible surface by means of an ink or a pig-

ment (generally oily) applied to the solid surface on which they are engraved or otherwise formed. This sense is used specifically in typography of the actual taking of impressions by the operation of a press; in other uses, it is generally accompanied by some descriptive term; and in typography itself different methods are discriminated, as type, letterpress, or stereotype printing, color-printing, etc. Type or stereotype printing is done from a surface in high relief; lithographic printing, from the surface of a flat stone; copperplate printing, from inked lines engraved below the surface of a flat plate of copper or steel. The art of printing with ink from blocks of wood was practised in China at an early undetermined date. Silk and linen fabrics were printed from engraved hand-stamps in Europe in the twelfth century; playing-cards and prints of images were impressed on paper in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Calico-printing, oilcloth-printing, and carpet-printing are also distinct arts, each requiring specially made inks and machinery. Printing for the blind, in letters embossed in relief, is the only form of printing done without ink.

2. The art or process of producing printed matter for reading (including illustrations, etc.) by composition and imposition of types, and their subjection when inked to pressure upon paper in a printing-press; the typographic art; typography in the fullest sense. Although documents of a much earlier date exist, which shew strong evidence of having been printed in some manner analogous to the modern practice, the history of printing properly begins with the first use of movable molded types, and is accredited to Gutenberg, with the aid of Schoeffer and Fust, of Mainz in Germany, in which city appeared the first book with an authenticated (written) date, 1456. Gutenberg's invention, however, is disputed in favor of his contemporary Coster, of Haarlem in Holland, from whom the former is said to have derived the process. Improvements have since been made in the speed of type-making and in the methods of type-setting, but there has been no radical change in their theory or process. The simple screw hand-press first used for printing from types received no considerable improvement before 1800. Since that date many inventions have been made in printing-machinery, and the collateral arts of stereotyping and electrotyping have been developed. Machines that print from 5,000 to 50,000 copies an hour are to be found in many large cities. The earliest Italian copperplate-print is by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence (1452). Lithography was invented by Aloys Senefelder, of Munich, about 1796; he made prints in 1798, and received a patent in 1800. Typography, also known as letterpress printing, obtains its greatest advantage from the mobility of its types of metal, which can be repeatedly used in endless combinations. Type-printing machinery permits the use, along with types, of engravings on wood, or of stereotype or electrotype plates. In all other kinds of printing, the use of an engraved design in a new combination is not practicable; it can be used only in its first state. Printing comprises two distinct trades — composition, or the art of arranging types, and presswork, or the art of getting impressions from composed types. See *compositor*, *pressman*, and *printer*, 2.

3. In *photog.*, the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative, or a picture in which the lights and shades are true to nature from one in which they are reversed. When based upon the properties of a salt of silver, such printing is called *silver-printing*, and similarly with other salts.—4. In *ceram.*, the art of decorating pottery by means of transfers, either by paper printed with mineral colors or by sheets of gelatin printed in oil. By the first plan, the paper is pressed, printed side down, on the ware to make the transfer, and afterward removed by softening in water. By the other plan, the gelatin film or bat simply transfers the oil to the ware, when it can be removed and used again, the oil-print being then dusted with mineral colors.

5. Advertising-bills, posters, dodgers, window-bills, and the like. [Theat. slang.] — **Anastatic printing.** See *anastatic*. — **Artificial or artistic printing.** See *artificial*. — **Bureau of Engraving and Printing.** See *bureau*. — **Chromatic printing.** See *chromatic*. — **Lithographic printing.** See *lithography*. — **Logographic printing**, printing with types bearing whole words or syllables. See *logography*. — **Natural printing**, the taking of an impression from an etched plate as it comes from the bath, for the purpose of showing its exact state. See also *nature-printing*. — **Polychrome printing.** See *polychrome*. — **Solar printing**, in *photog.*, the process or operation of printing or enlarging from a negative by the use of the solar camera. See *copying camera*, under *camera*.

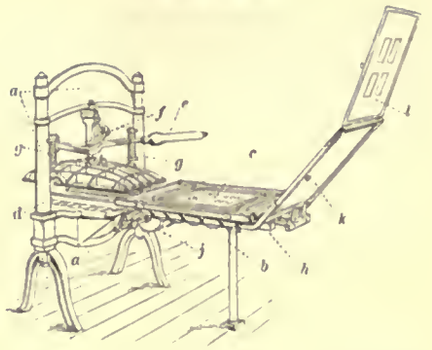
printing-body (prin'ting-bod″i), *n.* A piece of ceramic ware ready for printing.

printing-frame (prin'ting-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a quadrangular frame in which sensitized paper is placed beneath a negative held firmly in position and exposed to the direct rays of light. Also called *pressure-frame* and *press*.

printing-house (prin'ting-hous), *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is done.

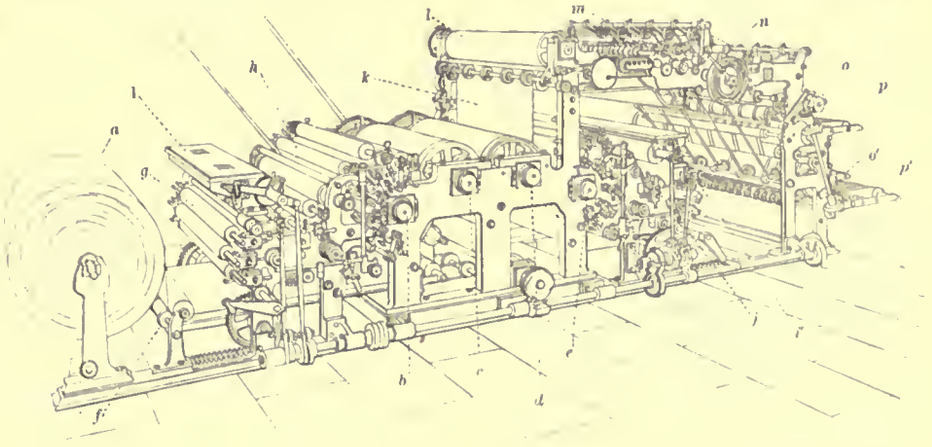
printing-ink (prin'ting-ingk), *n.* Ink used in typographical printing. Its composition, generally speaking, is linseed-oil boiled to a varnish, with coloring matter added to it.

printing-machine (prin'ting-ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus for printing with types or typographic forms, more elaborate than a hand-press; a printing-press adapted for operation at greater speed, and commonly with larger areas of type, than a hand-press; a power-press (properly so called, although with some of the smaller forms manual power may be used). See *printing-press*. Many such machines have been invented. Platen-machines are provided with flat beds for the types, which are impressed by flat platens. Favorite styles of platen-machines for book-work are the Adams press of America and the Albion press of England; for job-work, the Gordon press of America and the Cropper press of England. Cylinder-machines are provided with flat sliding bed-plates for the type-forms, which at intervals are impressed by a rotating cylinder. (See *cylinder-press*.) Rotary machines are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the types or plates are fixed, and which are impressed by another rotating cylinder. In some styles of rotary press the central cylinder containing the type is impressed by two or more impression-cylinders, which make a corresponding number of impressions at every rotation. All forms of platen- and cylinder-machines receive, by hand-feeding, cut sheets of paper which are delivered printed usually on one side only, and not folded. Some forms of cylinder-machines are provided with two cylinders for printing a sheet on both sides or in two colors. Web-machines (so called because they use paper in a web-roll, which may be two or more miles long) are provided with cylinders on the curved surface of which the plates are fastened, and which are impressed by other cylinders on both sides. All of these machines are complex, and have an apparatus for cutting and folding sheets and pasting in supplementary single or double leaves, and are largely used for printing daily newspapers. Their performance varies, according to the size of the sheet and other conditions, from 5,000 to 50,000 copies an hour. Nicholson of England received a patent for a cylinder printing-machine in 1790, but his invention was never perfected. Koenig and Bauer in 1811 did the first practical work on their machine, which in 1814 was used to print the London "Times." Early forms of cylinder-machines have been largely improved by Napier of London and Hoe of New York. The web-machine was introduced in 1853, and has received many improvements from Applegath of London, Marinoni of Paris, Hoe of New York, and others. — **Cradle printing-machine.** See *cradle*.



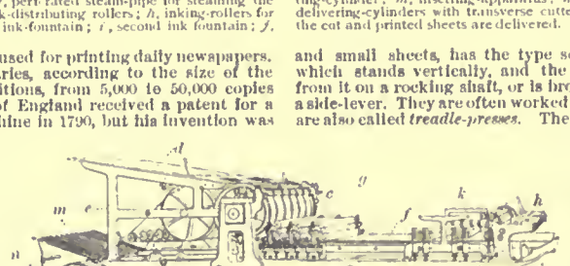
Hand-press.

a, frame; *b*, bed, containing a four-page form; *c*; *d*, platen; *e*, bar that moves compound lever; *f*, compound lever; *g*, platen springs; *h*, one of two ribs on which the bed slides on its way to the platen; *j*, rounce, with handle, attached to girths that pull the bed to and from the platen; *k*, tympan, with its drawer; *l*, frisket.



Web-machine.

a, roll of paper; *b*, shaft of first plate-cylinder; *c*, shaft of first impression-cylinder; *d*, shaft of second printing-cylinder; *e*, shaft of second plate-cylinder; *f*, perforated steam-pipe for steaming the paper as it unwinds; *g*, ink-distributing rollers; *h*, inking-rollers for first plate-cylinder; *i*, first ink-fountain; *i'*, second ink fountain; *j*, ink-distributing rollers for second plate-cylinder; *k*, web of paper, printed on both sides, on its way to the first cutting-cylinder; *l*, cutting-cylinder; *m*, inserting-apparatus; *n*, folding-apparatus; *o*, *o'*, delivering-cylinders with transverse cutters; *p*, *p'*, tables on which the cut and printed sheets are delivered.



Stop-cylinder Machine.

a, bed and side frames; *b*, driving-pulley; *c*, impression-cylinder; *d*, feed-table on which the paper to be printed is laid; *e*, delivery-cylinder; *f*, bed on which the form of type is laid, which bed slides to and fro under the cylinder; *g*, inking-rollers; *h*, ink-fountain; *i*, ink-table; *k*, distributing-rollers; *l*, wheel-and-axle movement which moves the sliding bed; *m*, the fly, working on a rocking shaft, which takes the paper from the delivery-cylinder and lays it on the delivery-board; *n*, delivery-board; *o*, steps on which the feeder stands.

printing-office (prin'ting-of″is), *n.* An office where typographic printing is done.

printing-paper (prin'ting-pā″pėr), *n.* See *paper*.

printing-press (prin'ting-pres), *n.* A machine for taking impressions from an inked surface upon paper. A press that prints from stone is always specified as a lithographic press; a press that prints from etched or engraved copperplates, as a copperplate-press. Presses for typographic printing are broadly divided into three classes — hand-presses, job-presses, and power-presses. Those of the last class are treated under *printing-machine*. The early hand-press was largely of wood. A stone was provided as a bed for the form of types, and iron for minor pieces only. Impression was made by the direct action of a screw on the platen or pressing surface, which covered only one half of the bed-plate of stone. The first notable improvement was that of Stanhope of England, who in 1798 made a hand-press entirely of iron, with a platen that fully covered the bed-plate. Many improvements have followed. The hand-presses now preferred are those in which impression is given by compound levers, and the descent and return of the platen are controlled by coiled springs instead of the screw. Presses of various forms have been devised for special kinds of printing, as in different colors at the same time. The prevalent style of job-presses, for the printing of cards and small sheets, has the type secured to a bed-plate which stands vertically, and the platen swings to and from it on a rocking shaft, or is brought to it by means of a side-lever. They are often worked by a treadle, and hence are also called *treadle-presses*. Their prototype is the Gordon press, invented by George P. Gordon in 1850. — **Chromatic printing-press.** See *chromatic*. — **Copperplate printing-press**, a roller-press used in printing from plates engraved or etched in sunken lines. The original form, still in use, was invented in 1545. It consists of a bed moving on rollers and supporting the plate which is to be printed from. The requisite pressure is obtained by means of a roller above the bed, having a vertical adjustment by means of screws attached to its journal-boxes. The bed is rolled forward to bring the plate and the sheet upon which the drawing is to be transferred beneath the pressing-roll. The pressure is adjusted by means of the screws, and the roll turned by a lever-arm attached to its axis, causing the plate and its bed to roll forward beneath it, so as to subject the whole surface of the plate and the sheet which covers it to its action. The bed-plate is heated by steam or other means to keep the copperplate warm, that the ink may be of the right consistency. An improved form of roller has a D section, or a plane surface, which, brought over the bed or plate at the limit of its forward motion, relieves the pressure, and permits a counterweight to return it to its starting position in readiness for another impression. — **Multicolor printing-press**, a chromatic printing-press for printing simultaneously in bands or stripes of different colors: distinguished from a *chromolithographic press*, which prints in overlaid colors by successive operations.

printing-telegraph (prin'ting-tel″ē-grâf), *n.* Any form of automatic self-recording telegraph, as the "ticker" of a stock-reporting telegraph. See *telegraph*.

printing-type (prin'ting-tīp), *n.* Letterpress-type. See *type*.

printing-wheel (prin'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel having letters or figures on its periphery, used in paging- or numbering-machines, or in ticket-printing machines.

printless (print'les), *a.* [< *print* + *-less.*] Without a print. (*a*) Receiving or bearing no print or impression.

> Lighting on the *printless* verdure.
> *Keats*, Lamia, i.
>
> Free as air, o'er *printless* sands we march.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Making no print or impression.

> Thus I set my *printless* feet
> O'er the cowslip's velvet head.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 897.
>
> With golden undulations such as greet
> The *printless* summer-sandals of the moon.
> *Lowell*, Bon Voyage!

print-room (print'röm), *n.* An apartment containing a collection of prints or engravings.

print-seller (print'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.

> Any *printsellers* who have folios of old drawings or facsimiles of them. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, ii.

print-shop (print'shop), *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.

> I picked up in a *print-shop* the other day some superb views of the suburbs of Chowringhee.
> *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 309.

print-works (print'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* An establishment where machine- or block-printing is carried on; a place for printing calicoes or paper-hangings.

> There were for many years extensive calico *print-works* at Primrose, but these are now converted into paper-mills.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 21.

Priodon (prī″ō-don), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon.*

Priodontes (prī-ō-don'tēz), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Prionodon.*

Prion (prī'on), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800–1), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, < *πρίειν*, saw.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, having the bill expanded and strongly beset along the cutting edges with lamellæ like the teeth of a saw; the saw-billed petrels. *P. vittata* is a blue-and-white petrel inhabiting southern seas. Also *Pachyptila.*

Prioneæ (prī-ō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-eæ.*] A section of *Procellariinæ* established by Coues in 1866, having the bill lamellate, and containing the genera *Prion*, *Pseudoprion*, and *Halobæna*; the saw-billed petrels.

Prionidæ (prī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < NL. *Prion* + *-idæ.*] A family of longicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Prionus*, related to the *Cerambycidæ*, having the sides of the prothorax sharply delineated and often serrate or spinous.

Prionidus (prī-ō-ni'dus), *n.* [NL. (Uhler, 1886), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of reduvioid bugs, replacing *Prionotus* of Laporte, 1833, which is preoccupied in ichthyology. It includes many strange tropical and semi-tropical forms, as *P. cristatus*, the wheel-bug, useful in destroying willow-slugs and many other noxious insects.

Orthosoma cylindricum, one of the *Prioninæ*. (Natural size.)

Prioninæ (prī-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prion* + *-inæ.*] The *Prionidæ* as a subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, distinguished by the margined prothorax and the connate labrum. The species are of large size and of brown or black color, and some of them are the longest beetles known. They stridulate by rubbing the hind femora against the edge of the elytra. *Prionus imbricornis* is a common North American species. *Orthosoma cylindricum* is also a striking example of this group. It is found in the West Indies and all through North America, feeding in the larva state in decaying stumps of oak, walnut, pine, and hemlock.

Prionites (prī-ō-nī'tēz), *n.* [< NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw: see *Prion.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of motmots: same as *Momotus.* *Illiger*, 1811.

Prionitidæ (prī-ō-nit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Momotidæ.* *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Prionitinæ (prī″ō-ni-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionites* + *-inæ.*] Same as *Momotinæ*, 1. *Cabanis*, 1847.

Prioniturus (prī″ō-ni-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < *Prionites* + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, having the central rectrices spatulate, as in the motmots of the genus *Prionites* (or *Momotus*), whence the name; the racket-tailed parrakeets. Several species in-

Racket-tailed Parrakeet (*Prioniturus discurus*).

habit Celebes and the Philippines, as *P. platurus*, *P. discurus*, and *P. spatuliger.*

Prionium (prī-ō'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (E. Meyer, 1832), so called in allusion to the sharply saw-toothed leaves; < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Juncaceæ* and tribe *Eujunceæ.* It is distinguished from *Juncus*, the rushes, which it closely resembles in structure, by the three-celled ovary with a few seeds in the lower half of each cell, the large club-shaped embryo, and the three separate styles. The only species, *P. Palmita*, is a native of South Africa, known as *palmet* or *palmiet*, and *palmite.* See *palmite.*

Prionodesmacea (prī″ō-nō-des-mā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίωνα*, saw, + *δέσμας*, band, ligature.] An order or group of bivalve shells with the hinge primitively transversely plicated or prionodont. It includes the *Nuculacea*, *Arcacea*, *Trigoniacea*, *Naiadacea*, and *Monomyaria.*

Prionodon (prī-on'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) In *mammal.*: (1) The emended form of *Priodon* or *Priodontes*, a genus of giant armadillos of South America, the only species of which is the kabalassou, *P. giyas.* (2) A genus of Malayan viverrine quadrupeds of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ*, containing such as *P. gracilis*, which is white with broad black crossbands; the linsangs. This genus was founded by Horsfield in 1823. See cut under *delundung.* (*b*) In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks or subgenus of *Carcharias* or *Carcharinus.* *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

prionodont (prī-on'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Having teeth set like a saw; having serrated teeth. Specifically—(*a*) Having very numerous teeth, 20 or 25 above and below on each side, as an armadillo of the genus *Prionodon.* (*b*) Having the tubercular molars reduced to one on each side above and below, as a civet-cat of the genus *Prionodon.* (*c*) In *conch.*, transversely plicated, as the hinge of the *Prionodesmacea.*

II. *n.* 1. An armadillo of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ.*—2. A linsang of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ.*

Prionodontinæ (prī-on″ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prionodon* (*-odont-*) + *-inæ.*] 1. A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, named from the genus *Prionodon* of Horsfield, having the body slender and elongate, and the tubercular molars reduced to one above and below on each side; the linsangs.—2. A South American subfamily of *Dasypodidæ*, having from 20 to 25 teeth above and below on each side, a greater number than in any other land-animal; the kabalassous, grand tatous, or giant armadillos. It is named from the genus *Prionodon* (emended from *Priodon* or *Priodontes* of F. Cuvier).

prionodontine (prī-on-ō-don'tin), *a.* and *n.* [< *prionodont* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *prionodont.*

Prionurus (prī-ō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of scorpions: same as *Androctonus* of the same author and date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Teuthididæ.*

Prionus (prī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of large longicorn beetles, of the broad-bodied series of *Cerambycidæ*, typical of the family *Prionidæ*, having the antennæ imbricated or pectinated in the male. It is wide-spread and has about 30 species, of which 9 inhabit North America, *P. laticollis* and *P. imbricornis* being among the commonest of the latter. The larvæ of both of these feed upon the roots of the grape. *P. coriarius* is European. *P. brevicornis* is destructive to orchard and

Prionus imbricornis, male. (Natural size.)

other trees in North America. *P. cervicornis* is a South American staghorn beetle, whose larvæ are eaten by the natives. See also cut under *Phytophaga.*

prior (prī'ọr), *a.* [< L. *prior* (neut. *prius*), former, earlier, previous (pl. *priores*, forefathers, ancestors, the ancients), superior, better, used as the comparative of *primus*, first: see *prime*, and cf. *pristine.*] 1. Preceding, as in the order of time, of thought, of origin, of dignity, or of importance; in *law*, senior in point of time: as, a *prior* and a junior incumbrance.

> Sche seyde thou semyste a man of honour,
> And therfore thou schalt be *pryoure.*
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

The thought is always *prior* to the fact; all the facts of history preexist in the mind as laws. *Emerson*, History.

2. Previous: used adverbially, followed by *to*, like *previous.* See *previous*, *a.*

At the close of the Republican era, and *prior to* the reconstruction of society under the Emperors, skepticism had widely spread.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 133.

What I propose to do is merely to consider a little Burke's life *prior* to his obtaining a seat in Parliament.
Contemporary Rev., L. 28.

Prior Analytics of Aristotle. See *analytics*, 1. = Syn. See *previous.*

prior (prī'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *prioun*, *preyour* = D. *prioor* = MLG. *prior*, *prier* = MHG. *prîor*, G. *prior* = Sw. Dan. *prior*, < OF. *prioun*, *prieur*, F. *prieur* = Sp. Pg. *prior* = It. *priore*, < ML. *prior*, a prior, lit. superior, < L. *prior*, former, superior: see *prior*, *a.*] A superior officer; a superior. Specifically—(*a*) *Eccles.*, an official in the monastic orders next in dignity and rank to an abbot. Before the thirteenth century he seems to have been called *prorost* (præpositus) or *prelate* (prælatus), and *prior* seems to have meant any superior or senior. If in an abbey, and an assistant of the abbot, he is called a *claustral prior*; if the superior of a priory—that is, of a monastery of lower than abbatial rank—he is called a *conventical* or *conventual prior.* The superiors of the houses of regular canons were always called *priors*, and the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars were called *grand priors.* See *hegumen.*

> The *prior* of Durham, modest as the name might sound, was a greater personage than most abbots.
> *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

(*b*) Formerly, in Italy, a chief magistrate, as in the medieval republic of Florence.

> The *Priors* of the [Florentine] Arts.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 193.
>
> In 1300 we find him [Dante] elected one of the *priors* of the city. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 10.

= Syn. *Abbot*, *Prior.* See def. (*a*).

priorate (prī'ọr-āt), *n.* [= F. *prieuré* = Sp. *priorato* = Pg. *priorado*, *priorato* = It. *priorato* = D. *prioraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *priorat*, < ML. *prioratus*, the office of a prior, < *prior*, a prior: see *prior*, *n.*] 1. The rank, office, or dignity of prior, in any sense of that word.

> Dante entered on his office as one of the priors of the city; and in that *priorate*, he himself declared, all the ills and calamities of his after-years had their occasion and beginning.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 194.

2. The period during which a prior holds office; priorship.

> An eulogy on Walkelin, bishop of Winchester, and a Norman, who built great part of his stately cathedral, as it now stands, and was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate.* *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, Dis., ii.

prioress (prī'ọr-es), *n.* [< ME. *prioresse* = D. *priores*, < OF. *prioresse* = Pg. *prioreza* = MLG. *priorisse*, *priorsche*, *priersche*, < ML. *priorissa*, a prioress, fem. of *prior*, prior: see *prior*, *n.*] A female prior, having charge of a religious house; a woman who is the coadjutor of and next in rank to an abbess.

You shrouded figure, as I gueas,
By her proud mien and flowing dress,
Is Tynemouth's haughty *Prioress*.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 19.

prioristic (prī-o-ris'tik), *a.* [< *prior* + *-istic*.] Of or belonging to the Prior Analyties of Aristotle. Seo *posterioristic*.

priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *priorité* = Sp. *prioridad* = Pg. *prioridade* = It. *priorità*, < ML. *priorita(t-)s*, < L. *prior*, former: see *prior*, *a.*] **1.** The state of being prior or anteeedent, or of preceding something else: as, *priority* of birth: opposed to *posteriority*.

As there is order and *priority* in matter, so is there in time. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 345.

2. Preeedence in plaee or rank; the having of certain rights before another.

Follow Cominius; we must follow you;
Right worthy you *priority*. *Shak.*, Cor, i. 1. 251.

After his [Austin's] decease there should be equalitie of honeur betwixt London and Yorke, without all distinction of *prioritie*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 156, an. 1070.

It was our Saviour's will that these, our four fishermen, should have a *priority* of nomination.
I. Walton, Compiete Angler, p. 48.

Under these the scholars and pupils had their places or formes, with titles and *priority* according to their proficiency. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 5, 1641.

3. In *law*, a preeedence or preferenee, as when one debt is paid in *priority* to others, or when an exeeution is said to lose its *priority* by the negleet of the party to enforce it.—**4.** Apriority.—**Syn.** *Priority*, *Antecedence*, *Precedence*, *Preëminence*, *Predominance*, *Preference*, *Superiority*, *Supremacy*. *Priority* is the state or fact of coming first in order of time; what little use it has beyond this meaning is only a figurative extension. *Antecedence* is strictly *priority*, without any proper figurative use. *Precedence* may mean *priority*, but generally means the right to go or come first, the privilege of going before another: as, the question of *precedence* among sovereigns or ambassadors makes great trouble, because the dignity of the nations represented is supposed to be at stake. *Preeminence* is, figuratively, height by nature above all others, generally in some one respect: as, the *preeminence* of Shakspere as a dramatist. *Predominance* is superior and dominating power or influence: as, the *predominance* of a certain faction; figuratively, the *predominance* of light or shade or a particular color in a certain picture. *Preference* is the putting forward of a person or thing by choice, on the ground of worthiness, or on account of the taste, fancy, or arbitrary will of the one preferring: as, to give the *preference* to Milton over Dante. *Superiority* may refer to nature or to given or achieved position over others; it differs from *supremacy* as the comparative differs from the superlative degree: as, the *superiority* of the appearance of certain troops; the *superiority* of the dairy-products of a certain region; *superiority* to one's circumstances; *supremacy* on the land and *supremacy* on the sea do not always go together. See *previous*.

priorly (prī'or-li), *adv.* [< *prior*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] Anteeedently.

Whether *priorly* to that æra it had ever been inhabited, or lain till then in its chaotic state, is a question which it would be rash to decide. *Geddes*, tr. of Bible, I., Pref.

priorship (prī'or-ship), *n.* [< *prior*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] The offiee of prior; a priorate.

The archbishop, prouoked the more by that, deposed him from the *priorship*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 214, an. 1190.

priory (prī'or-i), *n.*; pl. *priories* (-iz). [< ME. *priorie*, < OF. *priorie*, *prioree*, *prieuree* (= It. *prioria*), f., a priory (cf. ML. *prioria*, the office of a prior, a priory), a later form for OF. *priore*, *prieure*, < ML. *prioratus*, the office of a prior, < *prior*, a prior: see *prior*, *n.*, and cf. *priorate*.] A religious house next in dignity below an abbey, and often, but not neeessarily, dependent upon an abbey. Its superior is called a *prior* or *prioress*.

Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 48.

Alien priory, a cell or small religious house dependent upon a large monastery in another country.

And [the parliament] showed no reluctance to confiscate the property of the *alien priories* which Henry had restored in the previous year. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. of Eng., § 306.

pripri (prō'prē), *n.* [S. Amer.] In Freneh Guiana, a marshy belt oeeurring immediately behind the mangrove or submerged belt of the coast. It ean easily be drained and made into good meadow-land.

prist†, *n.* A Middle English form of *price*. *Chaucer*.

prisage (prī'zāj), *n.* [< OF. *prisage*, prizing, rating, valuing, < *priser*, estimate; in def. 2, rather < OF. *prise*, a taking: see *prize*1.] **1**†. A prizing; rating; valuing. *Cotgrave*.—**2.** In *early Eng. and French law*, a seizure or asserted right of seizure by way of exaetion or requisition for the use of the erown. More specifically—(*a*) A right which once belonged to the English crown, of taking two tuns of wine from every ship importing twenty tuns or more. This by charter of Edward I. was commuted into a duty of two shillings for every tun imported by merchant strangers, and called *butleraye*, because paid to the king's butler. (*b*) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the crown—usually one tenth.

prisal† (prī'zal), *n.* [Also *prizall*; by abbr. from *reprisal*.] A taking; a eapture.

They complain of two ships taken on the coast of Portugal. . . . They of Zeland did send unto Holl4 to let them know of these *prisals*.
Sir P. Sidney, quoted in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, [III. 174, note.

priscan (pris'kan), *a.* [< L. *priscus*, primitive, + *-an*.] Primitive. [Rare.]

We seem to hear in the songs and dances of the savage Indians the echoes of our own *priscan* history.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 506.

Priscian (prish'ian), *n.* [So called from *Priscian* (LL. *Priscianus*), a Latin grammarian (about A. D. 500).] A grammarian. Compare the phrase *to break Priscian's head*, under *break*.

But thus it is when petty *Priscians*
Will needs step up to be censorians.
Marston, Satires, iv. 104.

Priscillianism (pri-sil'yan-izm), *n.* [< *Priscillian-ist* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Priscillianists.

Priscillianist (pri-sil'yan-ist), *n.* [< *Priscillian* or *Priscilla* (see defs.) + *-ist*.] **1.** One of a sect, followers of Priscillian, a Spanish heretic of the fourth century. The sect, which originated in Spain, held various Gnostic and Manichean doctrines. The Priscillianists considered it allowable to conceal their tenets by dissimulation; they were accused of gross immorality, and were severely persecuted by the emperor Maximus.

2. A name given to the Montanists (see *Montanist*), from their alleged prophetess Priscilla.

prise1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsoleto form of *prize*1.

prise1†, *a.* [ME., also *pryse*, *pris*, < OF. *pris*, taken, received, aeeepted, etc. (used in various adj. senses), pp. of *prendre*, take, receive, aeeept: see *prise*1, *prize*1, *n.* and *v.*] Choice; excellent; noble.

I bid that ye buske, and no bode make;
Pas into Payone there *prise* knightes dwellis,
Doughty of dede, derfe men in Armys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2568.

So dide wele thoo *prise* knyghtes in her companye, and also the knyghtes of the rounde table, that ne ought not to be for-yeten. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

I haue a *pris* presant, to plese with thi hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 411.

prise2†, *v.* and *n.* A variant of *prize*2.

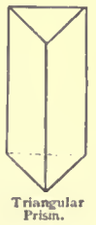
prise3, *n.* and *v.* See *prize*3.

prisehead†, *n.* [ME. *prishede*; < *prise*1, *a.*, + *-head*.] Excellenee; worthiness.

The *prishede* of Parys was praisit so mekyll,
With ferly of his fairnes, & his fre buernes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2907.

priser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prizer*.

prism (prizm), *n.* [= F. *prisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *prisma* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *prisma*, < LL. *prisma*, a prism (in geom.), < Gr. *πρίσμα*, a prism (in geom.), lit. something sawed (as a block of wood), also sawdust, < *πρίειν*, *πρίζειν*, saw.] **1.** In *geom.*, a solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane polygons, and whose sides are parallelograms. Prisms are triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the figures of their ends are triangles, squares, pentagons, etc.


Triangular Prism.

When the mirror is entirely inlaid with large pieces of Marble, some of which are found to rise above the others, or to be detached from them, they are forced down again with a quadrangular wooden *prism*.
Marble-Worker, § 152.

Specifically—**2.** An optical instrument consisting of a transparent medium so arranged that the surfaces which receive and transmit light form an angle with eaeh other: usually of a triangular form with well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, and made of glass, roek-salt, or quartz, or a liquid, as carbon disulphid, contained in a prismatic receptaele formed of plates of glass. A ray of light falling upon one of the sides of a prism is refracted (see *refraction*) or bent from its original direction at an angle depending upon its own wave-length, the angle of incidence, the angle of the prism, and the material of which the prism is made. This angle of deviation, as it is called, has a definite minimum (minimum deviation) value when the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of emergence.

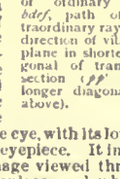
Glass Prism upon Adjustable Stand.

The angle of deviation increases as the wave-length of the light-ray diminishes; conaequently, if a pencil of white light falls upon the prism, the different rays are separated or dispersed, and a spectrum is the result. (See *spectrum*.) Prisms are hence used in spectrum analysis to decompose light, so that the rays of which it is made up may be examined.

The beams that thro' the Orlel shine
Make *prisms* in every carven glass.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

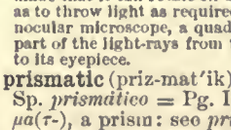
3. In *crystal.*, a form consisting of planes, usually four, six, eight, or twelve, which are parallel to the vertical axis. If the planes intersect the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances for the given species, it is called a *unit prism*; otherwise it may be described, according to the position of the planes, as a *macroprism*, *brachyprism*, *orthoprism*, or *clinoprism*. In the triclinic system the form includes two planes only, and it is hence called a *hemiprism*. In the tetragonal system the unit prism is sometimes called a *protoprism*, or prism of the first order, and the diametral prism, whose planes are parallel to a lateral axis, a *deuteroprism*, or prism of the second order; these names are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In canals, a part of the water-spaee in a straight seetion of a eanal, considered as a parallelepiped.—**5.** In *weaving*, same as *pattern-box* (*b*).—**Achromatic prism**, a prism through which an incident beam of light is refracted into a new direction without color. It consists of a combination of two prisms, made of two different transparent substances of unequal dispersive powers, as flint-glass and crown glass.—**Amici's prism**, in *microscopy*, a form of illuminator consisting of a prism having one plane and two lenticular surfaces, so that it serves at once to concentrate the rays and to reflect them obliquely upon the object. It is supported upon an adjustable stand.—**Bisulphid prism.** See *bisulphid*.—**Diametral prism.** See *diametral planes*, under *diametral*.—**Diatom prism**, a prism used as an attachment to a microscope to give the oblique illumination favorable for observing very fine lines or markings, as those on the shells of diatoms.—**Double-image prism**, in *optics*, a prism of Iceland spar which yields two images of like intensity, but polarized in planes at right angles to each other.—**Equilateral prism**, a prism having equal sides, used as an attachment to a microscope to illuminate the object. It acts on the principle of total reflection.—**Erecting prism**, a prism placed between the two lenses of the eyepiece, and serving to erect the inverted image of a compound microscope.—**Natchet's prism.** (*a*) In *microscopy*, an erecting prism. (*b*) A form of illuminator consisting of a prism with two convex surfaces, by which the light is brought to a focus upon the object.—**Nicol prism**, or *nicol*, a prism of Iceland spar (calcite), used when polarized light is required: named from its inventor, William Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first described it in 1828. The common form is constructed from an oblong cleavage piece, first by grinding two new faces at the ends (as *pp'*) inclined about 68° to the vertical edges, and then cementing the halves together by Canada balsam in the line *AB*. The ordinary ray now suffers total reflection at *c*, and is absorbed by the blackened sides at *g*, while the extraordinary ray, polarized with vibrations parallel to the shorter diagonal of the cross-section, emerges at *e*. Modified forms of the prism, accomplishing the same end, have been devised in recent years (often called *nicols* also), which are much shorter, and hence have the advantages of giving a larger field in the microscope and less loss of light by absorption, together with an important saving of the material; one of these is the Razumovsky prism.—**Prism battery**, a Leclanché battery in which a pair of compressed prisms, containing all the materials commonly used in the porous cup, is employed in place of the latter.—**Reversing prism**, a small obtuse-angled isosceles prism (*p* in the cut) of flint-glass, placed between the eye-lens of a positive eyepiece *e* and the eye, with its longest side parallel to the optical axis of the eyepiece. It inverts the image viewed through the eyepiece, and when it is made to rotate around the optical axis the image also appears to turn, so that any line in it can be made vertical or horizontal at pleasure. This enables the observer to avoid, or to eliminate, certain errors of measurement which depend upon the apparent position of the object.—**Right-angle prism**, a prism attached to a microscope-stand to throw light upon an object. It is so made that it can rotate on a horizontal or vertical axis, so as to throw light as required.—**Wenham prism**, in a binocular microscope, a quadrilateral prism used to reflect part of the light-rays from the object up the second tube to its eyepiece.



Vertical and Transverse Sections of a Nicol Prism.

pp', direction of terminal face of prism; *AB*, direction of surface by which the parts are cemented together; *bcg*, path of ordinary ray; *bdef*, path of extraordinary ray; *vv'*, direction of vibration plane in shorter diagonal of transverse section (*pp'* being longer diagonal, cf. above).



Reversing Prism.
The prism can be rotated on the optical axis *ef*.

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *prismatique* = Sp. *prismático* = Pg. It. *prismatico*, < Gr. *πρισματ-*, a prism: see *prism*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a prism; having the form of a prism.

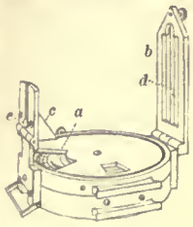
False eloquence, like the *prismatic* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 311.

2. Separated or distributed by, or as if by, a transparent prism; formed by a prism; varied

in color: as, a *prismatic* spectrum; *prismatic* colors.

He talks of light and the *prismatic* hues.
Cowper, Charity, l. 391.

Prismatic cleavage, cleavage parallel to the planes of a prism.—**Prismatic colors**, the colors into which ordinary white light is decomposed by a prism, from the red to the violet. See *color* and *spectrum*.—**Prismatic compass**, a compass held in the hand when used, and so arranged that by means of a prism the graduations can be read off at the same time that the object sighted is seen through the sight-vane. It is used for taking bearings in sketching ground for military purposes, and for filling in the interior details of rough surveys.—**Prismatic crystal**, a crystal having a prismatic form.—**Prismatic planes**, in *crystal.*, planes parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal.—**Prismatic powder**. See *powder*.



Prismatic Compass.

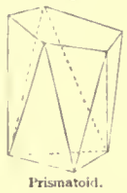
a, floating card beginning at the N. point and numbered entirely around the circle, 360°; *b*, vertical sight-vane with central vertical wire *d*; *c*, prism. On applying the eye at *c*, and causing the wire *d* to bisect any object, the division on the card coinciding with the wire and reflected to the eye will show the angle formed with the meridian by the object sighted.

prismatical (priz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *prismatic* + *-al*.] Same as *prismatic*.

prismatically (priz-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

What addition or decrement . . . befalls the body of the glass by being *prismatically* figured?
Boyle, Works, I. 556.

prismatoid (priz'ma-toid), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα(τ-), a prism, + εἶδος, form.] A solid having two parallel polygonal bases connected by triangular faces. If A and C are the areas of the bases of a prismatoid, and B that of the section halfway between them, then, *h* being the altitude, August's formula for the solid contents is $\frac{1}{6}h(A + 4B + C)$.


Prismatoid.

prismatoidal (priz-ma-toi'dal), *a.* In the form of or connected with a prismatoid.

prismenchyma† (priz-meng'ki-mä), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα, a prism, + NL. (*par*)*enchyma*.] In *bot.*, cellular tissue in which the cells are of a prismatic form.

prismoid (priz'moid), *n.* [< Gr. πρίσμα, prism, + εἶδος, form.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism; a prismatoid.

prismoidal (priz-moi'dal), *a.* [< *prismoid* + *-al*.] 1. Having or relating to the form of a prismoid.—2. In *entom.*, noting long bodies when they have more than four faces: as, *prismoidal* joints of the antennæ. *Kirby*.—**Prismoidal formula**, a formula based on the consideration of a solid as composed of prismoids.

prism-train (prizm'trān), *n.* A series of prisms used with the spectroscope to give increased dispersion. See *spectroscope*.

Instruments [spectroscopes] in which the *prism-train* is replaced by a diffraction-grating are still more powerful.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 191.

prismy (priz'mi), *a.* [< *prism* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or like a prism; prismatic in color.

The mighty ministers
Unfurled their *prismy* wings.
Shelley, Demon of the World.

The *prismy* hues in thin spray showers.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

prison (priz'n), *n.* [< ME. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, *pryson*, *prysoun*, *prysun*, *preson*, late AS. *prisun*, < OF. *prison*, *prisoun*, *prisun*, a prison, a prisoner, F. *prison*, a prison, imprisonment, = Pr. *preiso* = Sp. *prision* = Pg. *prisão* = It. *prigione*, a prison (ML. reflex *prisio(n-)*, captivity, prison), < L. *prensio(n-)*, a taking, seizing, arresting, contr. of *prehensio(n-)* (found only in the sense of a machine for raising or screwing up anything, a jackscrew), < *prehendere*, *prendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *prehension* (a doublet of *prison*) and *prize*[1], etc.] 1. A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.

The jailor . . . thrust them into the inner *prison*, and made their feet fast in the stocks. Acts xvi. 24.

Each heart would quit its *prison* in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest.
Cowper, Charity, l. 610.

2†. A prisoner.

Mi lord the king was ther caught in kene stoure,
& 3our sone also, and are *prisons* bothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4215.

"Consummatum est," quod Cryst, and comsed forto awowe
Pitousliche and pale as a *prisoun* that deyeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 59.

Fleet Prison. See *fleet*[3].—**Keeper of the Queen's prison**. See *marshal of the King's Bench*, under *marshal*.—**Limits of a prison, prison bounds**, jail liberties (which see, under *jail*).—**Prison-breach** or **-breaking**, in *law*, a breaking and going out of prison by one lawfully confined therein. (*Bishop.*) Breaking into a prison to set a prisoner at large is commonly called *rescue*.—**Prison rustic ashler**. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rules of a prison**. See *rule*.—**State prison**. (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A public prison or penitentiary. [U. S.]—**To break prison**. See *to break jail*, under *break*.—**To go out of prison by baston**. See *baston*, 3.

prison (priz'n), *v. t.* [< ME. *prisonen*; < *prison*, *n.*] To shut up in a prison; restrain from liberty; imprison, literally or figuratively.

Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led,
Togidder *prisoned*. *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 101.

Her tears began to turn their tide,
Being *prison'd* in her eye like pearls in glass.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 980.

He groped; I arrested his wandering hand, and *prisoned* it in both mine. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

prison-bars (priz'n-bärz), *n. pl.* 1. The bars or grates of a prison; hence, whatever confines or restrains.

Even through the body's *prison-bars*,
His soul possessed the sun and stars:
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

2. Same as *prisoners' base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prison-base (priz'n-bās), *n.* Same as *prisoners' base* (which see, under *prisoner*).

prisoner (priz'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *prisoner*, *prisuner*, *prysoner*. < AF. *prisuner*, OF. *prisonier*, F. *prisonnier* (= Sp. *prisionero* = Pg. *prisioneiro*), a prisoner, < *prison*, prison: see *prison*.] 1†. One who keeps a prison; a jailer.

He had [Joseph] hen sperd fast dun,
And holden herde in prisun.
An litel stund, quhile he was ther,
So gan him luuen the *prisuner*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2042.

2. One who is confined in a prison by legal arrest or warrant.

She leteth passe *prisoneres* and payeth for hem ofte,
And gyueth the gailers golde.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 136.

The High Priest and the Elders with their eloquent Tertullus were forced to return as they came, and leave St. Paul under the name of a *Prisoner*, but enjoying the conveniencies of liberty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

3. A person under arrest or in custody of the law, whether in prison or not: as, a *prisoner* at the bar of a court.

The jury, passing on the *prisoner's* life.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 19.

4. A captive; one taken by an enemy in war.

He yielded on my word;
And, as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 4.

5. One who or that which is deprived of liberty or kept in restraint.

Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,
Dull, sullen *prisoners* in the body's cage.
Pope, To the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

If the person sent to relieve his confederate [in prisoners' base] be touched by an antagonist before he reaches him, he also becomes a *prisoner*, and stands in equal need of deliverance. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 145.

Prisoners' bars. Same as *prisoners' base*.—**Prisoners' base**, a children's game in which one player strives to touch the others as they run from one goal or base to another: when one player is thus touched, he too stands between the bases and tries to touch the rest, and so on till all are caught. There are many other ways of playing the game. Also called *prisoners' bars*, *prison-base*, and *prison-bars*.—**Prisoner's-bolt**, in *her.*, same as *shackle-bolt*.—**State prisoner**, one confined for a political offense.=**Syn.** *Prisoner*, *Captive*. See *captive*.

prison-fever (priz'n-fē'vėr), *n.* Typhus fever (which see, under *fever*[1]). Also called *jail-fever*.

prison-house (priz'n-hous), *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail; a place of confinement.

I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my *prison-house*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 14.

That I may fetch thee
From forth this loathsome *prison-house*.
Milton, S. A., l. 922.

prisonment (priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *prison* + *-ment*.] Confinement in a prison; imprisonment.

Item, the *presonment* of John Porter of Blykelyng.
Paston Letters, i. 189.

'Tis *prisonment* enough to be a maid;
But to be mew'd up too, that case is hard.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, ii. 3.

prison-ship (priz'n-ship), *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.

They saw themselves melting away like slaves in a *prison-ship*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

prison-van (priz'n-van), *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

pristav (pris'tav), *n.* [< Russ. *pristavŭ*.] In Russia, an overseer, police official, commissioner, commissary, or inspector.

He was styled the grand *pristav*, or great commissioner, and was universally known amongst the Tartar tribes by this title. *De Quincey*, Flight of a Tartar Tribe.

I have in my possession the original report of a Russian police *pristav*, written upon a printed form.
George Kennan, The Century, XXXVII. 893.

Pristidæ (pris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristis* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians or plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristis*, having the snout enormously prolonged into a flattened beak, armed with a row of saw-like teeth on each side; the saw-fishes. (*a*) In Gray's system the *Pristidæ* included the *Pristiophoridæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Batoidei*, including only the saw-fishes proper. They chiefly inhabit tropical seas. See cuts under *Pristis* and *saw-fish*.

pristinate† (pris'ti-nāt), *a.* [< *pristine* + *-ate*[1].] Original; pristine.

But as it [health] hath recovered the *pristinate* strength, which thing only in all the fight it coveted, shall it incontinent be astonished? *Sir T. More*, Utopia (trans.), ii. 7.

I thynke, yea and doubt not, but your line shalbe again restored to the *pristinate* estate and degree.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all.
Holinshed, Chron., I., B. 3, col. 2, b. (*Nares.*)

pristine (pris'tin), *a.* [Formerly *pristin*; < OF. *pristin* = Sp. *pristino* = Pg. It. *pristino*, < L. *pristinus*, early, original, primitive, also just past (of yesterday); akin to *priscus*, former, ancient, antique, and to *prior*, former: see *prior*, *prime*.] Of or belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive: as, *pristine* innocence; the *pristine* manners of a people.

Find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and *pristine* health.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 52.

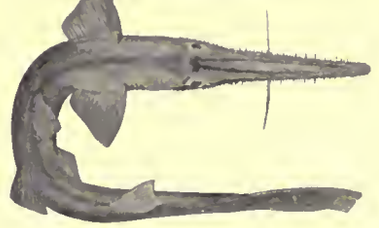
Adam's self, if now he liv'd anew,
Could scant unwinde the knotty snarled clew
Of double doubts and questions intricate
That Schools dispute about this *pristin* state.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

After all their labour, [they] at last return to their *pristine* ignorance. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxvii.

=**Syn.** *Primitive*, etc. See *primary*.

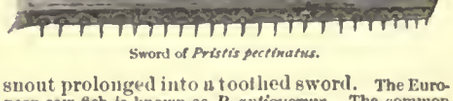
Pristiophoridæ (pris'ti-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pristiophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Pristiophorus*. They are anarthrous sharks, having the snout much produced and armed with lateral saw-like teeth. They thus resemble the true saw-fishes, but have lateral branchial apertures like other sharks, and do not attain such size. The species are confined to tropical Pacific waters.

Pristiophorus (pris-ti-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρίστης, a saw, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] The typical


Pristiophorus cirratus.

genus of *Pristiophoridæ*, including such forms as *P. cirratus*. *Müller and Henle*, 1837.

Pristis (pris'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρίστις, a large fish of the whale kind, formerly supposed to be a saw-fish, < πρίειν, saw.] The only genus of *Pristidæ*, having the form elongate, with the


Sword of *Pristis pectinatus*.

snout prolonged into a toothed sword. The European saw-fish is known as *P. antiquorum*. The common American species is *P. pectinatus*, whose weapon (figured above) is about three feet long. See also cut under *saw-fish*.

pritch (prich), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *n.*] 1. Any sharp-pointed instrument. *Halliwell.*—2†. Pique; offense taken.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*, . . . is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged. *D. Rogers*, Naaman the Syrian, p. 270.

pritch (prich), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of *prick*, *v.*] To pierce or make holes in. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Pritchardia (pri-chär'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Seeman and Wendland, 1862), named after W. T. *Pritchard*, British consul in Fiji.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, remarkable among palms for its persistent corolla-tube, from which the lobes fall away. It is characterized by the valvate

corolla-lobes and three-angled or three-lobed ovary, attenuated into a robust style. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of the Friendly and the Hawaiian Islands. They are moderate-sized or low palms, the trunk clad above with the sheathing bases of the leaves, and ringed below with their annular scars. They bear large terminal rounded or fan-shaped leaves, often whitened below with a mealy dust, cut into shallow and slender two-lobed segments, bearing projecting fibers on their margins. Their flowers are rather large, with a bell-shaped three-toothed calyx, and a tubular corolla bearing three thick, rigid, ovate lobes. The flowers are scattered on the stiff ascending branchlets of a long-stalked spadix, inclosed in a large, thick, and coriaceous spathe, which is tubular below and dusted over with silvery particles. In the Hawaiian Islands the leaves of *P. Gaudichaudii* afford fans and hats, and its fruit-kernels, called *hawane*, are eaten unripe. The leaves of *P. Pacifica* in the Fijis are four feet long by three wide, and make fans and umbrellas, their use being confined to the chiefs. Some authors have proposed to unite with this genus the American palm *Washingtonia*.

pritchel (prich'el), *n.* [An assibilated form of *prickle*. Cf. *pritch*.] 1. In *farriery*, a punch employed for making or enlarging the nail-holes in a horseshoe, or for temporary insertion into a nail-hole to form a means of handling the shoe. *E. H. Knight.*—2. An iron share fixed to a thick staff, used for making holes in the ground. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prithee (priŦH'ē). [Formerly also *prythee*, *prec-thee;* a weakened form of (*I*) *pray thee*.] A corruption of *pray thee;* I pray thee.

My soules deer Soule, take in good part (I *pree-thee*)
This pretty Present that I gladly giue thee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

I *prithee* let me go;
I shall do best without thee; I am well.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

Prithee, be forgiven, and I *prithee* forgive me too.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 6.

My Love, my Life, said I, explain
This Change of Humour; *pry'thee* tell;
That falling Tear — what does it mean?
Prior, The Garland, st. 6.

prittle† (prit'l), *v. t.* [A weakened form of *prattle*, as in *prittle-prattle*.] To chatter.

Awe man, yon *prittle* and prattle nothing but leasings and untruths.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 9).

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *prattle*.] Empty or idle talk; trifling loquacity. [Colloq.]

Cianfrogna [It.], gibrish, pedlars french, roguish language, fustian toong, *prittle prattle*. *Florio.*

It is plain *prittle-prattle*, and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass.
Abp. Bramhall, Church of Eng. Defended (1659), p. 46. (*Latham.*)

prius (prī'us), *n.* [< L. *prius*, neut. of *prior*, being before, prior: see *prior*.] That which necessarily goes before; a precondition.

priv. An abbreviation of *privative*.

Priva (prī'vạ), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of erect herbs of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by a fruit of two nutlets, each two-celled and two-seeded, a long spike with small bracts and interrupted at the base, and an enlarged fruiting-calyx tightly including the fruit within its closed apex. The 9 species are natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They bear opposite toothed leaves, slender spikes terminal or long-stalked in the axils, and small and somewhat two-lipped flowers which have five lobes and four short didynamous stamens. *P. echinata* of Brazil, the West Indies, southern Florida, etc., is called *styptic-* or *velvet-bur*, its fruiting-calyx being bristly with small hooked hairs. *P. lævis* of Chili and the Argentine Republic yields small edible tubers.

privacy (prī'vā-si or priv'a-si), *n.*; pl. *privacies* (-siz). [< *priva*(*te*) + *-cy*.] 1. A state of being private, or in retirement from the company or from the knowledge or observation of others; seclusion.

In the closet, where *privacy* and silence befriend our inquiries. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

The housemates sit
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed
In a tumultuous *privacy* of storm.
Emerson, The Snow-Storm.

2. A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred *privacies* all open lie. *Rowe.*

3†. Joint knowledge; privity. See *privity*.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

4†. Taciturnity. *Ainsworth.*—5. Secrecy; concealment of what is said or done.

Of this my *privacy*
I have strong reasons.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 190.

There was no affectation of *privacy* in what they [Christ and his apostles] said or did; their doctrines were preached, and their miracles wrought, in broad day-light, and in the face of the world! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.

6. A private or personal matter, circumstance, or relation.

What concernes it us to hear a Husband divulge his Household *privacies*, extolling to others the vertues of his Wife? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vii.

In all my Acquaintance and utmost *Privacies* with her.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, I. 2.

privado† (pri-vā'dō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *private:* see *private*.] 1. A private or intimate friend; a court favorite.

The modern languages give unto such persons the name of favourites, or *privadoes*. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The Duke of Lerma was the greatest *Privado*, the greatest Favourite, that ever was in Spain since Don Alvaro de Luna. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

Lat. May I desire one favour?
Y. Book. What can I deny thee, my *privado?*
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

2. A private soldier or inferior (non-commissioned) officer.

Lantz *privadoes*, who are Corporals' Lieutenants.
Ranks in British Army (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 463).

privant (prī'vant), *a.* [< L. *privan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *privare*, deprive: see *private*.] Noting privative opposites. See *privative*.

privat-docent (prē-vät'dō-tsent'), *n.* [G., < L. *privatus*, private, + *docen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *private* and *docent*.] In the universities of Germany and some other countries of Europe, a teacher of the third rank: unlike professors, he has no part in the government of the university, and receives no compensation from the university, but is remunerated by fees.

private (prī'vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. *privado* = It. *privato* = D. *privaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *privat*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from what is public, pertaining to an individual, private, pp. of *privare*, separate, deprive, release, < *privus*, single, every, one's own, private, prob. for orig. **praivus*, < *prai*, older form of *præ*, before: see *pre-*. Cf. *privy*. Hence also ult. *deprive*.] I. *a.* 1. Peculiar to, belonging to, or concerning an individual only; respecting particular individuals; personal.

Why should the *private* pleasure of some one
Become the public plague of many moe?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1478.

When was public virtue to be found,
Where *private* was not? *Cowper*, Task, v. 503.

That he [Buckingham] should think more about those who were bound to him by *private* ties than about the public interest . . . was perfectly natural.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

This [the peace policy] is not to be carried by public opinion, but by *private* opinion, by *private* conviction, by *private*, dear, and earnest love. *Emerson*, War.

The expression . . . sounded more harshly as pronounced in a public lecture than as read in a *private* letter.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

2. Kept or removed from public view; not known; not open; not accessible to people in general; secret.

O unfelt sore! crest-wounding, *private* scar!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 828.

The poor slave that lies *private* has his liberty
As amply as his master in that tomb.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 2.

Reason . . . then retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.
Milton, P. L., v. 109.

The Rais gave the captain of the port a *private* hint to take care what they did, for they might lose their lives.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 249.

3. Not holding public office or employment; not having a public or official character: as, a *private* citizen; *private* life; *private* schools.

"Prayers made for the use of the 'idiotæ' or *private* persons," as the word is, contradistinguished from the rulers of the church. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 282.

Christ and his Apostles, being to civil affairs but *privat* men, contended not with Magistrates.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Any *private* person . . . that is present when a felony is committed is bound by the law to arrest the felon.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxi.

4. Noting a common soldier, or one of the ordinary rank and file.

I cannot put him to a *private* soldier that is the leader of so many thousands. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 177.

5. Being in privacy; retired from company; secluded.

Away from light steals home my heavy son,
And *private* in his chamber pens himself.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 144.

Cæsar is *private* now; you may not enter.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

I came home to be *private* a little, not at all affecting the life and hurry of Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1662.

Sir, we are *private* with our women here.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5.

6†. Privy; informed of what is not generally known.

She knew them [her sister's council of state] adverse to her religion . . . and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

7. Keeping privacy or confidence; secretive; reticent.

You know I am *private* as your secret wishes,
Ready to fling my soul upon your service.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Let these persons march here [with] a charge to be *private* and silent in the business till they see it effected.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 479.

8†. Intimate; confidential.

If David, being a king, a Prophet, a Sainct, and with God so *private*, understoode not what to present unto God, . . . what shall we doe?
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 2.

What makes the Jew and Lodowick so *private?*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

9. Particular; individual; special: opposed to *general*.

No prophecy of the scripture is of any *private* interpretation. 2 Pet. i. 20.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any *private* party? . . .
Who can come in and say that I mean her,
When such a one as she such is her neighbour?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 7. 71.

Private acts, bills, or statutes, those acts, etc., which concern private interests — that is, the interests of particular persons — as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested. See *bill*3.— **Private attorney.** See *attorney*1, 2.— **Private bank.** See *bank*2, 4.— **Private baptism.** See *baptism*.— **Private carrier.** See *carrier*1, 2.— **Private chapel**, a chapel attached to a private residence.— **Private corporations**, corporations created for private as distinguished from purely public purposes. Such corporations are not, in contemplation of law, public merely because it may have been supposed by the legislature that their establishment would promote, either directly or consequentially, the public interest. (*Dillon.*) Thus, a railroad company is a *private corporation*, although it takes property for public use. See *corporation*.— **Private detective.** See *detective*.— **Private international law.** See *international*.— **Private judgment**, in *theol.*, the judgment of an individual as to doctrine or interpretation of Scripture, in contradistinction to the judgment of the church.— **Private law**, that branch of the law which deals with the rights and duties of persons considered in their private or individual capacity, as distinguished from the rights and duties which are possessed by and incumbent on persons or bodies of persons considered as filling public positions or offices, or which have relation to the whole political community, or to its magistrates and officers. *Kenelm Edward Digby*, Hist. of Law of Real Prop., p. 255.— **Private legislation**, legislation affecting the interests of particular persons, as distinguished from measures of public policy in which the community is interested.— **Private mass.** See *mass*1.— **Private nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5.— **Private parts**, the organs of sex.— **Private person**, one not having or not for the time being acting in a public official capacity.— **Private property, private rights**, the property and rights of persons, natural or artificial, in their individual, personal, or private capacity, as distinguished from the rights of the state or public vested in a body politic or a public officer or board as such and for public use. Thus, if a city owns a building which it leases for obtaining a revenue, the property and its rights in respect thereto are deemed the *private property* of the city, as distinguished from parks, etc., and buildings in municipal use. — **Private rights of way**, rights of way which belong to a particular individual only, or to a body of individuals exclusively, either for the purpose of passing generally or for the purpose of passing from a particular tenement of which they are possessed. *Goddard.*— **Private trusts**, those trusts in the maintenance of which the public have no interest.

Private Trusts are those wherein the beneficial interest is vested absolutely in one or more individuals, who are, or within a certain time may be, definitely ascertained, and to whom, therefore, collectively, unless under some legal disability, it is competent to control, modify, or determine the trust. *Bispham*, Principles of Equity, § 58.

Private war, a war carried on by individuals, without the authority or sanction of the state of which they are subjects. *Halleck.*— **Private wrong**, a civil injury; an infringement or privation of some civil right which belongs to a person considered in his private capacity. =**Syn. 2.** *Latent*, *Covert*, etc. (see *secret*), retired, secluded, isolated, sequestered.

II. *n.* 1†. A person not in public life or office.

And what have kings that *privates* have not too,
Save ceremony? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 255.

2. A common soldier; one of the rank and file of an army.—3†. A secret message; private intimation.

Pem. Who brought that letter from the cardinal?
Sal. The Count Melun, a noble lord of France;
Whose *private* with me of the Dauphin's love
Is much more general than these lines import.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 16.

4†. Personal interest or use; particular business.

My lords, this strikes at every Roman's *private*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Our President . . . ingrossing to his *private* Oatmeale, Sacke, Oyle, Aquavitæ, Beefe, Egges, or what not.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 154.

5†. Privacy; retirement.

Go off! . . . let me enjoy my *private*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 100.

In our *private* towards God being as holy and devout as if we prayed in public.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 888.

6. *pl.* The private parts of the body.—7. In some colleges, a private admonition.—**In private**, privately; in secret; not publicly.

They do desire some speech with you *in private*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

The private, private life of individuals, or what relates to private life: opposed to and suggested by the phrase *the public*. [Rare.]

I long to see you a history painter. You have already done enough for *the private*; do something for the public.
Pope, To Jervas, Nov. 29, 1716.

privatet (prī'vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *privatus*, pp. of *privare*, strip, deprive: see *private*, *a.* Cf. *prive*.] To deprive.

They wouldc not onelye lese their worldely substaunce, but also be *prvated* of their lives and worldly felycytie, rather then to suffre Kynge Rychardc, that tyraunt, lenger to rule and reygne over them.
Hall, Rich. III., f. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

privateer (prī-vā-tēr'), *n.* [< *private* + *-eer*.] 1. An armed vessel owned and officered by private persons, but acting under a commission from the state usually called letters of marque. It answers to a company on land raised and commanded by private persons, but acting under regulations emanating from the supreme authority, rather than to one raised and acting without license, which would resemble a privateer without commission. (*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 121.)

He is at no charge for a fleet farther than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expense.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

2. The commander of, or a man serving on board of, a privateer.

Meeting with divers Disappointments, and being out of hopes to obtain a Trade in these Seas, his Men forced him to entertain a Company of *Privateers* which he met with near Nicoya.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 137.

privateer (prī-vā-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *privateer*, *n.*] To cruise in a privateer for the purpose of seizing an enemy's ships or annoying his commerce. Privateering was abolished by the treaty of Paris of 1856, and this article has been assented to by nearly all civilized nations; the most prominent exception is the United States.

In 1797 the United States passed a law to prevent citizens of the United States from *privateering* against nations in amity with or against citizens of the United States.
Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 383.

privateering (prī-vā-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *privateer*, *v.*] The act or practice of cruising in a privateer for hostile purposes.

Many have felt it to be desirable that *privateering* should be placed under the ban of international law, and the feeling is on the increase, in our age of humanity, that the system ought to come to an end.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 122.

privateerism (prī-vā-tēr'izm), *n.* [< *privateer* + *-ism*.] *Naut.*, disorderly conduct, or anything out of man-of-war rules. Also called *privateer practice*. *Admiral Smyth*. [Rare.]

privateersman (prī-vā-tērz'man), *n.*; pl. *privateersmen* (-men). [< *privateer's*, poss. of *privateer*, + *man*.] An officer or seaman of a privateer.

Marquis Santa Cruz, lord high admiral of Spain, . . . looked on, mortified and amazed, but offering no combat, while the Plymouth *privateersman* [Drake] swept the harbour of the great monarch of the world.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 283.

privately (prī'vāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly.

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives the disciples came unto him *privately*.
Mat. xxiv. 3.

2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally: as, he is not *privately* benefited.

privateness (prī'vāt-nes), *n.* 1. Secrecy; privacy.

Knew theye how guiltless and how free I were from prying into *privateness*.
Marston, End of Scourge of Villanie, To him that hath perused me.

2. Retirement; seclusion from company or society.

A man's nature is best perceived in *privateness*, for there is no affectation.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

3. The state of an individual in the rank of a common citizen, or not invested with office.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of *privateness*, even in age and sickness, which require the shadow.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

privation (prī-vā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *piracion*, < OF. (and F.) *privation* = Sp. *privacion* = Pg. *privação* = It. *privazione*, < L. *privatio(n-)*, a taking away, < *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*.] 1. The state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want.

Pains of *privation* are the pains that may result from the thought of not possessing in the time present any of the several kinds of pleasures.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 17.

Maggie's sense of loneliness and utter *privation* of joy had deepened with the brightness of advancing spring.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

2. The act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or any property; deprivation.

Kyng Richard had bene in greate leopardie either of *priuacion* of his realme, or losse of his life, or both.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

3. In *logic*, a particular kind of negation consisting in the absence from a subject of a habit which ought to be, might be, or generally is in that subject or others like it.

Privation sometimes signifies the absence of the form which may be introduced upon the subject: so the *privation* of the soul may be said to be in the seed, of heat in cold water; sometimes the absence of the form which ought to be in the subject. That is a physical privation, and is numbered among the principles of generation; this is a logical.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 22.

Whether this comparative specifying foundation be a *privation* or a mode is a philosophical controversy.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 10.

4. The act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation.
Bacon.

5. Technically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the suspension of an ecclesiastic from his office, stipend, ecclesiastical functions, or jurisdiction. —**Logical privation**. See *logical*. =**Syn. 1.** Need, penury, poverty, necessity, distress.

privative (priv'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *privatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *privativo*, < LL. *privativus*, denoting privation, negative, < L. *privare*, pp. *privatus*, deprive: see *private*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Causing privation or destitution.

We may add that negative or *privative* will, also, whereby he withholdeth his graces from some.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

2. Depending on or consisting in privation in the logical sense.

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty, and integrity, which we all enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

Descartes is driven by the necessary logic of his thought to conceive all limits and differences as purely *privative* — i. e. as mere absence or defect of existence.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 42.

3. In *gram.*: (*a*) Changing the sense of a word from positive to negative: as, a *privative* prefix; *à-* or *àv- privative*. (*b*) Predicating negation: as, a *privative* word.—**Privative connotative term**, an adjective noting some privation, as "blind."—**Privative jurisdiction**. In *Scots law*, a court is said to have *privative jurisdiction* in a particular class of causes when it is the only court entitled to adjudicate in such causes. *Imp. Dict.*—**Privative nothing**. See *nothing*.—**Privative opposites**, a habit and its privation.—**Privative proposition**, a proposition declaring a privation.

II. *n.* 1. That which depends on, or of which the essence is, the absence of something else, as silence, which exists by the absence of sound.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 873.

2. In *gram.*: (*a*) A prefix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *un-* in *unwise*, *in-* in *inhuman*, *an-* in *anarchy*, *a-* in *achromatic*. (*b*) A word which not only predicates negation of a quality in an object, but also involves the notion that the absent quality is naturally inherent in it, and is absent through loss or some other privative cause.

privatively (priv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a privative manner; in the manner or with the force of a privative.—2†. By the absence of something; negatively. [Rare.]

The duty of the new covenant is set down first *privatively*.
Hammond.

privativeness (priv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The condition of being privative. [Rare.]

privet, *v. t.* [< ME. *priven*, < OF. *priver* = Sp. Pg. *privar* = It. *privare*, < L. *privare*, separate, deprive: see *private*, *v.* Cf. *deprive*.] To deprive.

Temple devout, ther God hath his woninge,
Fro which these misbileved *prived* [var. *deprived*] been.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 146.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele any thing at all?
Barker, Fearful Fancies, P 1 b. (*Nares.*)

priveet, **privet**, *a.* Middle English forms of *privy*.

privet (priv'et), *n.* [Formerly also *privie*; appar. a corruption of *primet*. Cf. *prie*[3].] 1. A shrub, *Ligustrum vulgare*, of the northern Old World, planted and somewhat naturalized in North America; the common or garden privet. The name extends also to the other members of the genus.—2. In the southern United States, a small oleaceous tree of wet grounds, *Forestiera acuminata*.—**Barren privet**, the alaternus. See *Rhamnus*.—**California privet**, the Japanese privet, sometimes misnamed *Ligustrum Californicum*.—**Egyptian privet**. See *Lawsonia*.—**Japanese privet**, *Ligustrum Japonicum* (including *L. ovalifolium*).—**Mock privet**, the jasmine box. See *Phillyrea*.

priveteet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *privity*.

privet-hawkmoth (priv'et-hâk'môth), *n.* A sphinx, *Sphinx ligustri*, so called from its ovipositing on privet, on which its larva feeds.

priviet, *n.* An obsolete form of *privet*.

The borders round about are set with *priuie* sweet.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 3. (*Davies.*)

privilege (priv'i-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *priviledge*; < ME. *privilege*, *prevelache*, < OF. *privilege*, F. *privilége* = Sp. Pg. It. *privilegio*, < L. *privilegium*, an ordinance in favor of an individual, prerogative, < *privus*, one's own, private, peculiar, + *lex*, law: see *private* and *legal*.] 1. An ordinance in favor of an individual.

Be ye our help and our protecciouu,
Syn for meryt of your virginitee
The *privilege* of his delecciouu
In yow confermed God upon a tree
Hanging.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 122.

Privilege, in Roman jurisprudence, means the exemption of one individual from the operation of a law.
Mackintosh, Study of the Law of Nature, p. 50, note.

2. A right, immunity, benefit, or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; the enjoyment of some desirable right, or an exemption from some evil or burden; a private or personal favor enjoyed; a peculiar advantage.

As under *privilege* of age to brag
What I have done being young.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1. 60.

It hath been an accustom'd liberty
To spend this day in mirth, and they will choose
Rather their Soules then *priviledges* loose.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pastures, wood-lots, mill-sites, with the *privileges*, Rights, and appurtenances which make up
A Yankee Paradise.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an exemption or license granted by the Pope. It differs from a *dispensation* and from a *grace* in that it never refers to a single act, but presupposes and legalizes many acts done in pursuance of it, and confers on its possessor immunity in regard to every act so privileged. (*b*) Special immunity or advantage granted to persons in authority or in office, as the freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, etc., enjoyed by members of Parliament or of Congress. Compare *breach of privilege*, below.

The Parliament-men are as great Princes as any in the World, when whatsoever they please is *Priviledge* of Parliament.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

3†. An advantage yielded; superiority.

Compassion of the king commands me stoop,
Or I would see his heart out, ere the priest
Should ever get that *privilege* of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 121.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A special and exclusive right conferred by law on particular persons or classes of persons, and ordinarily in derogation of the common right. Such grants were often sought to be justified on grounds of public utility, but were, to a greater or less extent, really intended to benefit the privileged person or persons.

If the printer haue any great dealings with thee, he were best get a *priuiledge* betimes, ad imprimendum solum, forbidding all other to sell waste paper but himselfe.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 46.

Our King, in lieu of Money, among other Acts of Grace, gave them a *Privilege* to pay but 1 per Cent.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

(*b*) The law, rule, or grant conferring such a right. (*c*) In the civil law, a lien or priority of right of payment, such as the artisans' privilege, corresponding to the common-law lien of a bailee or the lien under mechanics' lien-laws, carriers' privilege, inn-keepers' privilege, etc. In this sense the word is more appropriately applicable to a preference secured by law, and not to one granted by special agreement. (*d*) In some of the United States, the right of a licensee in a vocation which is forbidden except to licensees. (*e*) In modern times (since all have become generally equal before the law), one of the more sacred and vital rights common to all citizens: as, the *privilege* of the writ of habeas corpus; the *privileges* of a citizen of the United States.—5. A speculative contract covering a "put" or a "call," or both a put and a call (that is, a "straddle"). See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *put*[1], *n.*, 6, and *straddle*, *n.*—**Breach of privilege**, violation of the

privileges specially possessed by members of legislative bodies. See the quotation.

Breaches of privilege may be summarized as disobedience to any orders or rules of the House, indignities offered to its character or proceedings, assaults, insults, or libels upon members, or interference with officers of the House in discharge of their duty, or tampering with witnesses. *Sir T. Erskine May*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 311.

Conservator of the apostolic privileges. See *conservator*.—**Exclusive privilege.** See *exclusive*.—**Mixed privilege**, a privilege granted to classes of persons.—**Personal privilege**, a privilege primarily and directly granted to some person, regarded as an individual.—**Question of privilege**, in *parliamentary law*, a question arising upon the privileges or rights of an assembly or of a member of an assembly. It takes precedence of all questions except a motion to adjourn.—**Real privilege**, a privilege granted to some thing (building, place, or benefice), although indirectly extended to the persons by whom the thing is owned or enjoyed.—**Writ of privilege**, a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit.=**Syn. 2.** *Privilege, Prerogative, Exemption, Immunity, Franchise.* *Privilege* is a right to do or a right to be excused or spared from doing or bearing, this right being possessed by one or more, but not by all. *Privilege* is also more loosely used for any special advantage; as, the *privilege* of intimacy with people of noble character. *Prerogative* is a right of precedence, an exclusive privilege, an official right, a right indefeasible on account of one's character or position: as, the Stuart kings were continually asserting the royal *prerogative*, but Parliament resisted any infringement upon its *privileges*. (See definition of *prerogative*.) An *exemption* is an exception or excuse from what would otherwise be required: as, *exemption* from military service, or from submitting to examination; figuratively, *exemption* from care, from disease. *Immunity* is the same as *exemption*, except that *exemption* more often expresses the act of authority, and *immunity* expresses more of the idea of safety: as, *immunity* from harm. A *franchise* is a sort of freedom; the word has very exact senses, covering certain *privileges, exemptions*, or *immunities*.

privilege (priv'i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *privileged*, ppr. *privileging*. [Formerly also *priviledge*; < OF. *privelegir*, F. *privilégier* = Sp. Pg. *privilegiar* = It. *privilegiare*, < ML. *privilegiare*, privilege, approve, < L. *privilegium*, privilege: see *privilege*, *n.*] 1. To grant some privilege to; bestow some particular right or exemption on; invest with a peculiar right or immunity; exempt from censure or danger: as, to *privilege* diplomatic representatives from arrest; the *privileged* classes.

> Your Dignity does not *Priviledge* you to do me an Injury. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 45.
>
> *Ther.* Peace, fool! I have not done.
> *Achil.* He is a *privileged* man. Proceed, Thersites.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3, 61.
>
> This freedom from the oppressive superiority of a *privileged* order was peculiar to England.
> *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 3.
>
> Gentilhomme in France was the name of a well-defined and *privileged* class. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

2. To exempt in any way; free: with *from*.

> He took this place for sanctuary,
> And it shall *privilege* him *from* your hands.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 95.
>
> It was not a Jewish ephod, it is not a Romish cowl, that can *privilege* an evil-doer *from* punishment.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 289.

3. To authorize; license.

> Wilt thou be glass wherein it shall discern
> Authority for sin, warrant for blame,
> To *privilege* dishonour in thy name?
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 621.
>
> A poet's or a painter's licence is a poor security to *privilege* debt or defamation. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Privileged altar, communication, debt. See the nouns.—**Privileged deeds**, in *Scots law*, holograph deeds, which are exempted from the statute that requires other deeds to be signed before witnesses.—**Privileged summonses**, in *Scots law*, a class of summonses in which, from the nature of the cause of action, the ordinary induciæ are shortened.—**Privileged villeinage.** See *villeinage*.

privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *privily*, *prevely*, *prevaly*, etc.; < *privy* + *-ly*[2].] In a privy manner; privately; secretly.

> Sir, a kynge ought net to go so *prevely*, but to haue his meyne a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.
>
> There shall be false teachers among you, who *privily* shall bring in damnable heresies. 2 Pet. ii. 1.

privity (priv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *privities* (-tiz). [< ME. *priveitee*, *priveetee*, *privete*, *prevete*, etc., < OF. *privete*, < ML. **privita(t-)s*, privacy, < L. *privus*, one's own, private: see *private*.] **1†.** Privacy; secrecy; confidence.

> Ther shaltow fynde
> A thyng that I have hyd in *priveitee*.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 443.
>
> I will to you, in *privity*, discover the drift of my purpose. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. Private life; privacy; seclusion.

> Then Pirrus with pyne put hym to serche
> Of Polexena the pert, in *priuete* holdyn,
> That was cause of the cumbrance of his kynd fadur.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12078.
>
> For all his dayes he drownes in *priuitie*,
> Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 3.

3†. Intimate relation; intimacy.

> With the praise of armes and chevalrie
> The prize of beautie still hath joyned beene;
> And that for reasons speciall *priuitie*,
> For either doth on other much relie.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 1.

4†. That which is to be kept privy or private; a secret; a private matter.

> Blamed hymself for he
> Hadde told to me so greet a *privitee*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 542.
>
> To signify unto your grace, besides our common letters, also with these my private letters the *priorities* of my heart and conscience in that matter.
> *Bp. Ridley*, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 370.

5. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence.

> I had heard of his intending to steal a marriage without the *privity* of us his intimate friends and acquaintance.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.
>
> This marriage . . . brought upon Garcilasso, in consequence of his *privity*, the displeasure of the Emperor.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 448.

6†. *pl.* The private parts. *Abp. Abbot.*—**7.** In *law*: (*a*) That relation between different interests of several persons in the same lands which arises under feudal tenures. All the various estates, less than a fee simple absolute, were regarded as so many parts of entire title, and the persons among whom such partial interests were distributed were said to stand in privity or in privity of estate to each other. If the interests belonging to one of such persons devolved either by act of law, as in the case of his death intestate, or by act of the parties, as in the case of a conveyance, upon a third person, that person was thereby brought into privity with him and the others. In the former case he was said to be *privy in law*, in the latter case *privy in deed*, each of these being only species of *privies in estate*. Upon the same principle, whenever several lesser estates were carved out of a larger, as by grant of a qualified interest or life estate leaving a remainder or reversion in the granter, the parties were termed *privies*. (*b*) More loosely, since the abrogation of tenure, any joint, separate, or successive interest affecting the same realty is deemed to constitute a privity between the parties in interest. Thus, if B inherits land from A, there is privity of estate between them, and if C inherits the same land from B, the privity extends to him, so that B and C may be both bound in respect to the land by whatever bound A. (*c*) In the law of obligations, the mutual relationships between contractor and contractee, and either of them and a third person claiming under the contract, which result from the existence of the contract. Thus, if A gives his note to B, and B separately gives his note to C, there is privity of contract between A and B, and also between B and C, but none between A and C. But if A gives his note to B, and B indorses it over to C, there is privity of contract among all. (*d*) In the law of contracts and torts, the legal relation consequent on joint or common knowledge and concurrence, particularly in respect to a breach of contract, a tort, or a wrong.—**Privity of tenure**, the relation subsisting between a lord and his immediate tenant.

privy (priv'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *privy*, *privee*, *prive*, *privei*, *pryve*, *prevy*, *preve*, < OF. *prive*, F. *privé* = Sp. Pg. It. *privado*, private, < L. *privatus*, apart from the public, private: see *private*, *a.*, of which *privy* is a doublet.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Private; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public: as, the *privy* purse.

> The other half
> Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 354.

2. Secret; not seen openly; not made known in public.

> A counsail sall I tel to the,
> The whilk I will yen hald *priué*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.
>
> This drudge, or diviner, . . . told me what *privy* marks I had about me. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 146.
>
> The Seas breaking their sandie barres, and breaking vp by secret vnderminings the *priuie* pores and passages in the earth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.
>
> Place and occasion are two *privy* thieves.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

3. Private; appropriated to retirement; sequestered; retired.

> If your Lordship shall commaund to chastise or to whip any page or seruant, prouide that it be done in a place *priuie* and secrete.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 161.
>
> It is the sword of the great men that are slain, which entereth into their *privy* chambers. Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Privately knowing; admitted to the participation with another in knowledge of a secret transaction: generally with *to*.

> And conth remeve from the seid French kynge the *preyest* man of heis Councell yf he wold.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 104.
>
> His wife also being *privy to* it. Acts v. 2.
>
> Myself am one made *privy to* the plot.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 12.

5†. Intimate; familiar; on confidential terms; well known.

> Our mortal eyes
> Pierce not the secrets of your heart; the gods
> Are only *privy to* them. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.
>
> This sudden change was much observed by some, who were *privy* that Mr. Wilson had professed as much before.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 282.
>
> And two knyghtes that ben moste *privy* with hym, that noon ne knoweth so moche of his counseile.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, four functionaries in the lord chamberlain's department of the royal household in Great Britain, who attend various ceremonies of court.—**Privy chamber**, in Great Britain, a private apartment in a royal residence.—**Privy coat**, a light coat or defense of mail concealed under the ordinary dress.—**Privy council.** See *council*.—**Privy councilor**, a member of the privy council. Abbreviated *P. C.*—**Privy purse, seal**, etc. See the nouns.—**Privy verdict**, a verdict given to the judge out of court.=**Syn. 1.** Individual, special, personal, peculiar, particular.—**4.** Cognizant (of), acquainted (with).

II. *n.*; pl. *privies* (-iz). **1.** In *law*, one standing in a relation of privity to another. See *privity*, 7. (*a*) A partaker; a person having a joint or common knowledge, right, or responsibility. More specifically—(*b*) One bound by an obligation irrespective of his being a party to it; one bound or entitled in respect to an estate irrespective of his having been a party to the transaction by which it was created. The term *privy* is properly used in distinction from *party*; but *privies to a contract* is used to mean the parties themselves. *Stimson.*

2†. A secret friend.—**3.** A necessary.

privy-fly (priv'i-flī), *n.* A fly of the family *Anthomyidæ*, *Homalomyia scalaris*, whose larva is usually found in human excrement. It is probably indigenous in Europe, though also found in North America. See cut under *Homalomyia*.

prix (prē), *n.* [F.: see *price*.] A premium; a prize; specifically, the stakes or cup in a French horse-race or other sporting event: used by English writers in such phrases as *grand prix* and *prix de Rome* (in French national competitions in the fine arts).

prizable (pri'za-bl), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-able*.] Valuable; worthy of being prized. Also spelled *prizeable*.

> The courage of the tongue
> Is truly, like the courage of the hand,
> Discreetly used, a *prizable* possession.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, i. 1.

prizage†, *n.* See *prisage*.

prizall†, *n.* See *prisal*.

prize[1] (priz), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *prise*; < ME. *prise*, < OF. *prise*, a taking, capture, a seizure, a thing seized, a prize, booty, also hold, purchase (= It. *presa*), < F. *prise*, < *pris*, pp. of *prendre*, take, capture, < L. *prendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize: see *prehend*. Cf. *prize*[3], *prison*, etc., *apprise*, *comprise*, *enterprise*, *purprise*, *reprisal*, *surprise*, etc. *Prize*[1] and *prize*[2] have been in some senses more or less confused.]

I. *n.* **1.** A taking or capture, as of the property of an enemy in war.

> His leg, through his late luckelesse *prise*,
> Was crackt in twaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 25.

2. In *hunting*, the note of the horn blown at the capture or death of the game.

> Syr Eglamour hase done to dede
> A grete herte, and tane the hede;
> The *pryse* he blewe fulle schille.
> *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 140. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Aim'd well, the Chieftain's lance has flown;
> Struggling in blood the savage lies;
> His roar is sunk in hollow groan—
> Sound, merry huntsman! sound the *pryse!*
> *Scott*, Cadyow Castle.

3. That which is taken from an enemy in war; any species of goods or property seized by force as spoil or plunder; that which is taken in combat, particularly a ship with the property taken in it. The law as to prizes is regulated by the general law of nations. Prizes taken in war are condemned (that is, sentence is passed that the thing captured is lawful prize) by the proper judicature in the courts of the captors, called *prize-courts*.

> And when the saisnes were thus disconfited and fledde, the kynge Vrien and his peple gedered vp that was lefte therof . . . grete richesse, . . . the richest *prise* that euer was seie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.
>
> I have made, mother,
> A fortunate voyage, and brought home rich *prize*
> In a few hours. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.
>
> The distinction between a *prize* and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land. *Bouvier.*

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seizure or the asserted right of seizure of money or chattels by way of exaction or requisition for the use of the crown; more specifically, a toll of that nature exacted on merchandise in a commercial town.—**5.** That which is obtained or offered as the re-

ward of exertion or contest: as, a *prize* for Latin verses.

I'll never wrestle for the *prize* more.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 168.

At every shot the *prize* he got,
For he was both sure and dead.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 386).

Yon love
The metaphysics! read and earn our *prize*,
A golden brooch. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

6. That which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.

The word lottery . . . may be applied to any process of determining *prizes* by lot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 11.

7. A possession or acquisition which is prized; any gain or advantage; privilege.

It is war's *prize* to take all vantages.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 59.

The lock, obtain'd with guilt, and kept with pain,
In every place is sought, but sought in vain;
With such a *prize* no mortal must be blest.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 111.

8†. A contest for a reward; a competition.

Like one of two contending in a *prize*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 142.

And now, as it were, a *Prize* began to be played between the two Swords, the Spiritual and the Temporal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 73.

Maritime prize, a prize taken by captnre on the high seas.—**To play prizes†**, to fight publicly for a prize; hence, figuratively, to contend only for show.

He is my brother that *plays* the *prizes*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

By their endless disputes and wranglings about words and terms of art, they [the philosophers] made the people suspect they did but *play prizes* before them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

II. *a.* 1. Worthy of a prize; that has gained a prize.

A lord of fat *prize* oxen and of sheep.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Given or awarded as a prize: as, a *prize* cup.

prize[1] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< *prize*[1], *n.*] 1†. To risk or venture. *Davies.*

Thou 'rt worthy of the title of a squire,
That durst, for proof of thy affection,
And for thy mistress' favour, *prize* thy blood.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 175.

2. To make a prize of; capture; seize.

In the British House of Commons it was explained that the David J. Adams was *prized* for concealing her name and her sailing-port. *The American*, XII. 67.

prize[2] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [< ME. *prysen*, < OF. (and F.) *priser*, set a price or value on, esteem, value, < *pris*, price, < L. *pretium*, price, value: see *price*. Cf. *praise*, *appraise*, *apprize*[2].] 1. To set or estimate the value of; rate.

Having so swift and excellent a wit
As she is *prized* to have.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 90.

2. To value highly; regard as of great worth; esteem.

Whoe'er excels in what we *prize*
Appears a hero in our eyes.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa, l. 733.

Gold is called gold, and dross called dross, I' the Book;
Gold you let lie, and dross pick up and *prize!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 254.

3. To favor or ease (an affected limb), as a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn. 1.** To appraise.—2. *Value*, *Esteem*, etc. See *appreciate*.

prize[2]† (prīz), *n.* [< *prize*[2], *v.* Cf. *price*, *n.*] Estimation; valuation; appraisement.

Cæsar 's no merchant, to make *prize* with you
Of things that merchants sold.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 183.

prize[3] (prīz), *n.* [Also *prise;* < F. *prise*, a hold, grasp, purchase: see *prize*[1].] 1. The hold of a lever; purchase.—2. A lever. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

prize[3] (prīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prized*, ppr. *prizing*. [Also *prise;* < *prize*[3], *n.* Hence, by confusion, *pry*[2].] To force or press, especially force open by means of a lever, as a door, etc.

Taking a marling-spike hitch over a marling-spike, and with the point *prizing* it against the rope until the service is taut. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 48.

When I gently *prized* up the anther-case at its base or on one side, the pollinium was ejected.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 216.

prizeable, *a.* See *prizable*.

prize-bolt (prīz'bōlt), *n.* A projection on a gun-carriage for a handspike to hold by in raising the breech. [Eng.]

prize-court (prīz'kōrt), *n.* A court whose function it is to adjudicate on captures made at sea.

prize-fight (prīz'fīt), *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize or wager.

prize-fighter (prīz'fī'tėr), *n.* One who fights another with his fists for a wager or reward; a professional pugilist or boxer.

prize-fighting (prīz'fī'ting), *n.* Fighting, especially boxing, in public for a reward or stake. It prevails in Great Britain, the United States, and in the British possessions; in most of its forms and in most localities it is illegal. Prize-fighting is conducted generally under one of two codes of rules—the London prize-ring rules and the Marquis of Queensberry rules. The fighting is either with bare knuckles or with light gloves.

prizeless† (prīz'les), *a.* [< *prize*[2] + *-less*. Cf. *priceless*.] Inestimable; priceless.

Oh, mediocrity,
Thou *prizeless* jewel only mean men have,
But cannot value.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

prize-list (prīz'list), *n.* 1. A detailed list of the winners in any competition for prizes, as a school examination or a flower-show.—2. *Naut.*, a return of all the persons on board entitled to receive prize-money at the time a capture is made.

prizeman (prīz'man), *n.*; pl. *prizemen* (-men). [< *prize*[1] + *man*.] The winner of a prize.

prize-master (prīz'mās'tėr), *n.* A person put in command of a ship that has been made a prize.

prize-money (prīz'mun'i), *n.* Money paid to the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.

prizer (prī'zėr), *n.* [Formerly also *priser;* < *prize*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who estimates or determines the value of a thing; an appraiser.

But value dwells not in particular will;
It holds his estimate and dignity
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself
As in the *prizer*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 56.

2. One who competes for a prize, as a prize-fighter, a wrestler, etc.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bonny *priser* of the humorous duke?
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 8.

Appeareth no man yet to answer the *prizer?*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

As if a cloud enveloped him while fought
Under its shade grim *prizers*, thought with thought
At dead-lock. *Browning*, Sordello.

prize-ring (prīz'ring), *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting; also, sometimes, the practice itself. The ring has now become an area eight yards square, inclosed by poles and ropes. It probably derived its name from the fact that the combatants originally fought in a ring formed by the onlookers.

It was lately remarked . . . that we take our point of honour from the *prize-ring;* but we do worse—we take our point of honour from beasts.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 188.

p. r. n. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *pro re nata*, as occasion may require.

pro (prō). [L. *pro*, before, in front of, for, etc.: see *pro-*.] A Latin preposition occurring in several phrases used in English.—**Pro and con.**, for Latin (New Latin) *pro et con.*, abbreviation of *pro et contra*, for and against; hence, as a quasi-noun, in plural *pros and cons*, the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition or opinion; and (rarely) as a verb, to weigh or consider impartially.

Grand and famous scholars often
Have argu'd *pro and con*, and left it doubtful.
Ford, Fancies, iii. 3.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pro's and con's*, and weighs all his designs.
Congreve, Double Dealer, Ep. Ded.

My father's resolution of putting me into breeches . . . had . . . been *pro'd and con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother, about a month before.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 16.

They do not decide large questions by casting up two columns of *pros and cons*, and striking a balance.
Nat. Rev.

pro-. [1. F. Sp. Pg. It. *pro-*, < L. *pro-* (*prō-* or *prŏ-*), prefix, *prō*, adv. and prep., before, in front of, in favor of, for the benefit of, in place of, for, in proportion, in conformity with, etc., = Gr. *πρό*, before, for, etc., *προ-* prefix, = Skt. *pra*, before; cf. L. *por-*, *po-*, collateral forms; Gr. *πρός*, before, forth, from, etc. (see *pros-*); akin to E. *for-*[1], *fore-*[1], q. v. 2. F., etc., *pro-*, < L. *pro-*, < Gr. *προ-* prefix, before, etc., like the cognate L. *pro-*: see above.] A prefix of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'before,' 'in front,' 'fore,' 'forth,' 'forward.' In some words, as *proconsul*, *proprætor*, *pronoun*, etc., it is properly the preposition (L. *pro*, for, instead of).

proa (prō'ą), *n.* [Also *prau*, *prahu*, and formerly *proe*, *prow*, also *praw* (as Malay); < Malay *prāu*, a proa (a general term for all vessels between a canoe and a square-rigged vessel).] A kind of Malay vessel remarkable for swiftness, formerly much used by pirates in the Eastern Archipelago. Proas are found chiefly within the region of the trade-winds, to which by their construction they are peculiarly adapted; for, being formed with stem and stern equally sharp, they never require to be turned round in order to change their course, but sail equally well in either

Proa, with Outrigger.

direction. The lee side is flat and in a straight line from stem to stern, and acts as a lee-board or center-board; but the weather side is rounded as in other vessels. This shape, with their small breadth, would render them very liable to heel over, were it not for the outrigger, which is used on either side or on both. The proa is fastened together with coir yarns, is extremely light, and carries an enormous triangular sail. Also called *flying proa*.

They [the Dutch] have *Proes* of a particular neatness and curiosity. We call them Half-moon *Proes*, for they turn up so much at each end from the water that they much resemble a Half-moon with the Horns upwards.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 5.

I spied, where she pointed, the reedy booms and buoyant out-riggers of freebooting *proas* lurking in cunning coves.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

proach† (prōch), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *proch;* < OF. *prochier*, come near: see *approach*.] To approach.

Ffriday, the v Day of ffebruarii, *proched* nye the Cyte of Corfew. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

proal (prō'ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *-al*.] Directed or moved forward, as the lower jaw in the act of chewing: as, the *proal* mode of mastication, in which the food is acted on as the lower jaw pushes forward: opposed to *palinal*. See *propalinal*. *E. D. Cope.*

pro-amnion (prō-am'ni-on), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *amnion*.] The primitive amnion of some animals, succeeded by the definitive amnion in a later stage of the embryo.

pro-amniotic (prō-am-ni-ot'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pro-amnion; characterized by or provided with a pro-amnion.

Long after the true amnion has been quite completed the head gradually emerges from this *pro-amniotic* pit.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. iii. 290.

proanaphoral (prō-an-af'ō-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἀναφορά*, anaphora: see *anaphora*, 3.] *Eccles.*, in liturgies, preceding the anaphora (which see): applied to so much of the eucharistic office as precedes the Sursum Corda.

In every Liturgical family there is one Liturgy (or at most two) which supplies the former or *proanaphoral* portion to all the others.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 319.

pro and con. See *pro*.

proangiosperm (prō-an'ji-ō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *angiosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral angiosperm; the ancestral form or forms from which the modern angiosperms are supposed to have been developed. They may be known only in the fossil state, or may be manifested by rudiments of once functional organs or parts in living angiosperms.

The ancestral *pro-angiosperms* are supposed to have borne leaves such as are found diminished or marked in so many of their existing descendants.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

proangiospermic (prō-an'ji-ō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *proangiosperm* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a proangiosperm.

Plants in their *pro-angiospermic* stage.
Nature, XXXIII. 389.

Proarthri (prō-är'thrī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] One of four auborders of existing *Squali*, or sharks, represented only by the *Heterodontidæ*, having the palatoquadrate apparatus articulated by an extensive surface with the preorbital region of the skull: correlated with *Opistharthri*, *Anarthri*, and *Rhinæ*. *T. Gill.*

proarthrous (prō-är'thrus), *a.* In *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Proarthri*, or having their characters.

proatlas (prō-at′las), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *atlas*: see *atlas*, 3.] A rudimentary vertebra which in some animals precedes the atlas proper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 447. [Rare.]

proaulion (prō-â′li-on), *n.* [< Gr. προαύλιον, a court, a vestibule, < πρό, before, + αὐλή, a court, a hall, a chamber: see *aula*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the porch of a church. In Greek churches the proaulion is a porch at the west end of a church, open on three sides and of the same width as the narthex, into which it opens.

> The *Proaulion*, or porch, is . . . sometimes a lean-to against the west end of the narthex, but oftener it forms with the narthex one lean-to against the west end of the nave. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 215.

probabiliorism (prob-a-bil′i-or-izm), *n.* [< NL. **probabiliorismus*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that it is lawful to act in a certain manner only when there is a more probable opinion in favor of such action than against it, so that when there are two equally probable opinions, one for and the other against liberty of action, it is not lawful to accept the former opinion and follow one's inclinations. See *probabilism*, *probabilist*.

probabiliorist (prob-a-bil′i-or-ist), *n.* [< NL. **probabiliorista*, < L. *probabilior*, compar. of *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] One who holds to the doctrine of probabiliorism.

> *Probabiliorists*, who hold that the law is always to be obeyed unless an opinion clearly very probable (probabilior) is opposed to it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

probabilis causa (prō-bab′i-lis kâ′zä). [L.: see *probable* and *cause*.] A probable cause.—**Probabilis causa litigandi**, in *Scots law*, plausible ground of action or defense.

probabilism (prob′a-bil-izm), *n.* [= F. *probabilisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilismo* = G. *probabilismus*, < NL. *probabilismus*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that when there are two probable opinions, each resting on apparent reason, one in favor of and the other opposed to one's inclinations, it is lawful to follow the probable opinion which favors one's inclination. See *probabiliorism*, *probabilist*.

> The working of the principle known as *Probabilism*. The meaning of this principle . . . is simply this: when a doubt arises as to the binding force of some divine or human precept in any given case, it is permissible to abandon the opinion in favour of obedience to the law — technically known as "safe" (tuta) opinion — for that which favours non-compliance, provided this laxer opinion be "probable." And by "probable" is meant any judgment or opinion based on some reasonable grounds, though with some doubt that the opposite view is perhaps the true one (Gury, Theol. Mor., I. n. 51).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 636.

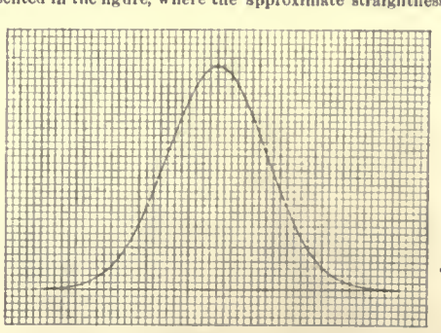
probabilist (prob′a-bil-ist), *n.* [= F. *probabiliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *probabilista* = G. *probabilist*, < NL. *probabilista*, < L. *probabilis*, probable: see *probable*.] 1. One who holds the doctrine of probabilism.—2. One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern faith and practice.

probability (prob-a-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *probabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *probabilité* = Sp. *probabilidad* = Pg. *probabilidade* = It. *probabilità*, < L. *probabilita(t-)s*, probability, credibility, < *probabilis*, probable, credible: see *probable*.] 1. The state or character of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; that state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of argument on one side, inclining the mind to receive that as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

> Thus, first traditions were a proof alone,
> Could we be certain such they were, so known;
> But, since some flaws in long descent may be,
> They make not truth, but *probability*.
> *Dryden*, Religio Laici, l. 345.

> *Probability* is nothing but the appearance of such an agreement or disagreement, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, . . . but is or appears for the most part to be so. . . . In which case the foundation of his assent is the *probability* of the thing, the proof being such as for the most part carries truth with it. . . . So that that which causes his assent to this proposition is the wonted veracity of the speaker in other cases.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xv. § 1.

2. Quantitatively, that character of an argument or proposition of doubtful truth which consists in the frequency with which like propositions or arguments are found true in the course of experience. Thus, if a die be thrown, the probability that it will turn up ace is the frequency with which an ace would be turned up in an indefinitely long succession of throws. It is conceivable that there should be no definite probability: thus, the proportion of aces might so fluctuate that their frequency in the long run would be represented by a diverging series. Yet even so, there would be approximate probabilities for short periods of time. All the essential features of probability are exhibited in the case of putting into a bag some black beans and some white ones, then shaking them well, and finally drawing out one or several at random. The beans must first be shaken up, so as to assimilate or generalize the contents of the bag; and a similar result must be attained in any case in which probability is to have any real significance. Next, a sample of the beans must be drawn out at random — that is, so as not to be voluntarily subjected to any general conditions additional to those of the course of experience of which they form a part. Thus, out-of-the-way ones or uppermost ones must not be particularly chosen. This random choice may be effected by machinery, if desired. If, now, a great number of single beans are so taken out and replaced successively, the following phenomenon will be found approximately true, or, if not, a prolongation of the series of drawings will render it so: namely, that if the whole series be separated into parts of two fixed numbers of drawings, say into series of 100 and of 10,000 alternately, then the average proportion of white beans among the sets of 100 will be nearly the same as the average proportion among the sets of 10,000. This is the fundamental proposition of the theory of probabilities — we might say of logic — since the security of all real inference rests upon it. The greater the frequency with which a specific event occurs in the long run, the stronger is the expectation that it will occur in a particular case. Hence, probability has been defined as the degree of belief which ought to be accorded to a problematical judgment; but this *conceptualistic probability*, as it is termed, is strictly not probability, but a sense of probability. Probability may be measured in different ways. The conceptualistic measure is the degree of confidence to which a reason is entitled; it is used in the mental process of balancing reasons pro and con. The conceptualistic measure is the logarithm of another measure called the *odds* — that is, the ratio of the number of favorable to the number of unfavorable cases. But the measure which is most easily guarded against the fallacies which beset the calculation of probabilities is the ratio of the number of favorable cases to the whole number of equally possible cases, or the ratio of the number of occurrences of the event to the total number of occasions in the course of experience. This ratio is called the *probability* or chance of the event. Thus, the probability that a die will turn up ace is $\frac{1}{6}$. Probability *zero* represents impossibility; probability *unity*, certainty. The fundamental rules for the calculation of probabilities are two, as follows: *Rule I.* The probability that one or the other of two mutually exclusive propositions is true is the sum of the probabilities that one and the other are true. Thus, if $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that a die will turn up ace, and $\frac{1}{6}$ is the probability that it will turn up an even number, then, since it cannot turn up at once an ace and an even number, the probability that one or other will be turned up is $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$. It follows that if p is the probability that any event will happen, $1 - p$ is the probability that it will not happen. *Rule II.* The probability of an event multiplied by the probability, if that event happens, that another will happen, gives as product the probability that both will happen. Thus, if a die is so thrown that the probability of its not being found is $\frac{1}{6}$, then the probability of its being found ace up is $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$. If the probability that a certain man will reach the age of forty is p, and the probability, when he is forty, that he will then reach sixty is q, then the probability now that he will reach sixty is pq. If two events A and B are such that the probability of A is the same whether B does or does not happen, then, also, the probability of B is the same whether A does or does not happen, and the events are said to be *independent*. The probability of the concurrence of two independent events is the product of their separate probabilities. The probability that a general event, whose probability on each one of n occasions is p, should occur just k times among these n occasions, is equal to the term containing p^k in the development of $(p + q)^k$, where $q = 1 - p$. Thus, suppose the event is the appearance of head when a coin is tossed up, so that $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$, and the coin be tossed up six times. Then the probabilities of 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 heads respectively are $\frac{1}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{20}{64}$, $\frac{15}{64}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{1}{64}$. The most probable value of k is that whole number next less than $(n + 1)p$, unless this be itself a whole number, when it is equally probable. When the number of trials is large, the probabilities of the different numbers of occurrences of the given event are proportional to areas included between the so-called probability curve, its asymptote, and ordinates at successive distances equal to $1/\sqrt{2npq}$. This probability curve, whose equation is $y = e^{-1/\sigma} - x^2$ (where e is the circumference for unit diameter, and σ is the Napierian base), is represented in the figure, where the approximate straightness



Probability Curve.

of the slope will be remarked. If it is desired to ascertain the probability of the occurrence from k_1 to k_2 times inclusive in n trials of an event whose probable occurrence at each trial is p, the approximate value is the area included between the probability curve, the asymptote, and the two ordinates, for which

$$x = \frac{k_1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}} \text{ and } x = \frac{k_2 + 1 - (n+1)p}{\sqrt{2npq}}.$$

Twice the quadratures of the areas are given in treatises on probabilities as tables of the theta function of probabilities. The chief practical application of probability is to insurance; and its only significance lies in an assurance as to the average result in the long run. The theory of probability is to be regarded as the logic of the physical sciences.

3. Anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

> Both the rocks and the earth are so splendent to behold that better iudgements then ours might haue beene perswaded they contained more then *probabilities*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 115.

4. A statement of what is likely to happen; a forecast: applied in the plural by Cleveland Abbe to his daily weather-predictions in Cincinnati in 1869, and subsequently adopted by General Myer to designate the official weather-forecasts of the United States Signal Service. The same term had been similarly used by Leverrier in Paris since 1859.

> The whole system [of meteorological predictions] is excellently organized and very extensive; the official publications embrace the *probabilities* and the so-called weather-maps. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 546.

Antecedent probability. See *antecedent*.—**Balance of probabilities.** See *balance*.—**Calculus of probability**, a branch of mathematics teaching how to calculate probabilities by general methods.—**Curve of probability.** See above.—**Inverse probability**, the probability of a hypothesis as deduced from the comparison of its consequences with observation. Thus, the following is a familiar problem of inverse probability: Suppose a bag contains a series of tickets numbered consecutively from 1 up. Suppose a ticket is drawn at random, and its number is 13, what is the most probable number of tickets in the bag? The best opinion concerning inverse probability seems to be that it is altogether fallacious, unless the antecedent probability of the hypothesis is known. Some writers hold that the probability of a proposition about which we are completely ignorant is $\frac{1}{2}$; others hold that it is indeterminate.—**Local probability.** See *local*.—**Old Probabilities.** See *old*.

probable (prob′a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *probable* = Sp. *probable* = Pg. *provavel* = It. *probabile*, < L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, credible, < *probare*, test, examine: see *probe*, *prove*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Capable of being proved; provable.

> It is doubtlessly *probable* that women are nature's pride, virtue's ornaments. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

> It ought to be a total fast from all things during the solemnity, unless a *probable* necessity intervene.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 5.

> No man . . . is properly a heretic . . . but he who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by scripture.
> *Milton*, Civil Power.

2. Having more evidence for than against, or evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely.

> I do not say that the principles of religion are merely *probable*, I have before asserted them to be morally certain. *Bp. Wilkins.*

> That is accounted *probable* which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it. *South.*

> I made up a story as short and *probable* as I could, but concealed the greatest part.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 11.

> Chaucer . . . makes it possible, and even *probable*, that his motley characters should meet on a common footing.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 284.

3. Rendering something likely, or showing it to be likely: as, *probable* evidence; a *probable* presumption. *Blackstone.*—4†. Plausible; specious; colorable.

> Make this haste as your own good proceeding,
> Strengthen'd with what apology you think
> May make it *probable* need.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 4. 52.

Probable cause. See *cause*.—**Probable error**, in *astron.* and *physics*. When the value of any quantity or element has been determined by means of a number of independent observations every one liable to a small amount of accidental error, the determination will also be liable to some uncertainty, and the *probable error* is the quantity which is such that there is the same probability of the difference between the determination and the true absolute value of the thing to be determined exceeding or failing short of it. But it is to be remarked that, as so defined, the constant error belonging to all observations of the given series is not included in the probable error.—**Probable evidence**, evidence distinguished from demonstrative evidence in that it admits of degrees, and of all variety of them, from the highest moral certainty to the very lowest presumption.—**Probable inference.** See *inference*.—**Probable proposition.** See *proposition*.

=Syn. 2. Presumable, credible, reasonable.

II. *n.* A probable opinion; an opinion resting upon good but not sufficient grounds.

> The casuists' doctrine of *probables*, in virtue of which a man may be probabiliter obligatus and probabiliter deobligatus at the same time.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 264.

probably (prob′a-bli), *adv.* 1. With probability; in a probable manner; in all likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality; likely: as, the story is *probably* true; the account is *probably* correct.

> Distinguish betwixt what may possibly and what will *probably* be done. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2†. Plausibly; with verisimilitude.

Those that held religion was the difference of man from beasts have spoken *probably*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

Call this a Mede, and that a Parthian youth;
Talk *probably*; no matter for the truth.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 260.

probalt (prō'bal), *a.* [< LL. *proba*, proof, + *-al*.] Probable.

This advice is free I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 344.

probalityt (prō-bal'i-ti), *n.* [Appar. < *probal* + *-ity*; but prob. an error for *probability*.] Probability.

[After describing a far-fetched derivation for the name *Brigantes*.] But if such a conjecture may take place, others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes of Britaine.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 84. (*Davies*.)

probang (prō'bang), *n.* In *surg.*, a long and slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge attached to one end, or other similar instrument, for introduction into the œsophagus or larynx, as for the application of remedies or the removal of foreign bodies.

probate (prō'bāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine, judge of: see *probe*, *prove*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Proved; approved.

The veray true & *probate* assercyons of hystoryal men touchynge and concernynge thantyquytes of thonourable monastery of oure lady in Glastenburye.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. Relating to the proof or establishment of wills and testaments: as, *probate* duties.—**Probate Act**, an English statute, also called the *Court of Probate Act*, 1857 (20 and 21 Vict., c. 77), abolishing the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical and other courts in matters of probate of wills and administration, and vesting it in a new Court of Probate, whose authority was increased by the Confirmation and Probate Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., c. 56), and the Court of Probate Act, 1858 (id., c. 95).—**Probate courts**, the general name given in American law to courts having jurisdiction of probate and administration. Often more specifically called *orphans' courts*, *surrogates' courts*, etc.—**Probate judge**. See *judge*.

II. *n.* 1†. Proof.

Macrobius, that did treate
Of Scipion's dreme what was the treu *probate*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 368.

2. In *law*, official proof of a will. (*a*) The determination of the court before which a will is propounded that the paper is the last will and testament of the deceased, and its admission thereupon to record as such. It determines or implies that the instrument is genuine, and regular in form and execution, and that the testator was competent to make a will, but not usually that the provisions of the will are valid. (*b*) A copy of the will so proved, authenticated by the court, usually under its seal, and with a certificate that it has been proved, etc.—**Probate in common form**, a summary probate granted in some jurisdictions on production of the will with an affidavit, when there is no contest: as distinguished from *probate in solemn form*, or by litigation on issues or opportunity for contest.

probate-duty (prō'bāt-dū'ti), *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

probation (prō-bā'shon), *n.* [< F. *probation* = Pr. *proazo*, *probatio* = Sp. *probacion* = Pg. *provação* = It. *probazione*, < L. *probatio*(*n*-), a trying, inspection, examination, < *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine: see *probate*, *probe*, *prove*.] 1. The act of proving; proof.

And what he with his oath
And all *probation* will make up full clear.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 157.

He that must eat an hour before his time gives *probation* of his intemperance or his weakness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 35.

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, character, qualifications, or the like; trial; examination.

Let us buy our entrance to this guild [friendship] by a long *probation*. *Emerson*, Friendship.

Life is *probation*, and this earth no goal,
But starting-point of man.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 211.

Specifically—(*a*) *Eccles.*, the trial of a candidate for church membership, holy orders, or other ecclesiastical position and functions, preparatory to his final admission thereto. (*b*) In *theol.*, moral trial; a state of life affording an opportunity to test moral character.

3. Any period of trial. Specifically—(*a*) In religious houses, the period for the trial of a novice before he or she takes the vows of the monastic order.

I, in *probation* of a sisterhood,
Was sent to by my brother.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 72.

She . . . may be a nun without *probation*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 20.

(*b*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a period, usually six months, at the end of which a candidate for admission to the church determines whether he will unite with the church, and the church decides whether he should be admitted to membership.—**The doctrine of future probation**, the doctrine that the gospel will be preached in another life, either (*a*) to all who die unregenerate, or (*b*) to those to whom it was never preached, or who never apprehended it, in this life, particularly to the heathen and to those dying in infancy. In this latter and more common form it is entertained by members of various Protestant denominations. This doctrine is distinguishable from the doctrine of purgatory, or future disciplinary sufferings for the faithful, supposed to be necessary for their purification, and from the various forms of universalism, which holds that in a future probation all men will sooner or later accept the gospel.

probational (prō-bā'shon-al), *a.* [< *probation* + *-al*.] Serving for trial or probation.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on the Old Testament, p. 278.

probationary (prō-bā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *probation* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to probation; embracing or serving for trial or probation.

Like Eden's dread *probationary* tree,
Knowledge of good and evil is from Thee.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 468.

That the present life is a sufficient period of *probationary* existence to the Righteous will be readily acknowledged by all men. *Timothy Dwight*, Sermons, clxiii.

probationer (prō-bā'shon-èr), *n.* [< *probation* + *-er*1.] One who is on probation or trial; one who is placed so that he may give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state.

Every day gain to their college some new *probationer*.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, i. 1.

While yet a young *probationer*
And candidate for heaven.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 21.

Specifically—(*a*) A novice.

A stripling divine or two of those newly-fledged *probationers* that usually come scouting from the university, and lie here no lame legers to pop into the Bethesda of some knight's chaplainship. *Milton*, Colasterion.

Green *probationers* in mischief. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

(*b*) In the Presbyterian churches in Scotland, one who has been licensed to preach, but who has not been ordained or does not hold a pastoral charge.

How do they expect a *probationer* to become a capable teacher if they never give him the chance of a pulpit?
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, viii.

(*c*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a candidate for membership received for a specified period on trial before final admission.

probationership (prō-bā'shon-èr-ship), *n.* [< *probationer* + *-ship*.] The condition or state of being a probationer.

He has afforded us the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*. *Locke*.

probationism (prō-bā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ism*.] Views or beliefs as to human probation in relation to the future state. *Religious Herald*, July 15, 1886.

probationist (prō-bā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ist*.] A probationer.

What portion of the *probationists* uniting with the M. E. church become full members?
The Congregationalist, May 14, 1885.

probationship (prō-bā'shon-ship), *n.* [< *probation* + *-ship*.] A state of probation; novitiate; probation. [Rare.]

Before the end of these ladies' *probationship* and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university.
Translation of Boccalini (1626), p. 202. (*Latham*.)

probative (prō'bā-tiv), *a.* [< *probate* + *-ive*.] 1. Serving to test or prove.

Some are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues which before lay dormant in the soul.
South, Sermons, IV. ix.

2. Pertaining to proof or demonstration: as, the *probative* force of evidence.

probator (prō-bā'tor), *n.* [< L. *probator*, examiner, approver, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*, *prove*.] 1. An examiner.—2†. In *law*, one who turns king's (queen's) evidence; an approver.

probatory (prō'bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **probatorius*, adj. (neut. *probatorium*, a house for novices), < L. *probare*, pp. *probatus*, test, examine, prove: see *probate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Serving for trial; being a proof or test.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces.
Abp. Bramhall.

2. Pertaining to or serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

II. *n.*; pl. *probatories* (-riz). A house for novices.

In the same yeere Christian, Bishop of Lismore, . . . and Pope Eugenius, a venerable man, with whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall, who also ordained him to be the Legate in Ireland, . . . departed to Christ.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 151. (*Davies*.)

probatum est (prō-bā'tum est). [L.: *probatum*, neut. of *probatus*, pp. of *probare*, test, examine; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be.] It has been tried or proved: often appended to recipes or prescriptions.

Take, . . . if your point be rest,
Lettuce and cowslip wine; *Probatum est*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 18.

probe (prōb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *probed*, ppr. *probing*. [< L. *probare*, test, examine, prove, < *probus*, good: see *prove*, an older form from the same L. verb. The verb *probe* is partly from the noun.] 1. To examine with or as with a probe; explore, as a wound or other cavity, especially of the body: often used of searching for some extraneous object in a part or organ by means of an instrument thrust into it.

Yet durst she not too deeply *probe* the wound.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii.

Thither too the woodcock led her brood, to *probe* the mud for worms. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 245.

2. Figuratively, to search to the bottom; scrutinize; examine thoroughly into.

The late discussions in parliament, and the growing disposition to *probe* the legality of all acts of the crown, rendered the merchants more discontented than ever.
Hallam.

Why do I seek to *probe* my fellow's sin?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 170.

3. To prick, as a sealed can, so as to allow the compressed air or gas within to escape.

probe (prōb), *n.* [< LL. *proba*, a proof, < *probare*, test, examine, prove: see *probe*, *v.*, and *proof*, *n.* Cf. Sp. *tienta*, a surgeon's probe, < *tentar*, try, test: see *tempt*.] 1. A proof; a trial; a test.

We who believe life's bases rest
Beyond the *probe* of chemic test. *Lowell*.

2†. A printer's proof.

The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation I have inserted into the collect, which was after place in my opinion than in the psalm; ye shall see in the *probe* of the print, and after judge.
Abp. Grindal, Remains, p. 268. (*Davies*.)

3. In *surg.*, a slender flexible rod of silver or other substance for examining the conditions of a wound or other cavity, or the direction of a sinus.—**Nélaton's probe**, a probe tipped with unglazed porcelain, used in feeling for bullets. The lead, if touched, leaves a mark upon the porcelain.

probe-pointed (prōb'poin"ted), *a.* Having a blunt end, like that of a probe; not sharp-pointed: as, *probe-pointed* scissors; a *probe-pointed* bistoury.

probe-scissors (prōb'siz"orz), *n. pl.* Scissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to admit of being thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end.

probing-awl (prō'bing-âl), *n.* A steel prod or awl, used to pierce the brain in killing fish for the table.

probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *probité* = Sp. *probidad* = Pg. *probidade* = It. *probità*, < L. *probita*(*t*-)*s*, uprightness, honesty, < *probus*, good, excellent, honest: see *probe*, *prove*.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; virtue; sincerity; high principle.

So near approach we their celestial kind
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope*.

A minister [Walpole] . . . who had seen so much perfidy and meanness that he had become sceptical as to the existence of *probity*. *Macaulay*, Lord Holland.

Let the reign of the good Stuyvesant show . . . how frankness, *probity*, and high-souled courage will command respect, and secure honor, even where success is unattainable. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 469.

=Syn. *Integrity*, *Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), worth, trustworthiness, trustiness, incorruptibility.

problem (prob'lem), *n.* [< ME. *probleme*, < OF. *probleme*, F. *problème* = Sp. Pg. It. *problema* = D. *probleem*, *problema* = G. Sw. Dan. *problem*, < L. *problema*, < Gr. *πρόβλημα*, a question proposed for solution, < *προβάλλειν*, throw or lay before, < *πρό*, before, + *βάλλειν*, throw, put: see *ball*2, *ballista*, etc., and cf. *emblem*.] 1. A question proposed for decision or discussion; a matter for examination; any question involving doubt, uncertainty, or difficulty; also, a question with a discussion of it.

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve why grass is green.
Sir T. Browne.

The Conclusion is the *Problem* (problema), question (quæstio, quæsitio), which was originally asked, stated now as a decision. The *Problem* is usually omitted in the expression of a syllogism, but is one of its essential parts.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

Few researches can be conducted in any one line of inquiry without sooner or later abutting on some metaphysical *problem*, were it only that of Force, Matter, or Cause.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 8.

Specifically—2. In *geom.*, a proposition requiring some operation to be performed or construction to be executed, as to bisect a line, and the like. It differs from a *theorem* in that the latter requires something to be proved, a relation or identity to be shown or established. The Greek word is used in this sense by Pappus, in the third century after Christ.

3†. In English universities, a public disputation. —**Absolute problem.** See *absolute*.—**Alhazen's problem,** the problem from two given points in the plane of a given circle to draw lines intersecting on the circumference and making equal angles with the tangent at the point of intersection.—**Apollonius's problem,** the problem to draw a circle tangent to three given circles in a plane. This celebrated problem was proposed, according to Pappus, by Apollonius in his work on contacts.—**Busschop's problems,** the following problems: (1) to cut a square into eight pieces which will fit together to make two squares, one twice as large as the other; (2) to cut a regular hexagon into five parts which will make a square; (3) to cut a regular pentagon into seven parts which will make a square.—**Characteristic problem.** See *characteristic*.—**Chess problem,** a given position of chess pieces in which it is required that one side mate the other (or sometimes compel the other to give mate) in a stipulated number of moves.—**Comparative problem,** a question in regard to the degree of any quality possessed by any subject.—**Crown, Delian, determinate problem.** See the qualifying words.—**Fermat's problem,** given two media separated by a plane and the velocities of light in them, to find the path of quickest transmission between two given points.—**Florentine, goniometrical, imperial, indeterminate, inverse problem.** See the adjectives.—**Gergonne's problem,** the problem to cut a cube so that the section shall enter at a diagonal of one face and emerge at the nonparallel diagonal of the opposite face, making the surface of section the smallest possible.—**Huygens's problem,** a problem proposed by Christian Huygens in 1669, to this effect: a given number of perfectly elastic spheres lie in one straight line; the masses of the first and last are known; the first strikes the second with a given velocity; what must the masses of the intermediate ones be to make the velocity imparted to the last a maximum? This was solved by Huygens for three bodies, by Lagrange in 1759 for five, and by Picart in 1874 completely.—**Isoperimetrical problem,** a problem relating to a maximum or minimum condition to be fulfilled by the form of a function: so called because the earliest problems of this kind were of isoperimetry in the narrower sense.—**Kepler's problem,** the problem from a given point on the diameter of a semicircle to draw a line dividing the area in a given proportion; to solve the equation $a = x - b \sin x$; to find the position of a planet at a given time from its elements. This problem, of capital importance, was proposed by Kepler in 1609.—**L'Huilier's problems,** the following problems: (1) to cut a given triangular prism so that the plane section shall be equal to a given triangle; (2) on a given triangle as base to erect an oblique prism so that the perpendicular section shall be similar to a given triangle.—**Limited problem,** in *math.*, a problem that has but one solution, or some determinate number of solutions.—**Linear, local, notional problem.** See the adjectives.—**Malfatti's problem,** a problem of elementary geometry, mentioned by Pappus about 300, but first solved by Gianfrancesco Malfatti (1731–1807) in 1788: namely, to inscribe in a given triangle three circles, each touching two sides of the triangle, and all tangent to one another. The best construction was given by Steiner in 1826.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Nonius's problem,** the problem to find the day of shortest twilight for a given latitude.—**Pappus's problem,** in a given circle to inscribe a triangle whose sides produced shall contain three given points. —**Pell's problem,** the problem to solve the equation $x^2 - Ay^2 = \pm B$.—**Petersburg problem,** a celebrated problem in probabilities, to determine how much ought to be paid for the assurance of being paid $\$2^m$, where m is the number of times that a coin will be tossed up without coming up head: so called because mentioned by Daniel Bernoulli in the Memoirs of the St. Petersburg Academy, but already treated by Nicolas Bernoulli the first in 1713. —**Pfaff's problem,** the problem to transform an expression $X_1\,dx_1 + X_2\,dx_2 + \ldots$ into another of similar form with a given number of terms, and to determine the smallest possible number of terms.—**Pothenot's problem,** to find a point from which two given segments are seen under given angles.—**Problem of duration of play,** to find the probability that one player will ruin another within a given number of bets, and the probable number of bets before he is ruined.—**Problem of squaring the circle.** See *squaring*.—**Problem of the couriers.** See *courier*.—**Problem of the duplication.** See *duplication*.—**Problem of the inscription of the heptagon,** the impossible problem to inscribe a regular heptagon in a circle with a rule and compass.—**Problem of the school-girls,** the problem to show how fifteen school-girls might walk out in ranks of three every day for a week, without any one walking a second time in the same rank with any other.—**Problem of three bodies,** the problem to determine the motions of three mutually gravitating particles.—**Sursolid problem,** in *math.*, a problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than the conic sections.—**Viviani's problem,** to pierce a hemispherical dome with four equal windows so that the rest of the surface shall be quadrable.

problematic (prob-le-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *problématique* = Sp. *problemático* = Pg. It. *problematico*, < L. *problematicus*, < Gr. *προβληματικός*, pertaining to a problem, < *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem: see *problem*.] 1. Of the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; disputable; doubtful.

> The probability of foreign rivalry was not believed in, or was treated as at least distant and *problematic*.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 3.

2. In *logic*, of the nature of a question, possible or doubtful.

> I call a concept *problematic* if it is not self-contradictory, and if, as limiting other concepts, it is connected with other kinds of knowledge, while its objective reality cannot be known in any way. . . . The concept of a noumenon is problematical—that is, the representation of a thing of which we can neither say that it is possible nor that it is impossible, because we have no conception of any kind of intuition but that of our senses, or of any kind of concepts but of our categories, neither of them being applicable to any extrasensuous object.
> *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Müller), III.

Problematic proposition. See *proposition*.

problematical (prob-le-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *problematic* + *-al*.] Same as *problematic*.

> Wagers are laid in the city about our success, which is yet, as the French call it, *problematical*.
> *Johnson*, to Mrs. Thrale, Nov. 1, 1777.

problematically (prob-le-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *problematical* + *-ly*2.] In a problematic manner; doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

problematist (prob'lem-a-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem, + *-ist*.] One who proposes problems. [Rare.]

> This learned *problematist*.
> *Evelyn*, To Dr. Beale, Aug. 27, 1668.

problematize (prob'lem-a-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *problematized*, ppr. *problematizing*. [< Gr. *πρόβλημα*(*τ*-), a problem, + *-ize*.] To propose problems.

> *Tip.* Hear him *problematize*.
> *Pru.* Bless us, what 's that?
> *Tip.* Or syllogize, elenchize. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

pro bono publico (prō bō'nō pub'li-kō). [L.: *pro*, for; *bono*, abl. of *bonum*, good; *publico*, abl. of *publicus*, public: see *pro*, *bona*, *public*.] For the public good.

Proboscidæ (prō-bos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Proboscididæ*, < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-idæ*.] The family of the elephants; now called *Elephantidæ*.

proboscidal (prō-bos'i-dal), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-al*.] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> A *proboscidal* prolongation of the oral organs. *Shuckard*.

proboscidate (prō-bos'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ate*1.] Having a proboscis; proboscidean.—**Proboscidate insect,** an insect having a proboscidate mouth.—**Proboscidate mouth,** in *entom.*, a haustellate mouth; a mouth in which the organs are modified to form a proboscis, as in most flies. See cut under *house-fly*.

proboscide (prō-bos'id), *n.* [< F. *proboscide*, < L. *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis*.] In *her.*, the trunk of an elephant used as a bearing or part of a bearing.

Proboscidea (prō-bo-sid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis: see *proboscis*.] 1. An order of *Mammalia* having a long flexible proboscis or trunk. It now contains only the elephants and their allies, as the mammoths and mastodons. The legs are mostly exserted beyond the common integument of the trunk, and all their joints are extensible in a right line. The teeth are enameled; the incisors are—in the living elephants two above and none below, in some extinct *Proboscidea* none above and two below, or two above and below, any of which may be developed into long tusks curving out of the mouth. The feet are all five-toed, so far as is known, incased in broad shallow hoofs, one to each digit, and the palmar and plantar surfaces are padded. The carpal bones are broad and short, in two separate, not interlocking, rows; the scaphoid and lunar are separate from each other; the cuneiform is broad, extended foward, and attached to the ulna; the unciform is directly in front of the cuneiform, and the magnum in front of the lunar; in the hind foot the astragalus articulates in front only with the navicular. The placenta is deciduate, zonary. The *Proboscidea* belong to the higher or educabilian series of placental mammals. Their nearest living relatives are the *Hyracoidea*. There are 2 families—*Elephantidæ*, containing the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons, and *Dinotheriidæ*, the dinotheres, the latter all extinct, the former now represented by only 2 living species. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *elephant*, *Elephantinæ*, and *Mastodontinæ*.

2. A class of corticate protozoans, also called *Rhynchoflagellata*, represented by the noctilucans. *E. R. Lankester*.

proboscidean (prō-bo-sid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *probascis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-e-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a proboscis or trunk; proboscidate or proboscidiferous; belonging to the mammalian order *Proboscidea*.—2. Of or pertaining to a proboscis: as, "the *proboscidean* sheath of the Nemertines," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 184.

Also *probascidial*, *proboscoid*.

Proboscidean flukes, the trematoids of the family *Tetrarhynchidæ*.

II. *n.* A mammal of the order *Proboscidea*; an elephantid or dinotheriid.

Also *proboscidian*.

proboscideous (prō-bo-sid'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *probascis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a hard terminal horn, as the fruit of *Martynia*. *Treasury of Botany*.

proboscides, *n.* Latin plural of *proboscis*.

proboscidial (prō-bo-sid'i-al), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ial*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

proboscidian (prō-bo-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), proboscis, + *-ian*.] Same as *proboscidean*.

Proboscidifera (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proboscidifer*: see *proboscidiferous*.] A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a small head, a proboscis retractile under the base of the tentacles, and variable teeth on a long cartilaginous lingual ribbon. It includes a large number of carnivorous gastropods, among the best-known of which are the *Muricidæ* and the *Buccinidæ*, Contrasted with *Rostrifera*.

proboscidiferous (prō-bos-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proboscidifer*, < L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Having a proboscis.—2. In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Proboscidifera*.

proboscidiform (prō-bos'i-di-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis* (*-cid-*), proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Proboscis-like. Also *proboscidal*, *probosciform*, *proboscidformed*.

probosciform (prō-bos'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *forma*, form.] Same as *proboscidiform*. *Encyc. Dict.*

proboscidformed (prō-bos'i-fôrmd), *a.* [< *probosciform* + *-ed*2.] Same as *proboscidiform*.

> The surface of the *proboscidformed* month, facing the first pair of cirri, has a deep central longitudinal fold.
> *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 176.

Probosciger (prō-bos'i-jėr), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1820), < L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] A genus of black cockatoos: synonymous with *Microglossa*.

proboscigerous (prō-bo-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *proboscis*, proboscis, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a proboscis; proboscidiferous.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.*; pl. *proboscides* (-i-dēz). [= F. *proboscide* = Sp. *probóscide* = Pg. *proboscis* = It. *probascide*, proboscis, < L. *proboscis*, < Gr. *προβοσκίς* (*-κιδ-*), the trunk or proboscis of an elephant, the proboscis of a fly, an arm of a cuttlefish, < *πρό*, before, + *βόσκειν*, feed, graze.] 1. An elephant's trunk; hence, a long flexible snout, as the tapir's, or the nose of the proboscis-monkey. See cut under *Nasalis*.

> The unwieldy elephant,
> To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreathed
> His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 347.

2. Any proboscidiform part or organ; anything that sticks out in front of an animal like an elephant's trunk. See cut under *Cystophorinæ*. (*a*) The human nose, especially when very large. [Humorous.] (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle, or snout-beetle. (2) The long coiled haustellate organ of lepidopterous insects; an antlia. See cut under *haustellum*. (3) The sucking-mouth of a fly, a cylindrical membranous or fleshy organ terminating in a dilated portion which is applied to the substance to be sucked up. (See *promuscis*, and cut under *house-fly*.) (4) The extensible mouth-organs of a bee, consisting of the labium and lingua with their various divisions, and the maxillæ, united at their bases with the labium. (*c*) In *Vermes*, a diverticular buccal, oral, or pharyngeal organ of many worms, as errant annelids, gephyreans, turbellarians, and nemerteans. In the last the proboscis is a tubular invaginated eversible organ opening in the anterior part of the body above the mouth, formed by a differentiation of the integument; it is variable in details of structure: it may be divided, coiled, glandulous, and furnished with stylets, a retractor muscle, etc. (For various proboscides of this kind, see cuts under *Acanthocephala*, *Balanoglossus*, *Cestoides*, *Nereis*, *Proctucha*, *Rhabdocœla*, and *Rhynchocœla*.) (*d*) In *conch.*, the tongue of certain gastropods, such as shell-snails, when it is so long as to be capable of being protruded for some distance from the mouth, in which case it is used for boring the shells of other testaceans, and for destroying by suction the soft parts of the inhabitant; distinguished from *rostrum*. (*e*) In polyps, the central polypite of a medusan. (*f*) In gregarines, the epimerite.

proboscis-monkey (prō-bos'is-mung'ki), *n.* A semnopithecine ape, *Nasalis larvatus*; a kahau: so called from the elongated and flexible snout, which resembles the human nose in size and shape. See cut under *Nasalis*.

proboscis-rat (prō-bos'is-rat), *n.* Same as *elephant-shrew*.

proboscoid (prō-bos'koid), *a.* [< Gr. *προβοσκίς*, proboscis, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *proboscidean*.

probouleutic (prō-bō-lū'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προβούλευσις* (*-λευτ-*), previous deliberation (cf. MGr. *προβουλευτής*, one who deliberates before), < *προβουλεύειν*, contrive before, < *πρό*, before, + *βουλεύειν*, take counsel, deliberate: see *boule*2.] Concerned with the preparation of measures for action: noting specifically the Senate, or Council of Five Hundred, in the ancient Athenian constitution.

> A misapprehension as to the powers of the Roman Senate, which is represented as being a *probouleutic* body, like that of Athens, which prepared business for the Assembly.
> *W. F. Allen*, Penn. Monthly, Feb., 1879, p. 124.

procacious (prō-kā′shus), *a.* [= OF. *procace* = It. *procace*, < L. *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold, shameless, impudent, < *procare*, ask, demand, akin to *precari*, pray: see *pray*[1].] Pert; petulant; saucy.

I confess these [personal comeliness and beauty] are commonly but the temptations of women and *procacious* youth. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xliv.

Now abating a *procacious* youth, now heartening a shy homely one. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 297.

procacity (prō-kas′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *procacite* = Sp. *procacidad* = Pg. *procacidade* = It. *procacità*, < L. *procacita(t-)s*, forwardness, impudence, < *procax* (*-ac-*), forward, bold: see *procacious*.] Impudence; petulance.

In vaine are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceipts, *procacities*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 541.

procambial (prō-kam′bi-al), *a.* [< *procambium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the procambium.

A *procambial* bundle being first formed.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 105.

procambium (prō-kam′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cambium*: see *cambium*2.] In *bot.*, a long-celled initial strand of a vascular bundle; a similar or homogeneous formative cell of a bundle. Compare *cambium*2.

This mass [of elongated cells] is termed the *procambium* of the fibro-vascular bundle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 93.

procardium (prō-kär′di-um), *n.*; pl. *procardia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] The pit of the stomach; the scrobiculus cordis.

procarp (prō′kärp), *n.* [< NL. *procarpium*, < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ and fungi, a unicellular or pluricellular female sexual organ, which consists of a filamentous receptive part called the *trichogyne* and a dilated part called the *carpogonium*. The protoplasm is not rounded off to form an oösphere, but is excited by fertilization to a process of growth which results in a sporocarp.

In the Florideæ it is the procarpium (*procarp*), which consists of a single cell or a small cell-group.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 121.

procarpium (prō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *procarpia* (-ä). [NL.: see *procarp*.] Same as *procarp*.

procatalectic (prō-kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *καταληκτικός*, leaving off: see *catalectic*. Cf. *προκαταλήγειν*, leave off beforehand.] In *anc. pros.*, catalectic at the beginning; wanting the arsis (metrically unaccented part) of the first foot. Thus, the following colon in an iambic period is procataleetic: ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – (for ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –).

procatarctic† (prō-ka-tärk′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προκαταρκτικός*, beginning beforehand, being the immediate cause, < *προκατάρχειν*, begin first, < *πρό*, before, + *κατάρχειν*, begin upon, < *κατά*, upon, + *ἀρχειν*, be first, begin.] Being the immediate cause; in *med.*, noting a cause which immediately kindles a disease into action when there exists a predisposition to it. The procatarctic cause is often denominated the exciting cause. See *efficient cause*, under *efficient*.

procatarctical† (prō-ka-tärk′ti-kal), *a.* [< *procatarctic* + *-al*.] Same as *procatarctic*.

The *procatarctical* and proegumenal causes are of great use in physick; for the physicians reduce almost all diseases to three causes: *procatarctical*, proegumenal, and synectical or containing. The *procatarctical* is with them the external and evident cause. . . . For example: The *procatarctical* cause of the fever is either cold or the astringent bathes. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 17.

procatarxis† (prō-ka-tärk′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *προκατάρξις*, a first beginning, < *προκατάρχειν*, begin first: see *procatarctic*.] In *med.*, the kindling of a disease into action by a procatarctic cause, when a predisposition exists; also, the procatarctic cause of a disease.

procathedral (prō-ka-thē′dral), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + ML. *cathedralis*, a cathedral: see *cathedral*.] A church used temporarily as a cathedral.

procedet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *proceed*.

procedendo (prō-sē-den′dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerundive of *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] In *law*, a writ which formerly issued out of the English Court of Chancery in the exercise of its common-law jurisdiction, when judges of any subordinate court wrongfully delayed the parties, and would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other. It commanded the judges to proceed to give judgment, without specifying any particular judgment to be given. A writ of procedendo also lay where an action had been removed from an inferior to a superior court, and it appeared to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds.

procedure (prō-sē′dūr), *n.* [< OF. *procedure*, F. *procédure* = It. *procedura*, < L. *procedere*, go forward, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1†. The act of proceeding or moving forward; progress.

He overcame the difficulty in defiance of all such pretences as were made even from religion itself to obstruct the better *procedure* of real and material religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. vii.

2. Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct.

Those more complex intellectual *procedures* which acute thinkers have ever employed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.

He would learn if they
Connive at Pym's *procedure*!
Browning, Strafford.

3. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding.—4†. That which proceeds from something; product.

No known substance but earth, and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone. *Bacon*.

5. The modes, collectively, of conducting business, especially deliberative business; specifically, in *law*, the modes of conduct of litigation and judicial business, as distinguished from that branch of the law which gives or defines rights. It includes practice, pleading, and evidence.

By itself indeed the lately revealed Irish law would carry us a very little way. Its great peculiarity is the extraordinary prominence it gives to *Procedure*.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 374.

Civil *procedure* . . . is chiefly intended to realize and enforce the legalized interests or "rights" of individuals.
Polit. Sci. Quarterly, II. 123.

Common-law procedure acts. See *common*.—**New or reformed procedure.** See *equity*, 2 (*b*).—**Syn. 2.** *Proceeding, Operation*, etc. See *process*.

proceed (prō-sēd′), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *procede*; < ME. *proceden*, < OF. *proceder*, F. *procéder* = Sp. Pg. *proceder* = It. *procedere*, < L. *procedere*, go forth, go forward, advance, come forth, issue, go on, result, proceed, < *pro*, forth, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward or onward; continue or renew motion or progress; advance; go on, literally or figuratively: as, to *proceed* on one's journey; the vessel touched at Queenstown, and then *proceeded* on her voyage.

Come, cite them, Crites, first, and then *proceed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Hadst thou . . . *proceeded*
The sweet degrees that this brief world affords.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 252.

Proceeding the space of a flight-shoot, they finde another Arch, like vnto the first. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

I shall . . . *proceed* to more complex ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xviii. 2.

Having already mentioned those Speeches which are assigned to the Persons in this Poem, I *proceed* to the Description which the Poet gives us of Raphael.
Addison, Spectator, No. 327.

2. To issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; go forth: with *from*.

Excuse me that I am so free with you; what I write *proceeds from* the clear Current of a pure Affection.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

From the death of the old the new *proceeds*.
Whittier, The Preacher.

3. To carry on some series of actions; set one's self at work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose; act according to some method.

If you promise vs peace, we will beleeue you; if you *proceed* in reuenge we will abandon the Country.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 225.

From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 69.

He that *proceeds* on other principles in his inquiry into any sciences posts himself in a party. *Locke*.

But how severely with themselves *proceed*
The men who write such verse as we can read!
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 157.

4†. To be transacted or carried on; be done; pass; go on.

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 180.

5. To begin and carry on a legal action; take any step in the course of procedure: as, to *proceed* against an offender.—6. To come into effect or action. [Rare.]

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

7. To take an academic degree: now used only in the universities of Great Britain and Ireland. "To *proceed* master" is an abbreviated form of "to *proceed* to the degree of master."

Ignorance in stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.
Cowper, Task, ii. 739.

The oldest [surviving graduate] *proceeded* Bachelor of Arts the very Commencement at which Dr. Stiles was elected to the Presidency.
Woolsey, Discourse, Yale Coll., Aug. 14, 1850, p. 38. [(*College Words.*)

=**Syn. 2.** To arise, emanate, flow, accrue, result, be derived.

proceed (prō′sēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *procede*; < *proceed*, *v.*] The amount proceeding or accruing from some possession or transaction; especially, the sum derived from the sale of goods: now used only in the plural: as, the consignee was directed to sell the goods forwarded and invest the *proceeds* in coffee.

The only *Procede* (that I may nse the mercantile Term) you can expect is Thanks, and this Way shall not be wanting to make you rich Returns. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 29.

Net proceeds. See *net*2.—**Proceeds of a cargo**, in general, the return or substituted cargo, acquired by sale or exchange of the goods originally shipped. *Dow v. Hope Ins. Co.*, 1 Hall, 166.

proceeder (prō-sē′dėr), *n.* 1. One who proceeds or goes forward; one who makes a progress.

Let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing, and the second will make him a small *proceeder*, though by often prevailing. *Bacon*, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

Specifically—2. One who takes an academic degree.

A little before the Reformation, the greatest part of the *proceeders* in divinity at Oxford were monks and Regular canons.
Tanner, quoted in Forewords to Babees Book, p. xxxvi.

proceeding (prō-sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proceed*, *v.*] 1. A going forward; a procession; the act of one who proceeds; especially, a measure or step taken; a doing; a transaction: as, an illegal *proceeding*; a cautious *proceeding*; a violent *proceeding*. In the plural the term is specifically applied to suits and judicial actions of all kinds involving rights of persons or of property, as well as to the course of steps or measures in the prosecution of actions at law: as, to institute *proceedings* against a person.

The *proceeding* was thus ordered: viz., First the City Marshal, to follow in the rear of His Majesty's Life Guards.
England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 29).

The clerk . . . should keep a record of the *proceedings*.
Hobert, Rules of Order, § 51.

We have learned some of us to approve, and more perhaps to acquiesce in, *proceedings* which our fathers looked on as in the last degree unrighteous and intolerable.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 3.

2†. Advancement.

My dear dear love
To your *proceeding* bids me tell you this.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 103.

3. *pl.* A record or account of the transactions of a society: as, the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association. The *proceedings* of this and other societies differ from the *transactions*, in that the *proceedings* are the record of all the business done, with mere abstracts of the papers read, while the *transactions* consist of the papers themselves.—**Collateral proceeding.** See *collateral*.—**Dispossess proceedings.** See *dispossess*.—**Proceeding via executiva**, in *civil law*, executory process (which see, under *executory*).—**Special proceeding**, a judicial proceeding other than an action, as a writ of mandamus, a petition to appoint a trustee, etc.—**Stay of proceedings.** See *stay*.—**Summary proceedings**, in *law*, certain legal remedies authorized by statute to be taken without the formal bringing of an action by process and pleading—an affidavit laid before a magistrate under warrant issued thereon being usually substituted; more specifically, such proceedings taken to dispossess a tenant for non-payment of rent, or for holding over, etc.—**Supplementary proceedings**, sometimes called **supplemental proceedings**, proceedings supplementary to judgment and execution for the enforcement thereof, when the execution remains unsatisfied. Courts of equity have given such a remedy by bill compelling examination of a debtor under oath, and by injunction against disposing of his assets; and the codes of procedure have added as an alternative remedy, at the option of the creditor, a supplementary proceeding, either entitled in the original cause or a special proceeding issuing out of it, by which, on affidavit, an order is granted compelling the debtor, or a third person holding his assets or indebted to him, to appear for examination, and forbidding disposal of assets meanwhile; and, if assets are discovered, a receiver can be appointed.=**Syn. 1.** *Procedure, Operation*, etc. (see *process*), measure, performance, step.

proceleusmatic (pros′e-lūs-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *proceleusmaticus*, < Gr. *προκελευσματικός* (sc. *ποίς*), a foot consisting of four short syllables, lit. 'pertaining to incitement,' < **προκέλευσμα*, < *προκελεύειν*, arouse to action beforehand, incite before, < *πρό*, before, + *κελεύειν*, order, < *κέλλειν*, urge, drive on, incite.] I. *a.* 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of Gallies were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles, p. 140.

2. In *pros.*, consisting, as a metrical foot, of four short syllables; of or pertaining to feet so constituted.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of four short times or syllables. The proceleusmatic (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑) is tetrasemic and isorrhythmic.

Procellaria (pros-e-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *procella*, a storm, a hurricane: see *procellous*.] A Linnean genus of *Procellariidæ*, or petrels, formerly conterminous with the family, later variously restricted, now usually confined to the very small black-and-white species known as *Mother Carey's chickens*, as *P. pelagica*, the stormy petrel: in this restricted sense synonymous with *Thalassidroma* of Vigors. See cut under *petrel*.

procellarian (pros-e-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Procellaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Procellaria*, in any sense; resembling or related to a petrel; belonging to the family *Procellariidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Procellaria* or family *Procellariidæ*; a petrel of any kind.

Procellariidæ (pros-e-lā-ri-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic or pelagic natatorial birds, named from the genus *Procellaria*, belonging to the order *Longipennes* and suborder *Tubinares*, having tubular nostrils, epignathous bill with discontinuous horny covering, and webbed feet with very small, elevated, functionless or rudimentary hallux, if any; the petrels. The *Procellariidæ* are birds of the high seas, of unsurpassed volitorial powers, of all birds the most nearly independent of land. They abound on all seas. There are probably about 90 species, of numerous modern genera, divisible into three subfamilies—*Diomedeinæ*, albatrosses; *Procellariinæ*; and *Halodromininæ*, sea-runners; to which is to be added *Oceanitinæ*, if the so-called *Oceanitidæ* are referred back to this family. Also *Procellariadæ*, *Procellaridæ*.

Procellariinæ (pros-e-lā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procellaria* + *-inæ*.] The largest and leading subfamily of *Procellariidæ*; this family, divested of the albatrosses and sea-runners; the petrels proper. They are characterized by the union of the nostrils in one double-barreled tube lying horizontally on the base of the culmen, and the presence of a hallux, however minute. There are five groups of species—the fulmars; the petrels of the genus *Estrelata* and its relatives; the stormy petrels; the shearwaters or hagdens; and the sawbilled petrels. The genus *Oceanites* and three others, usually ranged with the stormy petrels, are sometimes detached as type of a family *Oceanitidæ*. Also *Procellarinæ*. See cuts under *Daption*, *fulmar*, *hagden*, *Estrelata*, *petrel*, and *shearwater*.

procellas (prō-sel′as), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *glass-blowing*, a jaw-tool for pinching in the neck of a bottle, or giving to it some peculiar shape, as it is revolved on the extremity of the pontil. Also called *pucellas*. *E. H. Knight*.

procelloust (prō-sel′us), *a.* [= OF. *procelleux* = Sp. *proceloso* = Pg. It. *procelloso*, < L. *procellosus*, tempestuous, boisterous, < *procella*, a storm, a hurricane (by which things are prostrated), < *procellere*, throw down, prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + **cellere*, drive, urge: see *excel*, *celerity*.] Stormy. *Bailey*, 1731.

procephalic (prō-se-fal′ik or prō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Of or pertaining to the fore part of the head.—2. In *Crustacea*, specifically noting certain lobes or processes which form an anterior part of the wall of the head. See the quotation.

Two flat calcified plates, which appear to lie in the interior of the head (though they are really situated in its front and upper wall) on each side of the base of the rostrum, and are called the *procephalic* processes.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 160.

3. In *anc. pros.*, same as *macrocephalic*.—**Procephalic lobe**, one of a pair of rounded expansions, developed on the anterior end of the ventral aspect of the embryo of arthropods, which becomes one side and part of the front of the head.

The neural face of the embryo is fashioned first, and its anterior end terminates in two rounded expansions—the *procephalic lobes*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 219.

proceptiont (prō-sep′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **proceptio*(*n*-), < *prō*, before, + *capere*, pp. *captus* (in comp. *-ceptus*), take: see *capable*. Cf. *conception*, *inception*, *perception*, etc.] The act of taking or seizing something beforehand; preoccupation. [Rare.]

Having so little power to offend others that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*.
Eikon Basilike.

proceret (prō-sēr′), *a.* [= Sp. *prócer*, *procero* = Pg. It. *procero*, < L. *procerus*, high, tall, long, < *pro*, for, before, + √*cer*- as in *creare*, create: see *create*.] High; tall; lofty. Also *procerous*.

Such lignous and woody plants as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature. *Evelyn*, Sylva, Int., § iii.

procerebral (prō-ser′ē-bral), *a.* [< *procerebr-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the fore-brain or procerebrum; prosencephalic.

procerebrum (prō-ser′ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *cerebrum*, the brain.] The fore-brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon.

proceres (pros′ē-rēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *procer*, rarely *procus*, a chief, noble, magnate; cf. *procērus*, high: see *procere*, *a.*] 1. The nobles or magnates of a country.

In 1328 it was with the counsel and consent of the prelates and *proceres*, earls, barons, and commons, that Edward resigned his claims on Scotland.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 294.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In Sundevall's system, an order of birds: same as the *Proceri* of Illiger.

Proceri (prō-sē′rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *procērus*, high: see *procere*.] In *ornith.*, in Illiger's system of classification, a group of birds, the same as *Ratitæ* of Merrem, embracing the struthious birds, or ostriches and their allies: so called from their procere or tall stature.

Proceridæ (prō-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Laporte in 1834 from the genus *Procerus*, and now merged with the *Carabidæ*.

procerite (pros′ē-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the long many-jointed filament which terminates the antenna or feeler of many species, as lobsters and crawfish. It constitutes nearly the whole length of the organ in such cases, the several other named joints of the feeler being short and close to the base. It is the last one of a series of joints named *coxocerite*, *basicerite*, *scaphocerite*, *ischiocerite*, *merocerite*, *carpocerite*, and *procerite*, and is an excellent illustration of an organ with so many joints (technically *subjoints*) that they are not taken into separate morphological consideration. See cuts under *antenna*, *Astacus*, *lobster*, and *Palinurus*.

proceritic (pros-ē-rit′ik), *a.* [< *procerite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the procerite of a crustacean.

procerity (prō-ser′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *procerite*, F. *procérité* = Sp. *proceridad* = Pg. *proceridade* = It. *procerità*, < L. *proceritas*, height, tallness, < *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] Tallness; loftiness.

They were giants for their cruelty and covetous oppression, and not in stature or *procerity* of body.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Experiments in consort touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificiall dwarfing of trees.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 532, note.

His insufferable *procerity* of stature, and uncorresponding dwarfishness of observation.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, xiii.

procerous (prō-sē′rus), *a.* [< L. *procērus*, high, tall: see *procere*.] 1†. Same as *procere*.

The compasse about the wall of this new mount is five hundreth foot, . . . and the *procerous* stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount, twentie foot and sixe inches. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 153).

2. Tall, as a bird; belonging to the *Proceres* or *Proceri*.

Procerus (pros′ē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of beetles, giving name to the family *Proceridæ*, containing a number of east European and west Asiatic species, found on forest-covered mountain-slopes. These beetles resemble *Carabus*, but differ in having the anterior tarsi simple in both sexes.—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *proceri* (-rī).] A pyramidal muscle on the bridge of the nose, more fully called *procerus nasi* and *pyramidalis nasi*. See *pyramidalis*.

Procervulus (prō-sėr′vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1878), < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *cervulus*, q. v.] A Miocene genus of *Cervidæ*.

process (pros′es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *proces*, *processe*; < ME. *processe*, *proces*, *proses*, < OF. *proces*, F. *procès* = Sp. *proceso* = Pg. It. *processo*, < L. *processus*, a going forward, progress, an appearance, an attack, a projection, lapse of time, < *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed*.] 1. A proceeding or moving forward; progressive movement; gradual advance; continuous proceeding.

So multeply ze sall
Ay furth in fayre *processe*.
York Plays, p. 13.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two no other proof doth need than the very *process* of man's desire. *Hooker*.

The whole vast sweep of our surrounding prospect lay answering in a myriad fleeting shades the cloudy *process* of the tremendous sky. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 41.

2. Course; lapse; a passing or elapsing; passage, as of time.

And therfor we muste abide, and wirke be *processe* of tyme. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

By *proces*, as ye knowen everichoon,
Men may so longe graven in a stoon
Til some figure therinne emprented be.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 101.

Swich fire by *processe* shal of kynde colden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 418.

Three beauteous springs to yellow autumn turn'd
In *process* of the seasons have I seen.
Shak., Sonnets, civ.

The thoughts of men are widen'd with the *process* of the suns. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. Manner of proceeding or happening; way in which something goes on; course or order of events.

Now I pas will to Pirrus by *proses* agayne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13670.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 274.

Our parts that are the spectators, or should hear a comedy, are to await the *process* and events of things.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Saturnian Juno now with double care
Attends the fatal *process* of the war.
Dryden, Æneid, vii.

4. An action, operation, or method of treatment applied to something; a series of actions or experiments: as, a chemical *process*; a manufacturing *process*; mental *process*.

When the result or effect is produced by chemical action, or by the application of some element or power of nature, or of one substance to another, such modes, methods, or operations are called *processes*.
Piper v. Brown, 3 Fish. Pat. Cas., 175.

Cable-car lines are in *process* of construction.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 184.

5. Series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, etc.: as, the *process* of vegetation; the *process* of decomposition.

He who knows the properties, the changes, and the *processes* of matter must, of necessity, understand the effects.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

To him was given
Full many a glimpse . . . of Nature's *processes*
Upon the exalted hills.
Wordsworth, On the Side of the Mountain of Black Comb.

6. In *law*: (*a*) The summons, mandate, or command by which a defendant or a thing is brought before the court for litigation: so called as being the primary part of the proceedings, by which the rest is directed. Formerly the superior common-law courts of England, in the case of personal actions, differed greatly in their modes of process; but since the passing of the Process Uniformity Act personal actions in general, except replevin, are begun in the same way in all the English courts—namely, by a writ of summons. In chancery the ordinary process was a writ of subpœna. The mode common in probate and ecclesiastical courts is by a citation or summons. In criminal cases, if the accused is not already in custody, the process is usually a writ or warrant.

The Abbot of S. Isidor is of my acquaintance and my great friend, . . . and now of late there hath beene *processe* against him to appear in this your audience.
Guevara, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 202.

I'll get out *process*, and attach 'em all.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 1.

The next step for carrying on the suit, after suing out the original, is called the *process*; being the means of compelling the defendant to appear in court.
Blackstone, Com., III. xix.

They [the bishops] regarded the *processes* against heretics as the most distressing part of their office.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

(*b*) The whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or crimiual, from the original writ to the end of the suit. Hence —7†. A relation; narrative; story; detailed account.

But hennes forth I wol my *proces* holde
To speke of aventures and of batailles.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 650.

To teche chylder curtasy is myne entent,
And thus forth my *proces* I purpos to be-gynne.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 56.

In brief, to set the needless *process* by,
How I persuaded, how I pray'd, and kneel'd,
How he refell'd me, and how I replied.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 92.

8†. Proclamation.

When Pelleus his *proses* hade publishit on highe,
And all soburly said with a sad wille,
Jason was Joly of his Juste wordes,
That in presens of the pepull tho profers were made,
And mony stythe of astate stonding aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

9. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a processus; an outgrowth or outgrowing part; a protuberance; a prominence; a projection: used in the widest sense, specific application being made by some qualifying term: as, coracoid *process*.

A third comes out with the important discovery of some new *process* in the skeleton of a mole.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxix.

10. In *bot.*, a projection from a surface; specifically, in mosses, one of the principal divisions or segments of the inner peristome.—11. Same as *photo-process*: commonly used attributively:

as, *process* blocks, *process* cuts, *process* pictures, etc.

The bare floor was clean, and the walls were hung with cheap prints of the kind known as *process* pictures.
The Standard, VII. 12.

Abating process. See *abate*.—**Abuse of process.** See *abuse*.—**Accessory process.** Same as *anapophysis*.—**Acromial or acromion process.** See *acromion*.—**Actinic process.** See *actinic*.—**Alar processes,** two small wing-like processes proceeding from the crista galli in front against the frontal bone, and partially including the foramen cæcum.—**Albumin process,** in *photog.* See *albumin*.—**Alinasal, alveolar, angular processes.** See the adjectives.—**Ammonia ore process.** See *ammonia*.—**Anconeus process.** Same as *olecranon*.—**Annular, anteorbital, auditory, autographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Articular process of the lower jaw.** See *articular*.—**Augustin's process,** a method of extracting silver from the ground chloridized ores of that metal, by the use of a solution of common salt. The silver chlorid, formed in the chloridizing roasting, is soluble in the saline solution, a double chlorid of silver and sodium being formed. From this solution the silver is precipitated by means of copper.—**Barff's process,** a method of protecting the surface of iron from rust by forming upon it a thin film of magnetic oxid. It is done by subjecting it at a red heat to the action of superheated steam.—**Basic process.** See *basic*.—**Basilar process.** See *basilar*.—**Basipterygoid processes.** See *basipterygoid*.—**Beer process,** in *photog.* See *beer*[1].—**Bessemer process,** a method, invented by Bessemer, of decarburizing cast-iron. It is of great importance, since by this process steel can now be made much more cheaply than was formerly possible. See *steel*.—**Bethell process,** a process for preserving wood, consisting in its impregnation with tar, oil of tar, and carbolic acid: this mixture is commercially known as *gallatin*, and is obtained by the distillation of coal.—**Bird's-head process,** one of the avicularia of a polyzoan, which are shaped and have a snapping motion like the beak of a bird.—**Bitumen process,** in *photog.* See *bitumen*.—**Boucherie's process,** the injection of a solution of sulphate of copper into the pores of wood.—**Burnettizing process,** the introduction of zinc chlorid into the pores of wood.—**Capitular, carbon, Carinthian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Cazo process** [Sp. *cazo*, a pan], in *metal.*, the treatment of silver ores in the moist way, with the aid of heat, which in the pstio process is not used. See *patio process*.—**Chenot process,** a process, invented by the French metallurgist Chenot, for producing cast-steel. Wrought-iron in the form of a metallic sponge is first obtained directly from the ore by cementation with charcoal. This iron is then carburized by being impregnated with some liquid substance rich in carbon, then torrified, and finally melted in crucibles, as in the ordinary method of manufacturing cast-steel.—**Chlorination, chlorin, ciliary, clay, clinoid, cochlear iform process.** See the qualifying words.—**Collodion process,** in *photog.* See *collodion*.—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw*.—**Coracoid, coronoid, costal process.** See the adjectives.—**Cordurié's process,** a method of dezincification, by the use of superheated steam, of lead from which the silver has been separated by the Parkes process.—**Creosoting process,** the application of creosote to well-seasoned telegraph-poles for their preservation.—**Direct process.** See *bloomery*.—**Dry process.** (*a*) In *photog.*, the use of dry plates or films; specifically, the use of gelatinobromide emulsions as a sensitive coating for plates or films which are used in a dry state. See *photography*. (*b*) In *fish-culture*, a process of fecundating spawn, invented by V. P. Vrasski. It differs from the *moist process* by requiring two vessels, one for the spawn, which is placed in it without water, and the other for the milt, to which water is added to moisten the eggs. By the dry process, scarcely one per cent. of the eggs escape fecundation, while in the moist method ten or twelve per cent. of the spawn may be lost. (*c*) In *assaying*. See *assaying*.—**Due process of law.** See *due*[1].—**Eckart's process,** a method of preserving meats, game, fish, etc., by means of a solution of 1,240 parts salt, 10 parts saltpeter, and 25 parts salicylic acid in 8,725 parts of clean water, applied under a pressure of 180 to 200 pounds per square inch.—**Ensiform process.** Same as *metasternum*.—**Ethmoidal process,** a small projection on the posterior superior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the uncinate process of the ethmoid.—**Executory process.** See *executory*.—**Falciform process.** Same as *falx cerebri* (which see, under *falx*).—**Fallacy of an illicit process.** See *fallacy*.—**Final process,** the writ of execution used to carry the judgment into effect.—**Floccular process,** the flocculus.—**Foreign Process Acts.** See *foreign*.—**Fox-Talbot process.** Same as *Fox-type*, 1.—**Frontonasal, galvanoplastic, gelatin, geniculate, Ingrassian process.** See the qualifying words.—**Hamular process.** (*a*) Of the lacrymal bone, a hook-like projection at the lower extremity, curving forward in the lacrymal notch of the maxilla. (*b*) Of the sphenoid, the inferior hook-like extremity of the internal pterygoid plate, under which the tendon of the tensor palati plays.—**Heliotype process.** See *heliotypy*.—**Intercoxal, jugal, jugular process.** See the adjectives.—**Iron-reduction process,** a method of smelting lead in which metallic iron is employed as an accessory agent of desulphurization, or else some oxidized compound of iron, which during the process will yield metallic iron. This process has been extensively experimented with at Tarnowitz in Silesia, and in the Harz, and there abandoned. It has also been tried in other localities, and is (or was recently) in use to some extent in Japan. Also called *precipitation process*, a translation of the German name for it (*niederschlagarbeit*).—**Jugular process,** in man, a thickened part of the occipital bone to the back and outer side of the jugular fossa, articulating with the mastoid part of the temporal.—**Kenogenetic process.** See *kenogenetic*.—**Kyanizing process.** See *kyanizing*.—**Lacrymal process,** a small projection on the upper anterior border of the turbinate bone for articulation with the lacrymal bone.—**Le Blanc process.** See *soda*.—**Lenticular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Long process of the malleus,** a slender process received in the Glaserian fissure. Also called *processus gracilis, longus, tenuis, foliatus, anterior*, and *tertius*. See cut under *hyoid*.—**Malar process,** a thick triangular projection of the maxilla for articulation with the malar bone.—**Mammillary, mastoid, mesne process.** See the adjectives.—**Martin process.** See *steel*.—**Maxillary process.** (*a*) Of the palate-bone, a tongue-shaped projection on the anterior border of the vertical plate, overlapping the orifice of the antrum of Highmore in the articulated skull. (*b*) Of the turbinate bone, a flattened plate descending from the attached margin, forming, when articulated, a part of the inner wall of the antrum below the entrance.—**Monteith's process,** the discharging of color from mordanted cotton cloth by the direct application of chlorin.—**Morphine or morphia process.** See *morphine*.—**Nasal process.** (*a*) The slender tapering process on the anterior superior part of the maxilla articulating with the frontal above. (*b*) Same as *lacrymal process*. (c) Same as *nasal spine* (which see, under *nasal*).—**Nutant process.** See *nutant*.—**Oblique processes of the vertebræ.** See *oblique*.—**Obliterate, odontoid, orbital process.** See the adjectives.—**Olivary process.** Same as *olivary eminence* (which see, under *olivary*).—**Orbicular process.** See *incus* (*a*).—**Palatal or palatine process,** any marked outgrowth of a palate-bone, especially the flat horizontal plate of that bone which meets its fellow in mid-line, the pair together forming the hinder part of the hard palate or bony roof of the mouth.—**Palingenetic process.** See *palingenetic*.—**Paramastoid process,** in man, an obtuse projection of the under surface of the jugular process, at the insertion of the rectus capitis lateralis muscle, corresponding to a prominent process present in many mammals, especially the ungulates and rodents. Also called *paracondyloid process*.—**Parkes process,** a method of separating silver from lead by fusion with metallic zinc. When a molten mixture of these two metals is allowed to cool, the zinc separates and solidifies first, forming a crust on the other metal. If the lead contains silver, this is concentrated in the solidified crust of zinc, from which it may afterward be separated by distillation.—**Parotic process.** See *parotic*.—**Patera process.** See *Von Patera process*, below.—**Patio process** [Sp. *patio*, an open space], in *metal.*, a method of obtaining the silver from argentiferous ores by amalgamation, extensively practised in Mexico and South America. It is suited for ores in which the silver is present in the form of simple or complex sulphids, without a large percentage of blende or galena, or more than three or four per cent. of copper pyrites. In this process the ore, ground by arrastres, is mixed with common salt, roasted copper pyrites (called *magistral*), and quicksilver. The whole mass is thoroughly mixed, usually by being trodden by mules, the result being that the silver becomes amalgamated with the quicksilver, and can then be easily separated. The mixing (as indicated by the name) takes place on large level floors in the open air.—**Pattinson process,** in *metal.*, a method of desilverizing lead, in general use in the treatment of argentiferous lead, and capable of being profitably employed even when the precious metal is present in the lead in so small quantity as two or three ounces to the ton of the baser metal. The process depends on the fact that melted lead containing silver solidifies gradually in cooling, small particles like crystals separating from the liquid mass, which latter is much richer in silver than the other part—the part which solidifies or crystallizes first yielding up a large part of its silver to that part of the lead which remains fluid. By several repetitions of the operation, the remaining lead becomes at last so enriched with silver that this metal can be easily and profitably separated. The process, which is one of great importance in the metallurgic treatment of argentiferous galena, was the invention of Hugh Lee Pattinson of Alston in Cumberland, and was first applied on a scale of some magnitude in 1833. Before this invention silver had always been separated from lead (these two metals being almost always found associated together in nature) by cupellation, through which process a proportion of silver less than about eight ounces to the ton of lead could not be separated with profit. The process is sometimes called *pattinsonization*.—**Pectineal, phalangeal, photolithographic process.** See the adjectives.—**Photogelatin process,** in *photog.*, any process in which gelatin plays an important part, as in the ordinary gelatinobromide dry plates and films.—**Plaster process.** See *plaster*.—**Plattner's process,** a method of separating gold from pyrites by the employment of chlorin gas, by which the gold is converted into a soluble chlorid, which can then be washed out with water, and precipitated by sulphureted hydrogen in the form of a sulphuret, from which combination the precious metal is easily obtained. See *chlorination*.—**Polychromatic, postanditory, postfrontal, post-tympanic, prepubic process.** See the adjectives.—**Precipitation process.** Same as *iron-reduction process*.—**Process acts,** United States statutes of 1789 and 1792 (1 Stat. 93, 275), the first requiring the writs, executions, and other processes of the United States courts in suits at law to conform to those used in the supreme courts of the several States where such courts were held, except as to their style and teste. The second, in effect, reënacted the first, but allowed the courts or the Supreme Court of the United States by rule to make such alterations or additions as might seem expedient, and regulated the fees of court-officers, etc.—**Process caption.** See *caption*.—**Process of augmentation.** See *augmentation*.—**Process work,** any form of relief-printing plate made by photographic or etching processes, and not by cutting with a graver. See *photo-process*.—**Prosternal, pterygoid, etc., process.** See the adjectives.—**Pyramidal process.** Same as *tuberosity of the palate-bone*.—**Russell's process,** a modification of the Von Patera process for the separation of silver from its ores. The peculiarity of the process depends on the fact that a solution of thiosulphate of copper and soda has a powerful decomposing influence on the sulphureted, antimoniureted, and arseniureted combinations of silver. The roasted ore is first lixiviated with sodium thiosulphate to dissolve the silver chlorid, and afterward with copper thiosulphate. This latter solvent is called the "extra solution," and by its use an additional amount of silver is saved, which would otherwise have been lost in the tailings.—**Short process of malleus,** a small conical eminence at the root of the manubrium. Also called *processus brevis, obtusus, externus, comoideus*, or *secundus*, or *tuberculum mallei*.—**Siemens-Martin process.** See *steel*.—**Siemens process.** See *steel*.—**Solvay process.** See *soda*.—**Sphenoidal process,** the posterior of the two processes surmounting the vertical plate of the palate-bone. It curves inward and backward on the under surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.—**Spinous process.** See *spinous*.—**Styloid process.** (*a*) A conical eminence at the upper extremity of the fibula. (*b*) A short, stout, pyramidal process projecting downward from the outer part of the distal extremity of the radius. (*c*) A short cylindrical eminence at the inner and back part of the distal extremity of the ulna. (*d*) A long, slender, tapering process projecting downward and forward from the outer part of the under surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it is developed from independent centers of ossification, corresponding to the tympanohyal and stylohyal bones.—**Supracondylar process,** a small hook-like process, with its point directed downward, not unfrequently found in front of the internal condylar ridge of the humerus in man. It represents a part of the bone inclosing a foramen in carnivorous animals.—**Thomas-Gilchrist process.** Same as *basic process*.—**To obstruct process.** See *obstruct*.—**Trustee process.** See *garnishment*, 2 (*b*).—**Turbinate process.** (*a*) Superior, a short sharp margin of the ethmoid overhanging the superior meatus. (*b*) Inferior, the folded margin of the sphenoid overhanging the middle meatus. Also called *superior* and *middle spongy bones*.—**Uchatius process,** a method of making steel which has been tried in various places, but is not in general use. It consists in decarburizing pig-iron by fusing it with a material which will give up oxygen, especially iron peroxid or roasted spathic ore.—**Uncinate process.** See *processus uncinatus*, under *processus*.—**Vaginal process.** (*a*) Of the sphenoid, a slightly raised edge at the base of the internal plate of the pterygoid, articulating with the everted margin of the vomer. (*b*) Of the temporal, a flattened plate of bone on the under surface of the petrous portion, immediately back of the glenoid fossa, and partly surrounding the styloid process at its base.—**Vermiform process,** the elevated median portion or lobe between the hemispheres of the cerebellum—that portion on the upper surface being known as the *superior*, that on the under surface the *inferior*.—**Von Patera process,** a method of separating silver from its ores, after a chloridizing roasting, by means of a solution of hypophosphite of soda or lime, which takes up the chlorid of silver, from which solution the metal can be precipitated by an alkaline sulphuret.—**Washoe process,** in *metal.* See *pan*[1], 3.—**Wet process,** in *photog.*, the collodion process.—**Ziervogel's process,** the separation of silver from the sulphate by lixiviation with hot water containing some sulphuric acid. It is used in the treatment of argentiferous copper mattes in which the silver has been transformed into the sulphate by a peculiar kind of roasting. This process is one of very limited application, as great skill is required for the management of the roasting, and but few silver ores can be profitably treated by the method.—**Zygomatic process,** a horizontal bar, directed forward from the squamous part of the temporal bone, and articulating in front with the malar. Also called *zygoma*.=**Syn.** *Process, Proceeding, Procedure, Operation*. In this connection *process* applies to a way of doing something by rule or established method: as, the Bessemer *process;* the *process* of drilling an artesian well; a legal *process*. *Proceeding* expresses a complex action making a whole: as, it was a very strange *proceeding*. Jefferson and Cushing, in their manuals of parliamentary *procedure*, use *proceeding*, perhaps as a participial noun, where *procedure*, being more exact, would be the better word. *Procedure* applies to a way of doing things formally; a legal *proceeding* is a thing done legally; a legal *process* is a legal form gone through for the attainment of a definite purpose; legal *procedure* is the way of doing things in the administration of law, as in the court-room; a legal *procedure* is a less desirable form of expression for a legal *proceeding*. *Operation* may be used for the way in which a thing works or operates: as, the *operation* of a nail-making machine; it is rarely used thus of personal activity, except in a bad sense: as, the *operations* of a gang of thieves. See *act*, *v. i.*

process (pros'es), *v. t.* [< *process*, *n.*] 1. To proceed against by legal process; summon in a court of law.

He was at the quarter-sessions, *processing* his brother for tin and tinpence, hay-money.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, viii.

If a man *processes* a neighbour for debt, he is in danger of being paid with a full ounce of lead.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 430.

2. To reproduce, as a drawing, etc., by any mechanical process, especially by a photographic process. See *photo-process*. [Recent.]

Of course all American readers saw at once that every cut in Mr. Pyle's admirable book was *processed*—to use a new verb invented to fit a new thing.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 28, 1884.

Both [books], we should say, are rather well illustrated, Lady J——'s with heliogravure portraits . . . and Capt. B——'s with copies (also *processed* in some way) of drawings.
Athenæum, No. 3251, p. 207.

processal (pros'es-al), *a.* [< *process* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or involving a process. [Rare.]

All Sorts of Damages, and *processal* Charges, come to above two hunderd and fifty thousand Crowns.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 8.

procession (prō-sesh'on), *n.* [<ME. *processioun, processiun* = D. *processie* = G. Sw. Dan. *procession*, < OF. *procession*, F. *procession* = Sp. *procesion* = Pg. *procissão, processão* = It. *processione*, < L. *processio(n-)*, a marching forward, an advance, LL. a religious procession, < *procedere*, pp. *processus*, move forward, advance, proceed: see *proceed*. Cf. *process*.] 1. The act of proceeding or issuing forth or from anything.

The Greek churches deny the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Son.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 209.

In the *procession* of the soul from within outward, it enlarges its circles ever, like . . . the light proceeding from an orb.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 166.

It is obvious that the Effect is always the *Procession* of its Cause, the dynamical aspect of the statistical conditions. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. 87.

2. A succession of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

Goth with faire *processioun*
To Ierusalem thorwe the toun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

All the priests and friars in my realm
Shall in *procession* sing her endless praise.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6. 20.

The whole body, clothed in rich vestments, with candles in their hands, went in *procession* three times round the holy sepulchre. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

Let the long, long *procession* go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, iii.

3. An office, form of worship, hymn, litany, etc., said or sung by a number of persons advancing with a measured and uniform movement.—**Procession of the Holy Ghost,** in *theol.*, the emanation or proceeding of the Holy Ghost either from the Father (*single procession*) or from the Father and the Son (*double procession*). See *Filioque*, and *Nicene Creed* (under *Nicene*). —**Procession week.** Same as *Rogation week* (which see, under *rogation*).—**To go procession†,** to take part in a procession of parishioners, led by the parish priest or the patron of the church, making the round of the parish, and invoking blessings on the fruits, with thanksgiving.

Bury me
Under that holy-oke or gospel-tree,
Where, though thou see'st not, thou may'st think upon
Me when thou yeerly *go'st procession*.
Herrick, To Anthea.

procession (prō-sesh'ọn), *v.* [= It. *processionare*, < ML. *processionare*, go in procession; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To go in procession.

There is eating, and drinking, and *processioning*, and masquerading. *Colman*, Man and Wife, i. (*Davies.*)

Two weary hours of *processioning* about the town, and the inevitable collation.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 368.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or beset with processions. [Rare.]

When theyr feastfull dayes come, they are . . . with no small solemnitye mattensed, massed, candeled, lyghted, *processioned*, censed, etc. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

2. In some of the American colonies, to go about in order to settle the boundaries of, as land. The term is still used in North Carolina and Tennessee. Compare *to beat the bounds*, under *bound*[1].

Once in every four years [in the Virginia colony] the vestry, by order of the county court, divided the parish into precincts, and appointed two persons in each precinct to *procession* the lands. These surveyors, assisted by the neighbors, examined and renewed, by blazing trees or by other artificial devices, the old landmarks of the fathers, and reported the result to the vestry, who recorded the same in the parish books.
Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies, III. 64.

processional (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processyonal* (n.), < OF. *processional*, F. *processional* = Sp. *procesional* = Pg. *processional* = It. **processionale* (in adv. *processionalmente*), < ML. **processionalis*, in neut. *processionale*, a processional (book), < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in, having the movement of, or used in a procession: as, a *processional* hymn.—**Processional cross.** See *cross*[1].

II. *n.* 1. An office-book containing the offices with their antiphons, hymns, rubrical directions, etc., for use in processional litanies and other religious processions.

The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, *Processionals*, . . . in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

2. A hymn sung during a religious procession, particularly during the entry of the clergy and choir into the church before divine service.

processionalist (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *processional* + *-ist*.] One who walks in a procession; a processionist.

processionally (prō-sesh'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a procession; in solemn or formal march.

Henry [V.] himself rode between long glittering rows of clergy who had come *processionally* forth to bring him into Rouen by its principal gate.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 305.

processionary (prō-sesh'ọn-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *processionary*, n.; = F. *processionnaire* = Sp. *procesionario* = Pg. *processionario*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, < L. *processio*(*n*-), procession: see *procession*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting in formal or solemn procession. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 41.—2. In *entom.*, specifically, forming and moving in a procession: said of certain caterpillars.—**Processionary caterpillar,** the larva of the European bombycid moth *Cnethocampa processionea*, which travels up and down the trunks of trees in single, double, or quadruple file. The name is also extended to other larvæ of similar habit. See the quotation.

You will see one caterpillar come out and explore the ground with care; a second immediately follows, a third following the second, and after these come two which touch each other and the one that precedes them; these are followed by three; then comes a row of four, then a row of five, then a row of six, all these following with precision the movements of the leader. From this circumstance is derived their name of *processionary caterpillar*.
S. G. Goodrich, in H. J. Johnson's Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* Same as *processioner*, 2.

processioner (prō-sesh'on-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *processyonare* (def. 2), < OF. *processionaire*, F. *processionnaire*, < ML. *processionarius*, pertaining to a procession, neut. *processionarium*, a processional (book): see *processionary*.] 1. One who goes in a procession. [Rare.]

The *processioners*, seeing them running towards them, and with them the troopers of the holy brotherhood with their cross-bows, began to fear some evil accident.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 25. (*Davies.*)

2. A county officer in North Carolina and Tennessee charged with the duty of surveying lands at the request of an occupant claiming to be owner.

procession-flower, *n.* See *milkwort*, 1.

processioning (prō-sesh'ọn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *procession*, *v.*] A survey and inspection of boundaries periodically performed in some of the American colonies by the local authorities, for the purpose of ascertaining and perpetuating correct boundaries of the various landowners. It was analogous in part to the perambulations practised in England (see *perambulation*, 4), and was superseded by the introduction of the practice of accurate surveying and of recording. The term is still used of some official surveys in North Carolina and Tennessee.

processionist (prō-sesh'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *procession* + *-ist*.] One who takes part in a procession.

A few roughs may have thrown stones; and certainly the *processionists* gave provocation, attacking and wrecking the houses of Protestants, especially at the Broadway.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 289.

processive (prō-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. *processif* = It. *processivo*, < ML. **processivus* (in adv. *processive*), < L. *procedere*, pp. *processus*, go forward: see *proceed*, *process*.] Going forward; advancing. *Coleridge.*

process-server (pros'es-sėr'vėr), *n.* One who processes or summonses; a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

He hath been . . . a *process-server*, a bailiff.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 102.

processual (prō-ses'ū-ạl), *a.* [< L. *processus*, process (see *process*), + *-al*.] In *civil law*, relating to legal process or proceedings: as, *processual* agency (the peculiar agency of a cognitor appointed in court by a party to act in his place, or of a procurator appearing instead of an absent party to take his place in the cause).

processum continuando (prō-ses'um kọn-tin-ū-an'dō). [L.: *processum*, accus. sing. of *processus*, process; *continuando*, abl. gerund. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *Eng. law*, a writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief justice or other justices in the commission of oyer and terminer.

processus (prō-ses'us), *n.*; pl. *processus*. [NL., < L. *processus*, a process: see *process*.] In *anat.*, a process; an outgrowth; a part that proceeds to or toward another part.—**Processus a cerebello ad cerebrum,** the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus a cerebello ad testes,** the anterior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad medullam,** the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus ad pontem,** the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus anonymus,** an obtuse tubercular projection on either side of the cerebral surface of the basilar process, in front of the orifice of the precondylar foramen.—**Processus brevis,** the short process of the malleus. Also called *processus cornicleus externus*, *obtusus*, and *secundus*. —**Processus caudatus,** the tail of the anthelix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*[1].—**Processus clavatus,** the clava or superior enlargement of the funiculus gracilis.—**Processus cochleariformis,** a thin lamina of bone above the Eustachian canal in the petrous section of the temporal bone, separating that canal from the canal for the tensor tympani muscle.—**Processus costarius.** (*a*) The ventral root of a cervical transverse process. (*b*) A transverse process of a lumbar vertebra.—**Processus cuneatus,** the tuberculum cuneatum, or slight superior enlargement of the funiculus cuneatus.—**Processus e cerebello ad cerebrum,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Processus e cerebello ad medullam oblongatam,** the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad pontem,** the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Processus e cerebello ad testes,** the superior peduncle of the cerebellum. —**Processus falciformis,** the falciform process of the eye of a fish.—**Processus folianus, gracilis, longus, tenuis,** etc. See *long process of the malleus*, under *process*.—**Processus interjugularis,** a process from the occipital bone uniting with the petrous part of the temporal, and dividing the jugular inclosure into two foramina, a large outer, and smaller inner one.—**Processus lenticularis,** the lenticular process.—**Processus muscularis,** the projection at the external angle of the arytenoid cartilage, where the posterior and lateral crico-arytenoid muscles are inserted.—**Processus reticularis,** a reticulated offset of gray matter near the middle of the outer surface of the gray crescents of the spinal cord. See figure under *spinal cord*.—**Processus uncinatus,** the hooked process of a rib, as of a bird, which is articulated with and projects backward from the rib, overlying the next rib or several ribs; an epipleura. See cut under *epipleura*.

The vertebral pieces are distinguished by backwardly direct processes (*processus uncinati*), which are applied to the body of the succeeding rib.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 440.

Processus vaginalis peritonei, a pouch of peritoneum extending into the scrotum during the descent of the testicle. Afterward the upper part becomes obliterated, leaving the lower part as a closed sac, which is known as the *tunica vaginalis*.—**Processus vocalis,** the horizontal projection at the anterior angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage, for the insertion of the true vocal cord.

procès verbal (pro-sā' ver-bal'). [F., a minute, an authenticated statement in writing: *procès*, a process; *verbal*, verbal: see *verbal*.] In *French law*, a detailed authenticated account of an official act or proceeding; a statement of facts, especially in a criminal charge; also, the minutes drawn up by the secretary or other officer of the proceedings of an assembly.

prochein, *a.* [F. *prochain*, next, neighboring, < L. *proximus*, near: see *proximate*.] Next; nearest: used in the law phrase *prochein amy* (or *ami*), the next friend, a person who undertakes to assist an infant or minor in prosecuting his or her rights.—**Prochein avoidance,** in *law*, a power to present a minister to a church when it shall become void.

prochilous (prō-kī'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόχειλος*, with prominent lips, < *πρό*, before, forward, + *χείλος*, lip, snout.] Having protuberant or protrusile lips. *Coues.*

prochlorite (prō-klō'rīt), *n.* [< *pro-* + *chlorite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of chlorite occurring in foliated or granular masses of a green color: it contains less silica and more iron than the allied species clinochlore and ripidolite.

prochoanite (prō-kō'a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the *Prochoanites*.

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the group *Prochoanites*.

Prochoanites (prō-kō-ạ-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*, *choanite*.] A group of holochoanoid nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are turned forward: contrasted with *Metachoanites*. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1883, p. 260.

prochondral (prō-kon'drạl), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage: see *chondral*.] Prior to the formation of cartilage; about to become cartilage.

prochoös (prō'kō-os), *n.*; pl. *prochoöi* (-oi). [< Gr. *πρόχοος*, *πρόχους* (see def.), < *προχεῖν*, pour forth.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a small vase of elegant form, resembling the oinochoë, but in general more slender, and with a handle rising higher above the rim: used especially to pour water on the hands before meals were served.

Greek Prochoös with black-figured decoration.

The holding the *prochus* up high (*ἀρδην*) is often observed in those who pour out for a libation.
C. O. Müller, Manual [of Archæol. (trans.), [§ 298.

prochorion (prō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *prochoria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *chorion*, q. v.] The primitive chorion; the outer envelop of an ovum: in man and some other animals specially known as the *zona pellucida*. It is the yolk-sac or vitelline membrane, not entering into the formative changes which go on within it during the germination and maturation of the ovum, but in the course of development becoming the chorion proper, and forming the outermost of the membranes which envelop the fetus.

prochorionic (prō-kō-ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *prochorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the prochorion.

prochronism (prō'krọn-izm), *n.* [= Pg. *prochronismo* = Sp. It. *procronismo*; < Gr. *πρόχρονος*, preceding in time, previous (< *πρό*, be-

fore, + *χρόνος*, time), + *-ism*.] An error in chronology consisting in antedating something; the dating of an event before the time when it happened, or the representing of something as existing before it really did.

The *prochronisms* in these [Towneley] Mysteries are very remarkable. *Archæologia*, XXVII. 252. (*Davies.*)

"Puffed with wonderful skill" he [Lord Macaulay] introduces with the half-apology "to use the modern phrase"; and that though he had put the verb, and without *prochronism*, into the mouth of Osborne, the bookseller knocked down by Dr. Johnson.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 130.

procidence (pros'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *procidence* = Sp. Pg. *procidencia* = It. *procidenza*, < L. *procidentia*, a falling down or forward, < *procident(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procident*.] A falling down; in *pathol.*, a prolapsus.

procident (pros'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *procident(t-)s*, ppr. of *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Falling or fallen; in *pathol.*, affected by prolapsus.

procidentia (pros-i-den'shi-ą), *n.* [L.: see *procidence*.] In *pathol.*, a falling downward or forward; prolapsus.—**Procidentia iridis**, prolapse of the iris.—**Procidentia recti**, the descent of the upper part of the rectum, in its whole thickness, or all its coats, through the anus.—**Procidentia uteri**, complete prolapsus of the uterus, with inversion of the vagina, and extrusion of the uterus through the vulva.

prociduous (prō-sid'ū-us), *a.* [< L. *prociduus*, fallen down, prostrate, < *procidere*, fall forward or prostrate: see *procidence*. Cf. *deciduous*.] Falling from its proper place. *Imp. Dict.*

procinct (prō-singkt'), *n.* [= Sp. It. *procinto*, < L. *procinctus*, preparation or readiness for battle, < *procinctus*, pp. of *procingere*, gird up, prepare, equip, < *pro*, before, + *cingere*, gird, encircle: see *cincture*.] Preparation or readiness, especially for battle.—**In procinct** or **procincts** [L. *in procinctu*], at hand; ready: a Latinism.

He stood *in procincts*, ready with oil in his lamp, watching till his Lord should call.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 141.

War he perceived, war *in procinct*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 19.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *proclaymen*, < OF. *proclamer*, F. *proclamer* = Sp. Pg. *proclamar* = It. *proclamare*, < L. *proclamare*, call out, < *pro*, before, + *clamare*, call, cry: see *claim*[1].] 1. To make known by public announcement; promulgate; announce; publish.

The pardon that the legat hadde granted and *proclayned* thourgh all cristindom.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 577.

He hath sent me to . . . *proclaim* liberty to the captives. Isa. lxi. 1.

The countenance *proclaims* the heart and inclinations.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

The schoolhouse porch, the heavenward pointing spire,
Proclaim, in letters every eye can read,
Knowledge and Faith, the new world's simple creed.
Holmes, A Family Record.

2. To make announcement concerning; publish; advertise, as by herald or crier: said of persons.

I heard myself *proclaim'd*;
And by the happy hollow of a tree
Escaped the hunt. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 3. 1.

You should have us'd us nobly,
And, for our doing well, as well *proclaim'd* us,
To the world's eye have shew'd and sainted us.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

3. To apply prohibition to by a proclamation.—**Proclaimed district**, any county or other district in Ireland in which the provisions of the Peace Preservation Acts are for the time being in force by virtue of official proclamation.=**Syn. 1.** *Declare*, *Publish*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, etc. (see *announce*), blaze abroad, trumpet, blazon.

proclaim (prō-klām'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proclama*, proclaim; from the verb.] A calling or crying out; proclamation. [Rare.]

Hymns of festival, . . .
Voices of soft *proclaim*, and silver stir
Of strings in hollow shells. *Keats*, Hyperion, i.

proclaimant (prō-klā'mant), *n.* [< *proclaim* + *-ant*.] A proclaimer.

I was spared the pain of being the first *proclaimant* of her flight. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xii.

proclaimer (prō-klā'mėr), *n.* One who proclaims or publishes; one who announces or makes publicly known.

proclamation (prok-lą-mā'shon), *n.* [< F. *proclamation* = Sp. *proclamacion* = Pg. *proclamação* = It. *proclamazione*, < LL. *proclamatio(n-)*, a calling or crying out, < L. *proclamare*, pp. *proclamatus*, cry out: see *proclaim*.] 1. The act of proclaiming, or making publicly known; publication; official or general notice given to the public.

King Asa made a *proclamation* throughout all Judah.
1 Ki. xv. 22.

2. That which is put forth by way of public notice; an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

The Prince and his Lordship of Rochester passed many hours of this day composing *Proclamations* and Addresses to the Country, to the Scots, . . . to the People of London and England. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 11.

The deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it 's about time for the Thanksgiving *proclamation*." *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 337.

3. Open declaration; manifestation; putting in evidence, whether favorably or unfavorably.

Upon that day that the gentleman doth begin to hourde vp money, from thence forth he putteth his fame [reputation] in *proclamation*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 153.

You love my son; invention is ashamed,
Against the *proclamation* of thy passion,
To say thou dost not. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 180.

4. In *law*: (*a*) A writ once issued to warn a defendant in outlawry, or one failing to appear in chancery. (*b*) In modern public law, usually, if not always, an executive act in writing and duly authenticated, promulgating a command or prohibition which the executive has discretionary power to issue, or a notification of the executive intent in reference to the execution of the laws. In early English history positive laws were to some extent made by proclamation, which were usually allowed the force of statutes. The opinion of some that a proclamation usually ceased to operate on a demise of the crown does not seem to be well founded.—**Case of proclamations**, a noted case in English constitutional history, decided in 1610 (2 How. St. Tr., 723, and 12 Coke, 74), upon questions submitted by the lord chancellor and others, wherein it was held "that the king by his proclamation cannot create any offense which was not an offense before"; "that the king hath no prerogative but that which the law of the land allows him"; and that, "if the offense be not punishable in the star-chamber, the prohibition of it by proclamation cannot make it punishable there."—**Emancipation proclamation**. See *emancipation*.—**Fine with proclamations**. See *fine*[1].—**Proclamation Act**, an English statute of 1539 (31 Hen. VIII., c. 8), enacting that proclamations made by the king and council which did not prejudice estates, offices, liberties, etc., should be obeyed as if made by act of Parliament, and providing for the prosecution and punishment of those who refused to observe such proclamations.—**Proclamation of a fine**, at *common law*, the public notice repeatedly to be given of a fine of lands.—**Proclamation of neutrality**. See *neutrality*.

proclamator (prok'lą-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *proclamateur* = Pg. *proclamador* = It. *proclamatore*, < L. *proclamator*, a crier, < *proclamatus*, pp. of *proclamare*, cry out: see *proclaim*.] In *Eng. law*, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas.

procline (prō-klīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proclined*, ppr. *proclining*. [< L. *proclinare*, lean forward, < *pro*, forward, + *clinare*, lean: see *cline*.] To lean forward.

Inclining dials . . . were further distinguished as . . . *proclining* when leaning forwards. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 155.

proclitic (prō-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *proclitique*, < NL. *procliticus*, < Gr. *προκλίνειν*, lean forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *κλίνειν*, lean, bend: see *cline*. Cf. *enclitic*.] **I.** *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, dependent in accent upon the following word: noting certain monosyllabic words so closely attached to the word following as to have no accent.

II. *n.* In *Gr. gram.*, a monosyllabic word which leans upon or is so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent accent. The proclitics are certain forms of the article, certain prepositions and conjunctions, and the negative *οὐ*. Compare *atonic*.

proclivet (prō-kliv'), *a.* [< OF. *proclif*, m., *proclive*, f., = Sp. It. *proclive*, < L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward, < *pro*, forward, + *clivus*, a declivity or slope: see *clivus*, *clivous*.] Inclined; prone; disposed; proclivous.

A woman is fraile, and *proclive* unto all evils.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

The world knows a foolish fellow somewhat *proclive* and hasty. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

proclive (prō-kliv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proclived*, ppr. *procliving*. [< *proclive*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To incline; make prone or disposed.

That guilt *proclives* us to any impiety.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 190.

II. *intrans.* To be prone. *Halliwell.*

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proclivité* = Sp. *proclividad* = It. *proclività*, < L. *proclivita(t-)s*, a declivity, a propensity, < *proclivus*, sloping, disposed to: see *proclive*.] 1. Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency.

And still retain'd a natural *proclivity* to ruin.
Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

Mr. Adams' *proclivity* to grumble appears early.
T. Parker, Historic Americans, John Adams, i.

When we pass from vegetal organisms to unconscious animal organisms, we see a like connexion between *proclivity* and advantage. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 32.

2. Readiness; facility of learning.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity* that his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Sir H. Wotton.*

"Ventilate" and "*proclivity*," after having been half-forgotten, have come again into brisk circulation; and a comparison of the literature of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries will show multitudes of words common to the first and last of these periods, but which were little used in the second.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii., note.

=**Syn. 1.** Bent, bias, predisposition, aptitude, turn (for).

proclivous (prō-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *proclivis*, *proclivus*, sloping downward: see *proclive*.] Inclined; slanting or inclined forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.

proclivousness (prō-klī'vus-nes), *n.* Inclination downward; propensity. *Bailey*, 1727.

Procne (prok'nē), *n.* Same as *Progne*.

Procnias (prok'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *Procne*, *Progne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth., daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow. Cf. *Progne*.] A notable genus of tanagers,

Procnias tersa.

type of the subfamily *Procniatinæ*. *P. tersa*, the only species, inhabits the Neotropical region. Also called *Tersa* and *Tersina*.

Procniatinæ (prok#ni-ą-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater), < *Procnias* (*Procniat-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds of the family *Tanagridæ*, representing an aberrant form with a short fissirostral bill, notched upper mandible, long wings, and moderate emarginate tail, typified by the genus *Procnias*: formerly referred to the *Colingidæ*.

procœlia[1] (prō-sē'li-ą), *n.*; pl. *procœliæ* (-ē). [NL. (Wilder), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοιλία*, a hollow: see *cœlia*.] A prosencephalic ventricle; either lateral ventricle of the brain.

Procœlia[2] (prō-sē'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A suborder of *Crocodilia*; crocodiles with procœlous vertebræ, as distinguished from *Amphicœlia*. All the living crocodiles, alligators, and gavials, and extinct ones down to the Chalk, are *Procœlia*. Also called *Eucrocodilia*.

procœlian (prō-sē'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *procœl-ous*, *procœlia*[1], + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hollowed or cupped in front, as the centrum or body of a vertebra: correlated with *amphicœlian*, *opisthocœlian*, and *heterocœlian*.—2. Having procœlian vertebræ, as a crocodile; belonging to the *Procœlia*.—3. Hollowed by a ventricle, as the prosencephalon; of or pertaining to the procœliæ of the brain.

II. *n.* A member of the suborder *Procœlia*.

procœlous (prō-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *κοῖλος*, hollow (cf. *procœlia*[1]).] Same as *procœlian*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 224.

pro confesso (prō kon-fes'ō). [L.: *pro*, for, in place of; *confesso*, abl. sing. neut. of *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] In *law*, held as confessed or admitted. For example, if a defendant in chancery did not file an answer, the matter contained in the bill was taken *pro confesso*—that is, as though it had been confessed.

proconsul (prō-kon'sul), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *proconsul* = It. *proconsole*, < L. *proconsul*, a proconsul, orig. as two words, *pro consule*, one who acts in place of a consul: *pro*, for, in place of; *consule*, abl. of *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties and had, outside of Rome itself, most of the authority of a consul, without holding the office of consul. The proconsuls were almost invariably persons who had been consuls, so that the proconsulship was a continuation, in a modified form, of the consulship. They were appointed to conduct a war in or

to administer the affairs of some province. The duration of the office was one year.

Prætors, *proconsuls* to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state.
Milton, P. R., iv. 63.

proconsular (prō-kon'sū-lär), *a.* [= F. *proconsulaire* = Sp. Pg. *proconsular* = It. *proconsolare*, < L. *proconsularis*, pertaining to a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a proconsul or his position or authority: as, *proconsular* rule.

Beyond the capital the *proconsular* power was vested in him [Augustus] without local limitations.
W. W. Capes, The Early Empire, i.

The *proconsular* status of Achaia under Gallio.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 85.

2. Under the government of a proconsul: as, a *proconsular* province.

proconsulary (prō-kon'sū-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. *proconsularis*, proconsular: see *proconsular*.] Proconsular.

Proconsularie authority, election to be consull, and other steps to mount to the empire were procured.
Greneway, tr. Tacitus's Annales, xiii. 5.

proconsulate (prō-kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *proconsulat* = Sp. Pg. *proconsulado* = It. *proconsulato*, < L. *proconsulatus*, the office of a proconsul, < *proconsul*, a proconsul: see *proconsul*.] The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

proconsulship (prō-kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *proconsul* + *-ship*.] Same as *proconsulate*.

R. fixes on 158 A. D. as the date of the *proconsulship* of Claudius Maximus. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 106.

procrastinate (prō-kras'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *procrastinated*, ppr. *procrastinating*. [< L. *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow, < *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, pertaining to the morrow, < *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *crastination*, *procrastine*.] I. *trans.* To put off till another day, or from day to day; delay; defer to a future time.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 159.

Gonsalvo still *procrastinated* his return on various pretexts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 19.

=Syn. To postpone, adjourn, defer, retard, protract, prolong.

II. *intrans.* To delay; be dilatory.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago.
Swift, To Pope.

procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procrastination* = Pg. *procrastinação* = It. *procrastinazione*, < L. *procrastinatio(n-)*, a putting off till the morrow, < *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] The act or habit of procrastinating; a putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination in temporals is always dangerous, but in spirituals it is often damnable. *South*, Sermons, XI. x.

Procrastination is the thief of time.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 393.

procrastinative (prō-kras'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ive*.] Given to procrastination; dilatory.

I was too *procrastinative* and inert while you were still in my neighborhood. *The Critic*, XI. 140.

procrastinator (prō-kras'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *procrastinador* = It. *procrastinatore*; as *procrastinate* + *-or*[1].] One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything to a future time.

procrastinatory (prō-kras'ti-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *procrastinate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or implying procrastination. *Imp. Dict.*

procrastine† (prō-kras'tin), *v. t.* [< OF. *procrastiner* = Pg. *procrastinar* = It. *procrastinare*, < L. *procrastinare*, put off till the morrow: see *procrastinate*.] To procrastinate.

Thinkyng that if that pardon were any lenger space *procrastened* or prolonged that in the meane ceason, etc.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 1.

procreant (prō'krē-ant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *procreante*, < L. *procrean(t-)s*, ppr. of *procreare*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] I. *a.* Procreating; producing young; related to or connected with reproduction.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird [the martlet] Hath made his pendent bed and *procreant* cradle.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 8.

But the loss of liberty is not the whole of what the *procreant* bird suffers. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

Her *procreant* vigils Nature keeps
Amid the unfathomable deeps.
Wordsworth, Vernal Ode.

Procreant cause. See *conservant*.

II. *n.* One who or that which procreates or generates.

Those imperfect and putrid creatures that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the Sun and mudde. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

procreate (prō'krē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procreated*, ppr. *procreating*. [< L. *procreatus*, pp. of *procreare* (> It. *procreare* = Sp. Pg. *procrear* = F. *procréer*), bring forth, beget, < *pro*, before, + *creare*, produce, create: see *create*.] To beget; generate; engender; produce: as, to *procreate* children.

He was lineally descended, and naturally *procreated*, of the noble stocke and familie of Lancaster.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 9.

Since the earth retains her fruitful power
To *procreate* plants, the forest to restore.
Sir R. Blackmore.

procreation (prō-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *procreation*, F. *procréation* = Sp. *procreacion* = Pg. *procreação* = It. *procreazione*, < L. *procreatio(n-)*, generation, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, beget: see *procreate*.] The act of procreating or begetting; generation and production of young.

'Tis onlie incident
To man to cause the bodies *procreation*;
The soule 's infusde by heavenly operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*. *South*.

procreative (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *procreate* + *-ive*.] Having the power or function of procreating; reproductive; generative; having the power to beget.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five. *Sir M. Hale*.

procreativeness (prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *procreative* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being procreative; the power of generating.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal with the duration of incorporeal substances.
Decay of Christian Piety.

procreator (prō'krē-ā-tor), *n.* [< OF. *procreateur*, F. *procréateur* = Sp. Pg. *procreador* = It. *procreatore*, < L. *procreator*, a begetter, a producer, < *procreare*, pp. *procreatus*, bring forth, generate: see *procreate*.] One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

He is vnkynd and vnnaturall that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and *procreators*. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 8.

procreatrix (prō'krē-ā-triks), *n.* [= F. *procréatrice*, < L. *procreatrix*, fem. of *procreator*, procreator: see *procreator*.] A mother. *Colgrave*.

Procris (prok'ris), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < L. *Procris*, < Gr. Πρόκρις, a daughter of Erechtheus.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of zygænid moths, having the fore wings blue, the hind brown, antennæ sublinear, in the male bipectinate, palpi slender, wings maculate, and larvæ ovate, contracted, delicately pilose. It is widespread, of 20 or 30 species, represented in Europe, Africa, Australia, and both Americas. *P. americana* is very destructive to the grape in the United States, its larvæ feeding gregariously on the under side of the leaves, and often entirely defoliating the vine. There are two annual generations, and the pupæ hibernate in tough oblong oval cocoons spun in some sheltered spot or crevice. The best remedy is underspraying with Paris green. *P. statice* is known as the *forester-moth*. (*b*) A genus of butterflies. *Herrich-Schäffer*, 1864.

Larvæ of *Procris americana* feeding on grape-leaf.

Procrustean (prō-krus'tē-an), *a.* [< L. *Procrustes*, < Gr. Προκρούστης, Procrustes (see def.).] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes, a robber of ancient Greece, who, according to the tradition, tortured his victims by placing them on a certain bed, and stretching them or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length; resembling this mode of torture. Hence —2. Reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model; producing uniformity by deforming or injurious force or by mutilation.

When a story or argument undergoes contortion or mutilation, it is said to go through a *procrustean* process.
Sir J. Davies.

He stretches his favorite characters on a *Procrustean* bed, while he subordinates his plot and his episodes to conflicting calculations. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 30.

procrusteanize (prō-krus'tē-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *procrusteanized*, ppr. *procrusteanizing*. [< *Procrustean* + *-ize*.] To stretch or contract to a given or required extent or size.

Procrustesian (prō-krus-tē'si-an), *a.* [Irreg. < *Procrustes* (see *Procrustean*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Procrustean*. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Proctacanthus (prok-ta-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄκανθα, a thorn.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Asilidæ*. They are among those known as *robber-flies* and *hawk-flies*. *P. milbertii* is the Missouri bee-killer. See cut under *hawk-fly*.

proctagra (prok-tag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄγρα, a taking; cf. *podagra*.] Same as *proctalgia*.

proctalgia (prok-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain of the anus or rectum.

proctatresia (prok-ta-trē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἀτρητος, not perforated: see *atresia*.] The condition of having an imperforate anus.

proctert, *n.* An obsolete form of *proctor*.

proctitis (prok-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum or anus.

proctocele (prok'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + κήλη, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, inversion and prolapse of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter.

proctocystotomy (prok″tō-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + E. *cystotomy*.] Cystotomy performed through the rectum.

proctodæum (prok-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *proctodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ὁδαῖος, by the way, < ὁδός, way.] A posterior section of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole intestine or enteric tube as is formed at the aboral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *stomodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the oral end—both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin. Also *proctodeum*.

The anal opening forms at a late period by a very short ingrowth or *proctodæum*, coinciding with the blind termination of the rectal peduncle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 662.

proctodeal (prok-tō-dē'al), *a.* [< *proctodæ-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the proctodæum.

The terminal section of the intestine is formed by the *proctodæal* invagination. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 680.

proctodeum, *n.* See *proctodæum*.

proctodynia (prok-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Proctalgia.

Proctonotidæ (prok-tō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proctonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates, typified by the genus *Proctonotus*. They have a distinct mantle, non-retractile rhinophoria, and dorsal papillæ without cnidophorous pouches around the mantle and passing forward under the head. The jaws are corneous, and the teeth of the radula are multiserial.

Proctonotus (prok-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + νῶτος, back.] A genus of

Proctonotus mucroniferus. (Line shows natural size.)

nudibranchiates, typical of the family *Proctonotidæ*. The species occur in the European seas.

proctoparalysis (prok″tō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + παράλυσις, paralysis: see *paralysis*.] Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

proctoptoma (prok-top-tō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + πτῶμα, fall, < πίπτειν, fall.] Prolapse of the rectum.

proctor (prok'tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *procter, proctour;* < ME. *prokture, proketour, proketowre*, abbr. of OF. *procurator*, < L. *procurator*, a manager, agent: see *procurator*. Cf. *proxy*, contr. of *procuracy*.] 1. One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a procurator.

Where the sayde mariage was by writinges and instrumentes couenaunted, condiscended, and agreed, and affiuances made and taken by *procters* and deputies on bothe parties. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either atheists or else *proctors* suborned by atheists. *Hooker.*

2. Specifically, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, as in the court of admiralty or a spiritual court. Proctors discharged duties similar to those of solicitors and attorneys in other courts. The term is also used in some American courts for practitioners performing functions in admiralty and in probate corresponding to those of attorneys at law.

"What is a *proctor*, Steerforth?" said I. "Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney," replied Steerforth. "He is to some faded courts held in Doctors' Commons — a lazy old nook near St. Paul's Churchyard — what solicitors are to the courts of law and equity." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxiii.

During the whole of Stafford's primacy the pope filled up the sees by provision, the council nominated their candidates; at Rome the *proctors* of the parties contrived a compromise. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 386.

3. One of the representatives of the clergy in the Convocations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York in the Church of England. They are elected by the cathedral chapters and the clergy of a diocese or an archdeaconry.

The clerical *proctors* . . . were originally summoned to complete the representation of the spiritual estate, with an especial view to the taxation of spiritual property; and in that summons they had standing-ground from which they might have secured a permanent position in the legislature. By adhering to their ecclesiastical organisation in the convocations they lost their opportunity, and, almost as soon as it was offered them, forfeited their chance of becoming an active part of parliament. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 432.

4. An official in a university or college whose function it is to see that good order is kept. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge the proctors are two officers chosen from among the masters of arts.

It is the *Proctors'* duty to look after the business of the University, to be assessors of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the causes heard in the University, to count the votes in the Houses of Convocation and Congregation, . . . and to exact fines and other penalties for breaches of University discipline among Undergraduates. *Dickens*, Dict. Oxford, p. 95.

We, unworthier, toid
Of college: he had climb'd across the spikes, . . .
And he had breath'd the *Proctor's* dogs.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

5. A keeper of a spital-house; a liar. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. — 6†. One who collected alms for lepers or others unable to beg in person. [Cant.]

According to Kennett, beggars of any kind were called *proctors*. The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, has the following notice: — "*Proctour* is he that wil tary long, and bring a lye, when his maister aendeth him on his errand." *Halliwell.*

Proctors' dogs, proctors' men, proctors' servants. Same as *bulldog*, 3.

proctor (prok'tor), *v. t.* [< *proctor*, *n.*] 1. To manage as an attorney or pleader.

I cannot *proctor* my own cause so well
To make it clear.
Warburton, On Shakspeare's Antony and Cleopatra. (*Latham.*)

2†. To hector; swagger; bully. *Forby*, quoted in Halliwell.

proctorage (prok'tor-āj), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-age*.] Management by a proctor or other agent; hence, management or superintendence in general.

As for the fogging *proctorage* of money, with such an eye as strooke Gehezi with Leprosy, and Simon Magus with a curse, so does she [excommunication] looke. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

proctorial (prok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-i-al*.] Relating or pertaining to a proctor, especially a university proctor. [Rare.]

proctorical (prok-tor'i-kal), *a.* [< *proctor* + *-ic-al*.] Proctorial.

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorical* authority over his pupils. *Prideaux*, Life, p. 231.

proctorize (prok'tor-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proctorized*, ppr. *proctorizing*. [< *proctor* + *-ize*.] To summon before a proctor, as for reprimand. [Eng. university slang.]

One don't like to go in while there 's any chance of a real row, as you call it, and so gets *proctorized* in one's old age for one's patriotism. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

proctorrhagia (prok-tō-rā'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-ραγία*, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the anus.

proctorrhea, proctorrhœa (prok-tō-rē'ạ), *n.* [NL. *proctorrhœa*, < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A morbid discharge from the anus.

proctorship (prok'tor-ship), *n.* [< *proctor* + *-ship*.] The office of a proctor; management or procuratorship; specifically, the position of the proctor of a university.

The *proctorship* for science, justly assumed for matters within his province as a student, is rather hastily extended to matters which he himself declares to be beyond it. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 615.

proctotomy (prok-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a cutting of the rectum, as in the division of a stricture or for the cure of a fistula.

proctotrete (prok'tō-trēt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Proctotretus*.

Proctotretus (prok-tō-trē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρητός, perforated.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, as *P. multimaculatus*, of southern South America.

Proctotrupes, etc. See *Proctotrypes*, etc.

Proctotrypes (prok-tō-trī'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796, in the form *Proctotrupes*), < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + τρυπᾶν, bore, pierce through.] The typical genus of *Proctotrypidæ*. They are small black insects, often with reddish abdomen, having edentate mandibles and single-spurred fore tibiæ. About 50 species of this wide-spread genus have been described. They are mainly parasitic upon the larvæ of dipterous insects which infest fungi.

Proctotrypidæ (prok-tō-trip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829, in the form *Proctotrupidæ*), < *Proctotrypes* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of parasitic entomophagous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Proctotrypes*, of minute size and usually somber colors, having the hind margin of the prothorax reaching the tegulæ, and the ovipositor issuing from the tip of the abdomen. The group is very large and of universal distribution. Over 800 species of 120 genera are known in Europe alone. The 11 subfamilies are *Dryininæ, Embolieminæ, Bethylinæ, Ceraphroninæ, Proctotrypinæ, Scelioninæ, Platygasterinæ, Mymarinæ, Diapriinæ, Belytinæ*, and *Helorinæ*. See cut under *Platygaster*.

Proctucha (prok-tū'kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *proctuchus*: see *proctuchous*.] One of two divisions of the *Turbellaria* (the other being *Aprocta*), in which there is an anal aperture of the alimentary cavity. They are the rhynchocœlous turbellarians or nemertean worms; some of them differ little from the aproctous rhabdocœlous turbellarians, save in having an anus; but there is generally a frontal proboscis without a buccal proboscis, eyes and ciliated fossæ on the head, and sexual distinctness. See also cuts under *Rhynchocœla* and *Pilidium*.

A Proctuchous Turbellarian (*Tetrastemma*).

a, a, central nervous ganglia; *b, b*, ciliated fossæ; *c*, orifice for protrusion of the frontal proboscis; *d*, anterior part of the proboscis; *e*, posterior muscular part of same, fixed to the parietes at *f*; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, water-vessels; *k*, rhythmically contractile vessels.

proctuchous (prok-tū'kus), *a.* [< NL. *proctuchus*, < Gr. πρωκτός, the anus, + ἔχειν, have.] Having an anus: said of the *Proctucha*, in distinction from the *Aprocta*.

procumbent (prō-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *procumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *procumbere*, fall forward or prostrate, < *pro*, forward, + **cumbere*, *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Lying down or on the face; prone.

Procumbent each obeyed. *Cowper.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. In *bot.*, trailing; prostrate; unable to support itself, and therefore lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots: as, a *procumbent* stem.

procurable (prō-kūr'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *procure* + *-able*.] That may be procured; obtainable: as, an article readily *procurable*.

It [syrup of violets] is a far more common and *procurable* liquor. *Boyle*, Works, I. 744.

procuracy (prok'ū-rā-si), *n.* [< ME. *procuracie*, < OF. **procuracie*, < ML. *procuratia, procuracia*, a caring for, charge: see *procuration*. Cf. *proxy*, contr. of *procuracy*.] 1. The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another. — 2†. A proxy or procuration.

The seyd priour hath sent also to yow, and to Mayster William Swan, whiche longe hathe be his procurator, a *procuracie* for my person, and v. marcz of moneye onward. *Paston Letters*, I. 21.

The legat assembled a synod of the clergie at London, vpon the last of Julie, in the which he demanded *procuracies*. *Holinshed*, Hen. III., an. 1239.

procuration (prok-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *procuracioun*, < OF. (and F.) *procuration* = Pr. *procuration* = Sp. *procuracion* = Pg. *procuração* = It. *procurazione*, < L. *procuratio(n-)* (ML. also *procuratia*), a caring for, charge, administration, procuration, < *procurare*, pp. *procuratus*, take care of, manage, administer: see *procure*.] 1†. Care; management.

Eke plauntes have this *procuracioun*
Unto thaire greet multiplicacion;
That first is doone the seede with moold & dounge
In skeppes [baskets] under lande to rere up yonge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

2. The management of another's affairs; the being intrusted with such management.

I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 370. (*Latham.*)

It were well to be wished that persons of eminence would cease to make themselves representatives of the people of England without a letter of attorney, or any other act of *procuration*. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another. See *mandate*, 4 (*b*). — 4. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Formerly, provision of the necessary expenses for visitation, due from a church, monastery, or incumbent, etc., to the bishop or archdeacon upon his visitation. (*b*) In modern usage, the sum of money paid to a bishop or archdeacon as a commutation for the above provision. — **Procuration-fee**, or **procuration-money**, a sum of money taken by scriveners on effecting loans of money.

procurator (prok'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *procuratour*, < ME. *procurator, procuratour, prokeratour*, < OF. *procurator*, F. *procurateur* = Sp. Pg. *procurador* = It. *procuratore*, < L. *procurator*, a manager, agent, administrator, deputy, steward, bailiff, < *procurare*, pp. *procuratus*, take care of, manage: see *procure*. Cf. *proctor*, contr. of *procurator*.] 1. The manager of another's affairs; one who acts for or instead of another, and under his authority; especially, one who undertakes the care of any legal proceedings for another, and stands in his place; a proctor; an agent; in Scotland, one who represents a party in the inferior courts.

May I not axe a libel, aire somonour,
And anawere ther by my *procuratour*
To swich thyng as men wole apposen me?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 298.

The speaker of the commons, . . . in addition to the general superintendence of business and his authority as *procurator* and prolocutor of the house, had also to maintain order. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 435.

2. In *Rom. hist.*, a financial agent or manager in an imperial province, corresponding to the questor in a senatorial province; also, an administrator of the imperial fiscus, or treasury, or one of certain other personal agents or representatives of the emperor.

Pilate, . . . the fifth Roman *procurator* . . . of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 89.

Procurator fiscal, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

The public prosecutor for counties is the *procurator-fiscal*, who takes the initiative in cases of suspected death. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 535.

procuratorial (prok*ʃ*ū-rā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *procurator* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a procurator or proctor; made or done by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Procuratorial cycle, in English universities, a fixed rotation in which proctors are selected from certain colleges and halls.

In the old *procuratorial cycle*, in the University Statutes, it [Queen's College] is styled "Collegium Reginense." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 392.

procuratorship (prok'ū-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *procurator* + *-ship*.] The office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bore was the *procuratorship* of Judæ. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

procuratory (prok'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *procuratorius*, pertaining to a manager or agent, < L. *procurator*, a manager: see *procurator*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to procuration.

II. *n.* The instrument by which any person constitutes or appoints his procurator to represent him in any court or cause.

procure (prō-kūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *procured*, ppr. *procuring*. [< ME. *procuren*, < OF. *procurer*, F. *procurer* = Sp. Pg. *procurar* = It. *procurare*, < L. *procurare*, take care of, care for, look after, manage, administer, be a procurator, also make expiation, < *pro*, for, before, + *curare*, care for, look after, < *cura*, care: see *cure*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To care for; give attention to; look after.

By all means it is to be *procured* . . . that the natural subjects of the crown or state bear a sufficient proportion to the strange subjects.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms.

2. To bring about by care and pains; effect; contrive and effect; induce; cause: as, he *procured* a law to be passed.

The traytor Antenor hade truly no cause
Ffor to *procur* his payne, and his pale harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11614

By all means possible they *procure* to have gold and silver among them in reproach and infamy.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 1.

No sought relief
By all our studies can *procure* his peace.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

I *procured*
That rumour to be spread.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

Subornation of perjury is the offence of *procuring* another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

3. To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labor, or purchase; get; gain; come into possession of.

Procure vnto your self suche faithfull frendes as will rather stale yow from fallinge.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 74.

You desired me lately to *procure* you Dr. Davies's Welsh Grammar, to add to those many you have.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 26.

Go; for yourself *procure* renown; . . .
An' for your lawful King his crown.
Burns, Highland Laddie.

4†. To prevail with unto some end; lead; bring.

Is it my lady mother? . . .
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 68.

Yonder is a pleasant arbour, *procure* him thither.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

5†. To solicit; urge earnestly.

The famous Briton prince and Faery knight . . .
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procur'd*
To make there lenger sojourne and abode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** To provide, furnish, secure, compass.—3. *Obtain*, etc. See *attain*.

II. *intrans.* To pander; pimp.

How doth my dear morsel, thy mistress? *Procures* she still, ha? *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 58.

procurement (prō-kūr′ment), *n.* [< OF. *procurement*, < ML. *procuramentum*, procurement, solicitation, < L. *procurare*, procure: see *procure*.] 1. The act of bringing about, or causing to be effected.

A second Balazeth, who in his fathers life, by *procurement* of the Janissayres, and in the hope of their ayde, purposed to vsurpe the State and Empyre to him selfe.
Guevara, Lettera (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 333.

They think it done
By her *procurement* to advance her son.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

The king sends for the Count, but finds him dead, probably by the royal *procurement*.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 150.

2. The act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment.

Shalt not engage thee on a work so much
Impossible as *procurement* of her love.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

procurer (prō-kūr′ėr), *n.* 1. One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done.

Be you rather a hearer and bearer away of other men's talk than a beginner or *procurer* of speech.
Sir H. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).

If the *procurers* of . . . [a new law] have betrayed a conduct that confesses by-ends and private motives, the disgust to the circumstances disposes us . . . to an irreverence of the law itself. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2†. One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly.

You are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts; and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners.
Bacon, Charge at Session of the Verge.

3. One who procures for another the gratification of his lust; a pimp; a pander.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age.
South, Sermons, II. 183.

procuress (prō-kūr′es), *n.* [< *procure* + *-ess*.] A female pimp; a bawd.

Hold thou the good: define it well:
For fear divine Philosophy
Should push beyond her mark, and be
Procuress to the Lords of Hell.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liii.

procureur (prō-kü-rėr′), *n.* [F. (> G. *procureur* = Russ. *prokurorŭ*), < L. *procurator*, procurator: see *procurator* and *proctor*.] A proenrator; especially, in some countries, an attorney; in *French law*, the public prosecutor (*procureur du roi* or *de la république*), corresponding in a general way to a district or county attorney in the United States.

Chudnofski . . . was put into a strait-jacket in the same bastion in the spring of 1878 for insisting upon his legal right to have pen and paper for the purpose of writing a letter of complaint to the *Procureur*.
G. Kennan, The Century, XXXV. 527.

Procureur général, in *French law*, the public prosecutor-in-chief, corresponding in a general way to the attorney-general in American law, but having supervision over the *procureurs du roi* or *de la république*.

procursive (prō-kėr′siv), *a.* [< L. *procursus*, pp. of *procurrere*, run forth (< *pro*, forth, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1]), + *-ive*.] Running forward.—**Procursive epilepsy**, epilepsy in which the fits begin with or consist of a purposeless running forward.

procurvation (prō-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *procurvare*, pp. *procurvatus*, bend or curve forward, < *pro*, forward, + *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*.] A bending forward.

Procyon (prō′si-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *Procyon*, < Gr. Προκύων, the name of a star, or of a constellation, rising a little before the dog-star, < πρό, before, + κύων, dog: see *hound*.] 1. (*a*) An ancient constellation: same as *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The principal star of the constellation Canis Minor, the eighth brightest in the heavens.—2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Procyonidæ*, and the only genus of the subfamily *Procyoninæ*, founded by Storr in 1784, containing the racoons. See cut under *racoon*.

Procyonidæ (prō-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + *-idæ*.] An American family of plantigrade carnivorous mammals of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, represented by the genera *Procyon* and *Nasua*, respectively the types of its two subfamilies, *Procyoninæ* and *Nasuinæ*, or the racoons and coatis. The family was formerly defined with latitude enough to include other procyoniform animals, as the kinkajou and bassaris. It is now restricted to forms having 40 teeth, of which the last upper premolar and first lower molar are tuberculate, and the lower jaw moderate or slender, with short symphysis, recurved coronoid process, and mandibular angle near the condyle. See cuts under *coati* and *racoon*.

procyoniform (prō-si-on′i-fôrm), *a.* [< *Procyon* (see *Procyon*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Racoon-like in structure and affinity; belonging to or resembling the *Procyoniformia*.

Procyoniformia (prō-si-on-i-fôr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *procyoniform*.] A section of the arctoid series of fissiped *Feræ*, contrasted with the ursiform and musteliform sections of *Arctoidea*. They have two true lower molars, the last upper molar more or less transverse, the carotid canal not behind the middle of the inner wall of the auditory bulla, and the foramen lacerum posterius antrorse from the postero-internal angle of the tympanic bone. There are 4 families, *Æluridæ* of the Old World, and the American *Cercoleptidæ*, *Procyonidæ*, and *Bassarididæ*.

Procyoninæ (prō″si-ọ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Procyon* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Procyonidæ*, represented by the genus *Procyon* alone, having the snout short in comparison with *Nasuinæ*, and large mastoid processes and auditory bullæ. See cut under *racoon*.

procyonine (prō′si-ọ-nin), *a.* Racoon-like; of or pertaining to the *Procyonidæ* or *Procyoniformia*: as, the *procyonine* type.

prod (prod), *n.* [Formerly also *prodd*; perhaps a var. of *brod*, *brad*.] 1. A pointed (often blunt-pointed) weapon or instrument, as a goad or an awl.—2. A long wooden pin used to secure thatch upon a roof. See the quotation.

A *prod* [used in thatching amongst North Lancashire people] is a wooden pin pointed fine, and is used for putting straight into the thatch. It may be a foot or fifteen inches long, or even more. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 193.

3†. A crossbow used for throwing balls of metal or stone. Compare *stone-bow*.—4. [< *prod*, *v.*] A prick or punch with a pointed or somewhat blunt instrument; a poke.

If a child tittered at going under the confessional tent, its mother gave it a rear *prod* with admonishing hand.
The Century, XXXVII. 265.

prod (prod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodded*, ppr. *prodding*. [< *prod*, *n.*] To prick or punch with a pointed instrument; goad; poke.

The lady has *prodded* little spirting holes in the damp sand before her with her parasol.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 10.

Hungarian soldiers — who may have soon afterward *prodded* their Danish fellow-beings all the more effectively for that day's training. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xv.

prodatary (prō-dā′ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *prodataries* (-riz). [< NL. *prodatarius*, < L. *pro*, for, + ML. *datarius*, a datary: see *datary*[1].] The title borne by the officer who presides over the office of the datary at Rome, when of the rank of a cardinal.

prodd†, *n.* An obsolete form of *prod*.

prodder (prod′ėr), *n.* One who prods.

Prodenia (prō-dē′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852).] A genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Xylophasinæ*, having the palpi ascending,

Spiderwort Owlet-moth (*Prodenia flavimedia*).
a, larva; *b*, wings of moth.

the third joint long-conical, and the posterior wings semi-hyaline. It is a wide-spread genus, with some 30 species of Europe, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, Australia, and both Americas. *P. flavimedia* is common in the United States; its larva feeds, like a cutworm, on various succulent vegetables. See also cut under *owlet-moth*.

Prodician (prō-dish′iąn), *n.* [< L. *Prodicus*, < Gr. Πρόδικος, Prodicus: see def.] A member of a Gnostic sect founded by Prodicus in the second century.

Prodidomidæ (prod-i-dom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Marx, 1890), < *Prodidomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, closely allied to the *Uroctеidæ*, and standing between the superfamilies *Retitelariæ* and *Tubitelariæ*. It contains 3 genera, among them the North American genus *Prodidomus*.

Prodidomus (prō-did′ọ-mus), *n.* [NL. (Hentz, 1849).] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Prodidomidæ*, confined to North America. The type-species was found in an old cellar.

prodigt, *a.* [= F. *prodigue* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigo*, < L. *prodigus*, lavish, wasteful, prodigal, < *prodigere*, consume, squander, drive forth, < *pro(d-)*, before, forward, + *agere*, drive.] Same as *prodigal*. [Rare.]

In a goodly Garden's alleys smooth,
Where *prodig* Nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

prodigal (prod′i-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, < L. *prodigus*, wasteful: see *prodig*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Given to extravagant expenditure; expending money or other property without necessity; profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of persons: as, a *prodigal* man; the *prodigal* son.

If I would be *prodigal* of my time and your patience, what might not I say? *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Free livers on a small scale, who are *prodigal* within the compass of a guinea. *Irving*, The Stout Gentleman.

Your wild, wicked, witty *prodigal* son is to a spiritual huntsman an attractive mark.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 492.

2. Profuse; lavish; wasteful: said of things: as, a *prodigal* expenditure of money.

Or spendthrift's *prodigal* excess.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

3. Very liberal; lavishly bountiful: as, nature is *prodigal* of her gifts.

The chariest maid is *prodigal* enough
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 36.

Realms of upland, *prodigal* in oil,
And hoary to the wind.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

4. Proud. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn.** *Lavish*, *Profuse*, etc. See *extravagant*.

II. *n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. With the definite article, *the prodigal*, the term, taken from the ordinary chapter-heading, is used to designate the younger son in Christ's parable, Luke xv. 11–32.

A bankrupt, a *prodigal*, who dare scarce show his head on the Rialto. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 47.

prodigalise, *v.* See *prodigalize*.

prodigality (prod-i-gal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *prodigalité* = Pr. *prodigalitat* = Sp. *prodigalidad* = Pg. *prodigalidade* = It. *prodigalità*, < LL. *prodigalita(t-)s*, wastefulness, < (ML.) *prodigalis*, wasteful, lavish: see *prodigal*.] 1. The quality of being prodigal; extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste.

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality*. *South*.

If a man by notorious *prodigality* was in danger of wasting his estate, he was looked upon as non compos, and committed to the care of curators or tutors by the prætor. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

2. Excessive or profuse liberality.

A sweeter and a lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the *prodigality* of nature.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 244.

=**Syn. 1.** Wastefulness, lavishness, squandering. See *extravagant*.

prodigalize (prod'i-gal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prodigalized*, ppr. *prodigalizing*. [< OF. *prodigaliser* = Pg. *prodigalizar* = It. *prodigalizzare*; as *prodigal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To spend or give with prodigality or profuseness; lavish; prodigate.

Major MacBlarney *prodigalizes* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xvii. 1. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be extravagant in expenditure: with an indefinite *it*. *Cotgrave.*

Also spelled *prodigalise*.

prodigally (prod'i-gal-i), *adv.* [< *prodigal* + *-ly*[2].] In a prodigal manner. (*a*) With profusion of expenses; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully: as, an estate *prodigally* dissipated.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 587.

(*b*) With liberal abundance; profusely.

The fields,
With ripening harvest *prodigally* fair,
In brightest sunshine bask.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 13.

prodigate (prod'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prodigated*, ppr. *prodigating*. [< ML. *prodigatus*, pp. of *prodigare* (> Sp. *prodigar*), consume, squander, freq. of L. *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] To squander prodigally; lavish.

His gold is *prodigated* in every direction which his foolish menaces fail to frighten. *Thackeray.*

prodigence† (prod'i-jens), *n.* [< L. *prodigentia*, extravagance, profusion, < *prodigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prodigere*, consume, squander: see *prodigal*.] Waste; profusion; prodigality.

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigence*. *Bp. Hall*, John Baptist Beheaded.

prodigious (prō-dij'us), *a.* [< F. *prodigieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigioso*, < L. *prodigiosus*, unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvelous, < *prodigium*, an omen, portent, monster: see *prodigy*.] 1†. Having the character or partaking of the nature of a prodigy; portentous.

Super. The Diuill ouer-take thee!
Amb. O fatall!
Super. O *prodigious* to our blouds!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 6.

I never see him but methinks his face
Is more *prodigious* than a fiery comet.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 3.

Hang all the sky with your *prodigious* signs.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 6.

2. Wonderfully large; very great in size, quantity, or extent; monstrous; immense; huge; enormous.

His head is like a huge spherical chamber, containing a *prodigious* mass of soft brains.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 157.

Instead of the redress of such injuries, they saw a new and *prodigious* tax laid on the realm by the legislature.
H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. Very great in degree; excessive; extreme.

I had much discourse with my Lord Winchelsea, a *prodigious* talker. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 4, 1669.

For so small a man, his strength was *prodigious*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 77.

They tell me I'm a *prodigious* favourite, and that he talks of leaving me every thing.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

These optical splendours, together with the *prodigious* enthusiasm of the people, composed a picture at once scenical and affecting, theatrical and holy. *De Quincey.*

=Syn. Monstrous, marvelous, amazing, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary.

prodigiously (prō-dij'us-li), *adv.* In a prodigious manner. (*a*†) In the manner of a prodigy or portent; ominously; portentously.

And Ilyæna's and Wolues, *prodigiously* entering their Cities, seemed to howle their Funerall obsequies.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

(*b*) Wonderfully; astonishingly; enormously: as, a number *prodigiously* great. (*c*) Excessively; immensely; extremely. [Colloq.]

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume. *Pope.*

prodigiousness (prō-dij'us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.*; pl. *prodigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *prodige*; = F. *prodige* = Sp. Pg. It. *prodigio*, < L. *prodigium*, a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prob. for **prodicium*, < *prodicere*, say beforehand, foretell, < *pro*, before, + *dicere*, say: see *diction*. Otherwise < *prod-*, older form of *pro*, before, + **agium*, a saying, as in *adagium*, a saying: see *adage*.] 1. Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent.

Think the easiest temptations a porpoise before a tempest, smoke before fire, signs and *prodigies* of a fearful conflict to come. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 164.

So many terrours, voices, *prodigies*,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign.
Milton, P. R., iv. 482.

2. A person or thing so extraordinary as to excite great wonder or astonishment.

The Churches are many and very fayre; in one of them lyes interr'd that *prodigy* of learning, the noble and illustrious Joseph Scaliger. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

Ay, but her beauty will affect you—she is, though I say it who am her father, a very *prodigy*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

3. A monster; an animal or other production out of the ordinary course of nature.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *B. Jonson.*

=Syn. 1. Sign, wonder, miracle.—2. Marvel.

prodition† (prō-dish'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *prodition* = Sp. *prodicion* = Pg. *prodição* = It. *prodizione*, < L. *proditio(n-)*, discovery, betrayal, < *prodere*, bring forth, betray, < *pro*, forth, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *treason*, which contains the same radical element.] Treachery; treason.

Certes, it had bene better for thee not to haue accused the king of this *prodition*. *Grafton*, Hen. II., an. 18.

Prodition is the rankling tooth that follows her [iniquity's] ravishing kisses. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 222.

proditor† (prod'i-tor), *n.* [< OF. *prediteur* = Pg. *proditor* = It. *proditore*, < L. *proditor*, a traitor, < *prodere*, pp. *proditus*, bring forth, betray: see *prodition*. Cf. *traitor*, which contains the same radical element.] A traitor.

Thou most usurping *proditor*,
And not protector, of the king or realm.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 31.

proditorious† (prod-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< ML. *proditorius*, traitorous: see *proditory*.] 1. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous.

Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to disclose or make known.

Those more solid and conclusive characters . . . which oftentimes do start out of children when themselves least think of it; for, let me tell you, nature is *proditorious*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

proditoriously† (prod-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a proditorious or perfidious manner; with treachery.

proditory† (prod'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *proditoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proditorio*, < ML. *proditorius*, traitorous, < L. *proditor*, a traitor: see *proditor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

If this were that touch of conscience which he bore with greater regrett, then for any other sin committed in his life, whether it were that *proditory* Aid sent to Rochel and Religion abroad, or that prodigality of shedding blood at home, to a million of his Subjects lives not valu'd in comparison of one Strafford, we may consider yet at last what true sense and feeling could be in that conscience.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

prodromal (prod'rō-mal), *a.* [< *prodrome* + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, preliminary; pertaining to or of the nature of prodromata. Also *prodromous*.

In most insanities a "period of incubation" is observed, generally spoken of as the *prodromal* or initial period.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 103.

prodromata (prō-drom'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromus*.] Minor symptoms preceding the well-marked outbreak of a disease; prodromal symptoms.

The severity of the *prodromata* serves as a guide.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1390.

prodromatic (prod-rō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *prodromata* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to prodromata; prodromal.

prodrome (prō'drōm), *n.* [< Gr. *προδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodromus*.] 1†. A forerunner.

Sober morality, conscientiously kept to, is like the morning light reflected from the higher clouds, and a certain *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness itself.
Dr. H. More, cited in Ward's Life, p. 53. (*Latham.*)

2. Any prodromal symptom.—3. A precursory or preliminary treatise; a prodromus (which see).

prodromic (prō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προδρομικός*, ready to run forward, < *πρόδρομος*, running forward: see *prodromous*.] Precursory; pertaining to prodromata.

The eruption was fully out. It . . . closely resembled the *prodromic* exanthem of variola.
Medical News, LII. 545.

prodromous (prod'rō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running forward, < *προδραμεῖν*, run forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *δραμεῖν*, run.] Same as *prodromal*.

prodromus (prod'rō-mus), *n.*; pl. *prodromi* (-mī). [< L. *prodromus*, < Gr. *πρόδρομος*, running before: see *prodromous*.] Same as *prodrome*; especially, a preliminary treatise upon subjects respecting which a subsequent more elaborate work is intended. This was formerly a very common name of minor treatises composed in Latin, and survives, especially as English *prodrome*, for books of this class. [This word seems to be used by Bacon for 'prophecy, anticipation, to be afterward verified.' See the quotation.]

Bacon arranged his writings for the "Instauratio Magna" into six divisions: . . . 5. The *Prodromi*; or, the Anticipations of the Second Philosophy—provisional anticipations, founded on experience, which the investigator needs as starting-points in his research.
Henry Morley, First Sketch of Eng. Lit., viii. § 22.

prodromy (prod'rō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *προδρομή*, a running forward: see *prodrome*.] A sign of something in the future; a presage.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *produced*, ppr. *producing*. [= F. *produire* = Pr. *produire* = Sp. *producir* = Pg. *produzir* = It. *producere*, < L. *producere*, lead forth or forward, bring forward, draw or stretch out, extend, prolong, conduct, etc., bring forth, bear, etc., < *pro*, forth, forward, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lead or place forward or in front. [Rare.]

Hed. O, his leg was too much *produced*.
Ana. And his hat was carried scurvily.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2. To lengthen out; extend; prolong.

In which great work, perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our will *produced*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 3.

An insect with the extremity of its abdomen *produced* into a sharp point alights on the flower.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 169.

Straight lines exist which have the property that any one of them may be *produced* both ways without limit.
Encyc. Brit., X. 377.

3. To bring forward; bring or offer to view or notice; exhibit.

I . . . am moreover suitor that I may
Produce his body to the market-place.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 228.

He is on fire to succour the oppressed, to *produce* the merit of the one, and confront the impudence of the other.
Steele, Tatler, No. 242.

Where is no door, I but *produce*
My key to find it of no use.
Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

4. To bring forth; generate; bear; furnish; yield.

All things in common nature should *produce*
Without sweat or endeavour.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 159.

Many plants are known which regularly *produce* at the same time differently-constructed flowers.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

The infelicitous wife who had *produced* nothing but daughters. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxvi.

The Greeks had the very largest ideas upon the training of man, and *produced* specimens of our kind with gifts that have never been surpassed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 15.

5. To cause; effect; bring about.

The agitations and struggling motions of matter first *produced* certain imperfect and ill-joined compositions of things. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Competition has *produced* activity where monopoly would have *produced* sluggishness. *Macaulay*, History.

It is not trial by jury that *produces* justice, but it is the sentiment of justice that *produces* trial by jury.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 289.

6. To make; bring into being or form: as, to *produce* wares.

The jongleurs *produced* chansons de geste full of tales of battle and combat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 873.

7. To yield; make accrue: as, money *produces* interest; capital *produces* profit.=Syn. 3. To show.—4. To breed, beget, engender, propagate.—6. To afford, impart, give, occasion, furnish, supply.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences: as, this tree *produces* well.—2. In *polit. econ.*, to create value; make anything valuable; bring goods, crops, manufactures, etc., into a state in which they will command a price.

Capitalists will not go on permanently *producing* at a loss. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.

produce (prod'ūs), *n.* [< *produce*, *v.*] That which is produced; a product, of either natural growth, bodily yield, labor, or capital: as, the *produce* of the soil, of the flock, of the factory, etc.

In an open country too, of which the principal *produce* is corn, a well-inclosed piece of grass will frequently rent higher than any corn-field in its neighbourhood.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 11.

To give the pole the *produce* of the sun,
And knit th' unsocial climates into one.
Cowper, Charity, l. 125.

The value of mining *produce* is determined generally in the same way as that of agricultural *produce*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 51.

Is it not the case that Satan has so composed and dressed out what is the mere natural *produce* of the human heart under certain circumstances as to serve his purposes as the counterfeit of the Truth?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 313.

Specifically—(*a*) The total yield or outcome: as, the *produce* of the county for the past year has been very large.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*b*) In *com.*, agricultural products, as grain, lard, hops, etc., and other articles, as petroleum, which are bought and sold with them on the same exchange. (*c*) In *metal.*, the assay percentage of copper ore. [This use of the word is limited to Cornwall, England.]

The assays [of copper] are made by units and eighths per cent., which result of percentage is called the *produce*.
Phillips, Explorers' Companion, p. 395.

=**Syn.** *Product*, etc. See *production*.

produce-broker (prod′ūs-brō″kėr), *n.* A dealer in produce, as grain, groceries, or dyestuffs, usually acting as agent or on commission.

produced (prō-dūst′), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, drawn out; elongated; extended; protrusive or protuberant: as, the *produced* jaws of a garpike.

produce-exchange (prod′ūs-eks-chānj″), *n.* An exchange where produce is bought and sold. See *produce* (*b*).

producement† (prō-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *produce* + *-ment*.] Production.

Which repulso only, given to the Preiats, . . . was the *producement* of . . . glorious effects and consequences in the Church. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

produce-merchant (prod′ūs-mėr″chant), *n.* Same as *produce-broker*.

producent (prō-dū′sent), *n.* [< L. *producen(t-)s*, ppr. of *producere*, bring forth or forward: see *produce*.] One who or that which produces, brings forth, exhibits, or effects.

These species are made a medium between body and spirit, . . . and the supposition infers a creative energie in the object their *producent*, which allows not to creature efficients. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

producer (prō-dū′sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces or generates: as, an agricultural *producer* (farmer); a gas-*producer* (apparatus); specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who causes any article to have an exchangeable value: the opposite of *consumer*.

The divine will is absolute; it is its own reason; it is both the *producer* and the ground of all its acts.
South, Sermons, VIII. x.

Now wages and profits will be in proportion to the sacrifices undergone wherever, and only as far as, competition prevails among *producers*. *Cairnes*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The hands are the *producers*, and the aim of the masters was to regard the *producers* as so many machines.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 225.

producibility (prō-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capability of being produced.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*.
Barrow, Works, II. xii.

producible (prō-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *produce* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being produced or brought into view or notice, or of being exhibited.

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

Certain sleeping accommodations *producible* from recesses in the front and back counting-houses.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

2. Capable of being produced or brought into being; able to be generated or made.

Mischief *producible* by the ravages of noxious animals, such as beasts of prey, locusts.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

producibleness (prō-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *producible* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being producible.

That alone will suffice to destroy the universality and intireness of their hypothesis, and besides give cause to suspect that by further industry the *producibleness* of other principles also may be discovered.
Boyle, Works, I. 661.

product (prō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*.] 1†. To bring forward; produce.

Being *producted* to his last examination before the said bish. ye xv day of January. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1556.

Great plentie of fine amber, . . . which is *producted* by the working of the sea upon those coasts.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, x.

It seemes not meete, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *producted* (as, if I stay, I shall)
Against the Moore.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), i. 1. 147.

2. In *entom.*, to draw out; lengthen.—**Producted pronotum**, a pronotum terminated behind in a long process extending over the mesothorax, metathorax, and part of the abdomen, as in certain grasshoppers.

product (prod′ukt), *n.* [= F. *produit* = Sp. Pg. *producto* = It. *prodotto*, *produtto* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *produkt*, product, < L. *productum*, neut. of *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*.] That which is produced; a production. (*a*) A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain-crops; what is yielded by the soil: as, the agricultural *products* of a country.

Fetch uncontrolled each labour of the sun,
And make the *product* of the world our own.
Addison, To the King.

See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
And heap'd with *products* of Sabean springs!
Pope, Messiah, l. 94.

(*b*) Offspring. [Rare.]

To whom thus Michael: These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.
Milton, P. L., xi. 683.

(*c*) That which is formed or produced by labor, usually by physical labor.

The centres of this organization of trade were the cloth-halls, to which the masters brought their *products* to market. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cixxi.

Most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men.
Watts, Improvement of the Mind, i. 2.

Some of the richest land in England lies in the fen country, and that land is as much the *product* of engineering skill and prolonged labour as Portland Harbour or Menai Bridge. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 446.

(*d*) Effect; result; something resulting as a consequence.

He, with all his capacities, and desires, and beliefs, is not an accident, but a *product* of the time.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 517.

[Show me]
What thy life last put heart and soul into;
There shall I taste thy *product*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 178.

(*e*) In *math.*, the result of multiplying one quantity or expression by another. Thus, 72 is the *product* of 8 multiplied by 9; and $dy\,dx$ is the *product* of y multiplied by the operator $d\,dx$. The quantities multiplied together are usually termed *factors*. *Product* results from *multiplication*, as *sum* does from *addition*. (*f*) In *chem.*, a compound not previously existing in a body, but formed during decomposition: as, the *products* of destructive distillation: contradistinguished from *educt*.—**Direct, genital, organic**, etc., **producta**. See the adjectives.—**Homogeneous product**, a product of abstract numbers or quantities of one kind.—**Product of inertia**. See *inertia*.—**Resolvent product**, the product $f\omega.f\omega^2.f\omega^3.f\omega^4$, where ω is a fifth root of unity and $f\omega = x_1 + \omega x_2 + \omega^2 x_3 + \omega^3 x_4 + \omega^4 x_5$, the x's being roots of a quintic equation.—**Skew product**, the product of the tensors of two vectors into the sine of the angle between them, and the whole multiplied by a unit vector perpendicular to the two vectors and directed in the way in which the revolution from the first factor to the second appears counter-clockwise.

productibility (prō-duk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *productible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being produced. [Rare.]

No produce ever maintains a consistent rate of *productibility*. *Ruskin*, Unto This Last, p. 53, note.

productible (prō-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, produce (see *product*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being produced; producible. [Rare.]

productile (prō-duk′til), *a.* [< L. *productilis*, that may be drawn out, < *productus*, pp. of *producere*, lead forth, draw out, product: see *produce*, *product*.] Capable of being extended in length.

production (prō-duk′shon), *n.* [< F. *production* = Sp. *producción* = Pg. *producção* = It. *produzione*, < L. *productio(n-)*, a prolonging, lengthening, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, prolong, produce: see *produce*, *product*.] 1. The act or process of producing. (*a*) The act of bringing forward or adducing.

Public documents in general must be proved either by the *production* of the original or by the official copies.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 742.

(*b*) The act of making or creating.

It can also be shown that the *production* of the two sorts of flowers by the same plant has been effected by finely-graduated steps. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 182.

Certain it is that hate and destruction are just as necessary agents as love and *production* in nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, xi. p. 239.

The component elements of *production* are labour and capital, acting by natural forces upon raw material.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 48.

(*c*) In *polit. econ.*, the creation of values; the producing of articles having an exchangeable value.

Besides the primary and universal requisites of *production*, labour and natural agents, there is another requisite, . . . namely, a stock, previously accumulated, of the products of former labour. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

2. That which is produced or made; a product of physical or mental labor; specifically, a work of literature or art.

The Lion and the Leviathan are two of the noblest *Productions* in this World of living Creatures.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift*.

So one, whose story serves at least to show
Men loved their own *productions* long ago,
Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 527.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the act of drawing forth or out; the state of being produced (see *produced*, *p. a.*); extension; protrusion: as, the *production* of the pike's jaws.—4. *pl.* In *Scots law*, in judicial proceedings, written documents or other things produced in process in support of the action or defense.—**Interdict for production**. See *interdict*, 2.=**Syn. 1.** Work, performance.—1 and 2. *Produce*, *Product*, *Production*. Of these only *production* may mean the act of producing. As standing for the thing or things produced, *produce* applies now almost exclusively to the raw *products* or yield of land: as, to bring fresh *produce* to market. Where Jonathan Edwards spoke of regarding "all free actions as the *produce* of free choice," we should speak now of regarding them as the *products* of free choice, or, better, as its effects. There is a lingering use of *produce* in such expressions as "the *produce* of a tax," but better now the *product*, or, still better, the proceeds. The word is always collective; we do not speak of *a produce*. *Product* and *production*, on the other hand, are particular. *Product* is the most general of the three words, but expresses the result of some operation, generally, but not necessarily, physical: as, the apple is especially an American *product*; Great Britain exports chiefly manufactured *products*. Thus, the word may apply to almost anything where emphasis is laid upon the fact of its being produced by some cause, especially by some cause that is named; but, apart from this, the word is applied chiefly to things having a material value, covering *produce*, manufactures, etc. *Production* applies now almost exclusively to the visible results of the operation of mind or the handiwork of art, as a book, a poem, an oration, a statue, a painting, a piece of needlework—the act or fact of producing being only subordinate in mind. *Product* is also a technical word of mathematics, but the others are not.

productive (prō-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *productif* = Sp. Pg. *productivo* = It. *produttivo*, < L. *productivus*, serving to produce or prolong, < *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*, *product*.] 1. Serving to produce; having the power of producing: as, an age *productive* of great men.

Productive in herb, plant, and nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life.
Milton, P. L., ix. 111.

Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the Sun.
Pope, Choruses to Brutus, ii.

Heav'n would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours.
Cowper, Task, ii. 584.

2. Fertile; producing abundant crops: as, a *productive* soil.

Fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain. *Swift*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, causing or tending to cause an increase in the quantity or quality of things of value; causing commodities to possess exchangeable value: as, *productive* labor.

The business of transporting merchandise or passengers by land or by sea is as much a *productive* industry as the raising of wheat, the spinning of fibres, or the smelting or forging of iron.
D. A. Wells, Our Merchant Marine, p. 35.

Productive imagination. See *imagination*, 1.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Prolific*, etc. See *fruitful*.

productively (prō-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* [< *productive* + *-ly*2.] In a productive manner; by production; with abundant produce.

productiveness (prō-duk′tiv-nes), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ness*.] The character of being productive: as, the *productiveness* of land or labor.

productivity (prō-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *productive* + *-ity*.] The power of producing; productiveness.

They have reinforced their own *productivity* by the creation of that marvellous machinery which differences this age from any other age. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, x.

Labourers who do not possess the average *productivity* are turned off on the ground that they are unable to do a minimum day's work.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 166.

productress (prō-duk′tres), *n.* [< **productor* (< LL. *productor*, one who leads away, one who produces, < L. *producere*, pp. *productus*, lead forth, produce: see *produce*, *product*) + *-ess*.] A female who produces.

proegumenal† (prō-ē-gū′me-nal), *a.* [< Gr. προηγούμενος, ppr. of προηγεῖσθαι, go first, lead the way, < πρό, before, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead: see *hegemony*.] In *med.*, serving to predispose; predisposing; preceding: as, a *proegumenal* cause of disease. See quotation under *procatarctical*.

proem (prō′em), *n.* [Formerly also *proeme*; < ME. *proeme*, *procim*, *proheme*, < OF. *proeme*, *procsme*, F. *proême* = Sp. Pg. It. *proemio*, < L. *prœmium*, < Gr. προοίμιον, Attic φροίμιον, an

opening, an introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *οἶμος*, a path, road.] A preface; introduction; preamble; preliminary observations prefixed to a book or writing.

In the *proheim* off hys notabile boke.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 30.

So gloxed the tempter, and his *proem* tuned.
Milton, P. L., ix. 549.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*;
Proceed we therefore to our poem.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

The *proeme*, or preamble, is often called in to help the construction of an act of parliament.
Blackstone, Com., I., Int., ii.

proem† (prō′em), *v. t.* [< *proem*, *n.*] To preface. [Rare.]

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant upbraiding reprehension.
South, Sermons, VIII. xiii.

proembryo (prō-em′bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Characeæ*, the product of the development and division of the oösporc, upon which the characeous plant develops as a lateral bud. (*b*) In *Archegoniatæ*, the product of the development and division of the oösporc before the differentiation of the embryo. *Goebel.* (*c*) In phanerogams, same as *suspensor*.

proembryonic (prō-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *proembryo*(*n*-) + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to the proembryo. *Vines*, Physiol. of Plants, p. 599. —**Proembryonic branch**, in the *Characeæ*, a propagative body, with the structure of a proembryo, which springs from a node of the stem.

proemial (prō-ē′mi-al), *a.* [< *proem* + *-ial*.] Having the character of a proem; introductory; prefatory; preliminary.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance.
Hammond, Works, IV. 492.

proemptosis (prō-emp-tō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. as if **προέμπτωσις*, < *προεμπίπτειν*, fall or push in before, < *πρό*, before, + *ἐμπίπτειν*, fall upon (> *ἐμπτωσις*, a falling upon), < *ἐν*, in, upon, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *chron.*, an anticipation, or occurrence of a natural event sooner than the time given by a rule; especially, the falling of the new moon earlier than the nineteen-year period would make it, amounting to one day in 312½ years according to Clavius and the constructors of the Gregorian calendar (really 310 years), in consequence of which a lunar correction is introduced into the tables for calculating Easter; also, the effect of the precession of the equinoxes in making these come before the sun has performed his circuit among the stars. See *metemptosis*.

proëpimeral (prō-ep-i-mē′ral), *a.* [< *proëpimer-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpimeron.

proëpimeron (prō-ep-i-mē′ron), *n.*; pl. *proëpimera* (-rä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *epimeron*, q. v.] The epimeron of the prothorax; the epimeral sclerite of the propleuron.

proëpisternal (prō-ep-i-stėr′nal), *a.* [< *proëpisternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proëpisternum.

proëpisternum (prō-ep-i-stėr′num), *n.*; pl. *proëpisterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *episternum*, q. v.] The prothoracic episternum; the episternal sclerite of the propleuron.

proëthnic (prō-eth′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ἐθνικός*, ethnic: see *ethnic*.] Prior to division into separate races: said of an original prehistoric stock, for example, Indo-European or Aryan.

proeupolyzoön (prō-ū-pol-i-zō′on), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Eupolyzoa*, q. v.] The hypothetical ancestral form of the *Eupolyzoa*. *E. R. Lankester*. [Rare.]

profacet, *interj.* [< OF. *prou face*, *prou fasse*: *prou*, profit (see *prow*²); *face*, *faice*, *fasse*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *faire*, do: see *fact*.] Much good may it do you! an old exclamation of welcome.

The cardinall came in, booted and spurred, all sodainly amongst them—and bade them *proface*.
Stow, Chron., p. 528.

Sweet sir, sit. . . . *Proface!* What you want in meat we'll have in drink. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 30.

profanatet (prof′a-nāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *profanatus*, pp. of *profanare*, consecrate, desecrate: see *profane*.] To profane.

And there, in a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a prophane cottage, hath in contempt of the keyes presumed of his owne rashnesse to celebrate, nay rather to *prophanate*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

profanation (prof-a-nā′shon), *n.* [Formerly also *prophanation*; < OF. *profanation*, *prophanation*, F. *profanation* = Sp. *profanacion* = Pg. *profanação* = It. *profanazione*, < LL. *profanatio*(*n*-), profanation, < L. *profanare*, pp. *profanatus*, desecrate, also consecrate: see *profane*.] **1.** The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration: as, the *profanation* of the Lord's day; the *profanation* of a sanctuary.

Here I observed a great *prophanation* of the Lord's supper. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 3.

I held it no *Profanation* of this Sunday-evening . . . to employ some Houra to meditate on you, and send you this friendly Sainte. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

2. The act of treating with too little reserve or delicacy, or of making common.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys
To tell the laity our love.
Donne, Valediction Forbidding Mourning.

Distorted from its [poetry's] use and just design,
To make the pitiful possessor shine, . . .
Is *profanation* of the basest kind.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 758.

=**Syn. 1.** *Profanation*, *Desecration*, *Sacrilege*, pollution. The first three words express offenses, amounting almost or quite to outrages, against the religious sentiment, in connection with places, days, etc., taking off their sacred character. They are in the order of strength. *Profanation* is perhaps most distinctly a matter of irreverence. *Sacrilege* seems most directly an invasion of the rights of God.

Great men may jest with saints; 'tis wit in them,
But in the less, foul *profanation*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 128.

O double *sacrilege* on things divine,
To rob the relic, and deface the shrine!
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 160.

profanatory (prō-fan′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *profane* + *-atory*.] Profaning or desecrating; destructive to sacred character or nature; apt to produce irreverence, contempt, or the like.

Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup except Paulina, whose pas de fée on de fantaisie nobody thought of interrupting to offer so *profanatory* a draught.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

profane (prō-fān′), *a.* [Formerly also *prophane*; < OF. *profane*, *prophane*, F. *profane* = Sp. Pg. It. *profano* = D. *profaan* = G. Sw. Dan. *profan*, < L. *profanus*, ML. also often *prophanus*, not sacred, unholy, profane; of persons, not initiated (whence, in LL., ignorant, unlearned), also wicked, impious; appar. orig. 'before, or outside of, the temple,' < *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple: see *fane*².] **1.** Not sacred, or not devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; secular: as, a *profane* place; *profane* history (that is, history other than Biblical); *profane* authors.

In a certaine chappell not hallowed, or rather in a *prophane* cottage. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 430, an. 1391.

Our holy lives must win a new world's crown,
Which our *profane* hours here have stricken down.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 25.

There is met in your majesty a rare conjunction, as well of divine and sacred literature as of *profane* and human.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 5.

The seven *Profane* Sciences begin at the right hand as you face the fresco, the seven Theological at the left.
The Century, XXXVII. 672.

2. Irreverent toward God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted, in manifest or implied contempt of sacred things; blasphemous: as, *profane* language; *profane* swearing.

Then was the Sacred Bible sought out of the dusty corners where *prophane* Falsehood and Neglect had throwne it. *Milton*, Reformatioo in Eng., I.

I din'd with ye Treas^r^, where was ye Earle of Rochester, a very *prophane* wit. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 24, 1670.

3. Not initiated into certain religious rites; hence, of less dignity or standing; inferior; common.

Hence, ye *profane*, I hate you all,
Both the great vulgar and the small.
Cowley, tr. of Horace's Odes, III. 1.

"Far hence be souls *prophane*," The Sibyl cryed, "and from the grove obtain."
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 368.

=**Syn. 1.** Temporal, unhallowed, unholy.—**2.** *Impious*, *Atheistic*, etc. (see *irreligious*); irreverent, sacrilegious.

profane (prō-fān′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *profaned*, ppr. *profaning*. [Formerly also *prophane*; < F. *profaner* = Sp. Pg. *profanar* = It. *profanare*, < L. *profanare*, ML. also often *prophanare*, desecrate, profane, also consecrate, < *profanus*, profane: see *profane*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; violate, as anything sacred; treat with irreverence, impiety, or contempt; pollute; desecrate.

They *profaned* my holy name. Ezek. xxxvi. 20.

Wonder of nature, let it not *profane* thee
My rude hand touch thy beauty.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

How by her patient Victor Death was slain,
And Earth *prophan'd*, yet bless'd, with Deleida.
Prior, I am that I am, st. 8.

The temple and its holy rites *profaned*.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 145.

2. To put to a wrong use; employ basely or unworthily.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 301.

One word is too often *profaned*
For me to *profane* it. *Shelley*, To ——.

3†. To make known; make common: said of something confined to an initiated few. [Rare.]

Wisdom is not *profaned* unto the world, and 'tis the privilege of a few to be virtuous.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To speak or behave blasphemously or profanely.

They grew very troublesome to the better sort of people, and furnished the looser with an occasion to *profane*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, I.

profanely (prō-fān′li), *adv.* In a profane manner; with irreverence to sacred things or names; impiously; with abuse or contempt for anything venerable: as, to speak *profanely* of God or sacred things.

profaneness (prō-fān′nes), *n.* The state or character of being profane; irreverence toward sacred things; particularly, the use of language which manifests or implies irreverence toward God; the taking of God's name in vain.

profaner (prō-fā′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who profanes, or who by words or actions treats sacred things with irreverence; a user of profane language.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use Scripture to furnish out their jests.
Government of the Tongue.

2. A polluter; a defiler.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 89.

profanism†, *n.* [Also *prophanisme*; < *profane* + *-ism*.] Profaneness; profanity. [Rare.]

Bee it spoken without *prophanisme*.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

profanity (prō-fan′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *profanité*, *prophanité* = Sp. *profanidad* = Pg. *profanidade* = It. *profanità*, < LL. *profanita*(*t*-)*s*, profaneness, < L. *profanus*, profane: see *profane*.] **1.** Profaneness; the quality of being profane.—**2.** That which is profane; profane language or conduct.

In a revel of debauchery, amid the brisk interchange of *profanity* and folly, religion might appear a dumb, unsocial intruder. *Buckminster*. (*Webster*, 1848.)

=**Syn.** *Blasphemy*, *Profanity*. See *blasphemy*.

profect†, *n.* [< L. *profectus*, profit: see *profit*.] Profit.

This shall (I truste) be consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, to theire no small *profecte* and your good contentation and pleasure.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

profection† (prō-fek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *profection*, < L. *profectio*(*n*-), a setting forth, departure, < *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, set forth, proceed, set out, depart, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do.] A setting forth; departure.

The time of the yeere hasting the *profection* and departure of the Ambassador. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 288.

profectitious (prō-fek-tish′us), *a.* [< LL. *profectivus*, *profectitius*, that proceeds from some one, < L. *proficisci*, pp. *profectus*, proceed: see *profection*.] Proceeding forth, as from a father; derived from an ancestor or ancestors. [Rare.]

The threefold distinction of *profectitious*, adventitious, and professional was ascertained.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, VIII. xliv.

profecye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophecy*.

profert, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *proffer*.

profert (prō′fėrt), *n.* [The first word of the L. phrase *profert in curia*, he produces in court: *profert*, 3d pers. sing. of *proferre*, bring forward, produce: see *proffer*.] In *law*, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court. At common law, a party who alleged a deed was generally obliged to make profert of such deed—that is, to produce it in court simultaneously with the pleading in which it was alleged. According to present usage this profert consists of a formal allegation that he shows the deed in court, it being, in fact, retained in his own custody.

profess (prō-fes′), *v.* [< ME. *professen* (first in pp. *professed*, after OF. *profes*, professed), < OF. (and F.) *professer* = Sp. *profesar* = Pg. *professar* = It. *professare*, < ML. *professare*, profess, receive on profession, < L. *professus*, pp. of *profiteri*, declare publicly, acknowledge,

profess, confess, < *pro*, forth, + *fateri*, confess. Cf. *confess*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare openly; make open declaration of; avow or acknowledge; own freely; affirm.

And then will I *profess* unto them, I never knew you: depart from me, ye that work iniquity. Mat. vii. 23.

Is it sin
Still to *profess* I love you, still to vow
I shall do ever?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 1.

We *profess*
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 550.

Many things which they did were by the Apostles themselves *profest* to be done only for the present.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Rodolph would not consecrate Thuratane unless he would *profess* Obedience. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

2. To acknowledge or own publicly; also, to lay claim openly to the character of.

I first discover'd
Her bloody purposes, which she made good,
And openly *profess'd* 'em.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

But Purbeck (as *profess'd*, a huntress and a nun)
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 92.

3. To affirm faith in or allegiance to: as, to *profess* Christianity.

By the saint whom I *profess*, I will plead against it with my life. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 192.

We sometimes find men loud in their admiration of truths which they never *profess*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

4. To make a show of; make protestations of; make a pretense of; pretend.

The wretched man gan then avise too late
That love is not where most it is *profest*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 31.

Wee *professe* to decide our controversies only by the Scriptures. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

5. To announce publicly one's skill in, as a science or a profession; declare one's self versed in: as, to *profess* surgery.

I thank him that he cuts me from my tale;
For I *profess* not talking. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 92.

The severall Schooles wherein the seven liberall sciences are *professed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 67.

Medicine is a science which hath been, as we have said, more *professed* than laboured.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 193.

6. In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican churches*, to receive into a religious order by profession.

I prey yow wyt al my herte, and as I evere may do yow service, that it lyke to your grace to graunte of your charite, by yowr worthy lettres to the priour of Thetford in Norfolk, of the seyde ordre of Clunye, autorite and power as your ministre and depute to *professe* in dwe forme the seyd monkes of Bromholm unprofessed.
Paston Letters, I. 30.

Neither a slave nor a married person (without the consent of the other spouse) . . . can be validly *professed*.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

7. To present the appearance of. [Rare.]

Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young Mayden, full of comely glee.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 10.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To declare, allege, aver, avouch.—4. To lay claim to.

II. *intrans.* 1. To declare openly; make any declaration or assertion.—2. To enter into the religious state by public declaration or profession.

They [Calamarians] cannot *profess* before they are twenty-five years old; and they may take the vow after that age without probation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 4.

3†. To declare or pretend friendship.

As he does conceive
He is dishonour'd by a man which ever
Profess'd to him, why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 456.

professed (prō-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *profess*, *v.*] Avowed; declared; pledged by profession; professional: as, a *professed* woman-hater; a *professed* nun; a *professed* cook.

Use well our father;
To your *professed* bosoms I commit him.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 275.

Mr. Simpkinson from Bath was a *professed* antiquary, and one of the first water.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 26.

The *professed* beauties, who are a people almost as insufferable as the *professed* wits. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 33.

Though not *Professed* but Plain, still her [the cook's] wages should be a sufficient object to her.
Dickens, Edwin Drood, xxii.

Monk (or nun) professed, one who by promise freely made and accepted has, after a year of probation, been received in and bound to a religious order.

There come the prior of the plas, and *professide monnkes*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4014.

professedly (prō-fes'ed-li), *adv.* [< *professed* + *-ly*².] By profession; avowedly; by open declaration or avowal.

profession (prō-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *professioun*, *professiun*, < OF. *profession*, F. *profession* = Sp. *profesion* = Pg. *profissão* = It. *professione*, < L. *professio(n-)*, a public acknowledgment or expression, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] 1. The act of professing; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief.

Grant unto all those who are admitted into the fellowship of Christ's Religion that they may avoid those things that are contrary to their *profession*.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Third Sunday after Easter.

I hold it [christening] a good and gracious woorke, for the generall *profession* which they then take upon them of the Cross and faythe of Christ.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. That which is professed; a declaration; a representation or protestation; pretense; specifically, an open and formal avowal of Christian faith and purpose.

It is natural in absence to make *professions* of an inviolable constancy. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 104.

Perhaps, though by *profession* ghostly pure,
He too [the priest] may have his vice.
Cowper, Task, iv. 603.

What would he [Balaam] have given if words and feelings might have passed for deeds! See how religious he was so far as *profession* goes!
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 169.

3. The calling or occupation which one professes to understand and to follow; vocation; specifically, a vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of science or learning is used by its practical application to affairs of others, either in advising, guiding, or teaching them, or in serving their interests or welfare in the practice of an art founded on it. Formerly theology, law, and medicine were specifically known as *the professions*; but, as the applications of science and learning are extended to other departments of affairs, other vocations also receive the name. The word implies professed attainments in special knowledge, as distinguished from mere skill; a practical dealing with affairs, as distinguished from mere study or investigation; and an application of such knowledge to uses for others as a vocation, as distinguished from its pursuit for one's own purposes. In professions strictly so called a preliminary examination as to qualifications is usually demanded by law or usage, and a license or other official authority founded thereon required. In law the significance of the word has been contested under statutes imposing taxes on persons pursuing any "occupation, trade, or profession," and under statutes authorizing arrest in civil actions for misconduct in a "professional employment"; and it has been, in the former use, held clearly to include the vocation of an attorney, and upon the same principle would doubtless include physicians, unless the mention of trade, etc., in the same clause of the statute be ground for interpreting the statute as relating only to business vocations. Professional employment, in statutes allowing arrest, is regarded as not including a private agency like that of a factor or a real-estate broker, which can be taken up and laid down at pleasure.

Being mechanical, you ought not walk
Upon a labouring day without the sign
Of your *profession*. Speak, what trade art thou?
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 5

I hold every man a debtor to his *profession*.
Bacon, Maxims of the Law, Pref.

New *professions* have come into existence, and the old *professions* are more esteemed. It was formerly a poor and beggarly thing to belong to any other than the three learned *professions*. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling: as, practices disgraceful to the *profession*; to be at the head of one's *profession*.—5. The act by which a novice enters into a religious order and takes its vows. In the Roman Catholic Church he or she must be at least sixteen years of age and must have completed a year of probation.

He . . . yalt [yieldeth himself] into somme covente [convent] . . .
If he there make his mansioun [abiding-place]
For to abide *professioun*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4910.

A religious or regular *profession* is "a promise freely made and lawfully accepted, whereby a person of the full age required, after the completion of a year of probation, binds him- (or her-) self to a particular religious institute approved by the Church." *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

6†. Character; nature.

And shortte to sai—se the *profession*
Of every vyne, and wherin thai myscheve
As counter it by goode discrecion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

=Syn. 3. *Vocation*, *Business*, etc. See *occupation*.

professional (prō-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *profession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or appropriate to a profession or calling: as, *professional* studies; *professional* skill.

With his quick *professional* eye, he [an Italian organ-boy] took note of the two faces watching him from the arched window, and, opening his instrument, began to scatter its melodies abroad. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

His brother,
Pale from long pulpit studies, . . . alternating between
A decent and *professional* gravity
And an irreverent mirthfulness.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

2. Engaged in a profession; being such by profession.

Such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. *Dickens*, Pickwick, iv.

The economic resistance to militant action, . . . leading to . . . fixed money payments in place of personal services, results in the growth of a revenue which serves to pay *professional* soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 520.

There has been a great upward movement of the *professional* class. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 262.

The modern schoolmaster should change his name, for he has become a kind of standing or *professional* parent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

3. Undertaken or engaged in for money or as a means of subsistence: opposed to *amateur*: said of sports and amusements: as, a *professional* base-ball match; a *professional* performance of a play.—**Professional education.** See *education*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. One who regularly pursues any profession or art.—2. Specifically, a person who makes his living by an art, game, or sport in which amateurs are accustomed to engage for amusement or recreation. The term thus more specifically designates professional musicians, actors, ball-players, oarsmen, boxers, etc.

"Try . . . cricket, for instance. The players generally beat the gentlemen, don't they?" "Yes; but they are *professionals*." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xii.

professionalism (prō-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ism*.] The characteristics, ideas, or methods of professional persons; that which savors of a professional, especially when so marked as to become objectionable or offensive: specifically used of athletic sports, etc., opposed to the methods or work of amateurs.

We need more manhood and less *professionalism*.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1st ser., p. 40.

Professionalism in cricket . . . is divested of any obnoxious influences that may surround it in other amusements. *Philadelphia Times*, May 17, 1886.

professionalist (prō-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ist*.] One who practises or belongs to some profession; a professional. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

professionality (prō-fesh-on-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *professional* + *-ity*.] The state or property of being professional; adherence to professional standards. [Rare.]

There is one characteristic in which it is well for every country to imitate France: that is, the honesty and *professionality*, if I may invent such a word, of its work.
The Century, XXXI. 399.

professionalize (prō-fesh'on-al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *professionalized*, ppr. *professionalizing*. [< *professional* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render professional. [Rare.]

They belittle where they should mature, or else they *professionalize* where they should humanize.
Andover Rev., VII. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become professional; behave or proceed in a professional manner. [Rare.]

professionally (prō-fesh'on-al-i), *adv.* [< *professional* + *-ly*².] In a professional manner; by or in the way of one's profession or calling.

professor (prō-fes'or), *n.* [= F. *professeur* = Sp. *profesor* = Pg. *professor* = It. *professore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *professor*, < L. *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch his business, a public teacher, < *profiteri*, pp. *professus*, declare publicly: see *profess*.] 1. One who professes; one who openly declares or makes profession of specific belief or views, of adherence to a certain course of action or way of life, or of knowledge or skill in any particular calling.

Q. Kath. [to Wolsey]. Ye turn me into nothing: woe upon ye
And all such false *professors!*
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 115.

Whereas the more constant and devoted kind of *professors* of any science ought to propound to themselves to make some additions to their science, they convert their labours to aspire to certain second prizes.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 58.

2. One who makes open profession of religious faith and conversion, and attaches himself to some religious denomination. This use, probably originating among the English Puritans, is chiefly confined to English and Scottish nonconformists and their descendants.

Then the name of a *professor* was odious.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii., House of Mnason.

A mere *professor*, though a decent one, looks on the Bible as a dull book, and peruseth it with such indifference as you would read the title-deeds belonging to another man's estate. *Berridge*.

"As he was a *professor*, he would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath, or kirk-fast, unless it were in a case of absolute necessity, for which he always charged sixpence each shoe." . . . The hearer . . . wondered what college this veterinary professor belonged to—not aware that the word was used to denote any person who pretended to uncommon sanctity of faith and manner.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

I'm a *professor*, and I ain't ashamed of it, week-days nor Sundays neither. *S. O. Jewett*, Decphaven, p. 197.

3. A public teacher in a university, especially one to whom this title has been formally granted. The title, now the highest that a teacher can receive, appears to have originated in the Italian universities. In Oxford and Cambridge, the professors, and the instruction which they convey by lectures, are only auxiliary instead of principal agents, the routine work of instruction being carried on by the tutors connected with the several colleges. In the universities of Scotland and Germany, on the other hand, the professors are at once the governing body and principal functionaries for the purposes of education. In American universities there is generally a professor at the head of each department of instruction, having often other professors and assistant professors under him. The title is often given, also, to teachers of special branches in secondary schools, and locally to principals of common schools (a use derived from the French).

At the present moment we want a *Professor* of Later Ecclesiastical History, to take up the subject at the point at which the department assigned to the Regius *Professor* comes to an end. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 43.

4. In a loose use, any one who publicly teaches or exercises an art or occupation for pay, as a dancing-master, phrenologist, balloonist, juggler, acrobat, boxer, etc.

There be manie *professors* of the science of defence, and very skilful men in teaching the best and most offensive and defensive use of verie many weapons.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's Sports [and Pastimes, p. 355.

Ordinary professor, in German and some other European universities, an instructor of the highest grade, above an extraordinary professor.—**Professor emeritus.** See *emeritus*.—**Professor extraordinary.** See *extraordinary*, *a.*, 3.—**Regius professor.** See *regius*.

professorate (prō-fes'ọr-āt), *n.* [= D. *professoraat* = G. Sw. Dan. *professorat* = F. *professorat* = Sp. *profesorado* = Pg. *professorado*, < ML. **professoratus*, < L. *professor*, a professor: see *professor*.] 1. The office or state of a professor or public teacher.—2. The period of time during which a professor occupies his office.

The sainted Bishop of Nola, who had been a favorite pupil of the poet during the *professorate* of the latter at Bordeaux. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 157.

3. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors in a college or a university.

A complex organization for the higher education, with a regular *professorate*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 64.

professoress (prō-fes'ọr-es), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ess*.] A woman who is a professor. [Rare.]

If I had children to educate, I would at ten or twelve years of age have a professor, or *professoress*, of whist for them.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Autour de mon Chapeau.

professorial (prō-fe-sō'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *professorial* = It. *professoriale*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to a professor: as, a *professorial* chair.

I . . . will claim it as a *professorial* right to be allowed to utter truisms. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 72.

Professorial socialist, socialism, etc. Same as *socialist, socialism*, etc., *of the chair*. See *socialist, socialism*, etc.

professorialism (prō-fe-sō'ri-al-izm), *n.* [< *professorial* + *-ism*.] The character or prevailing mode of thinking or acting of university or college professors. [Rare.]

professorially (prō-fe-sō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a professor; as befits a professor.

professoriate (prō-fe-sō'ri-āt), *n.* An improper form of *professorate*.

The University [Oxford] will have to supply a large part of the teaching power, now provided by the colleges, in the shape of an increased *professoriate* or sub-*professoriate*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 43.

professorship (prō-fes'ọr-ship), *n.* [< *professor* + *-ship*.] The state or office of a professor or public teacher, as of a college.

professory (prō-fes'ọ-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *professorio*, < L. *professorius*, pertaining to a public teacher, < *professor*, a public teacher: see *professor*.] Of or pertaining to professors; professorial.

This dedicating of foundations and donations to *professory* learning hath . . . had a malign aspect.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 110.

profet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

profet[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet*.

proffer (prof'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *proferen, profren*, < OF. *proferer*, F. *proférer* = Sp. Pg. *proferir* = It. *profferire, proferire*, bring forward, produce, allege, < L. *proferre*, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *ferre*, bring, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *prolate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring or put forward; hold forth.

The paume is the pith of the honde, and *profreth* forth the fyngres
To mynystre and to make. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 116.

2. To hold forth so that a person may take; offer for acceptance: as, to *proffer* a gift; to *proffer* services; to *proffer* friendship.

Thanne come coñ & stood ful stille,
And his seruice *profride* he.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Ys hous of Zachei, in the whiche our Sanyoure *proferde* hymself to be lodged. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

He *proffers* his defence, in tones subdued.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 36.

=Syn. 2. To tender, volunteer, propose.

II. *intrans.* To dodge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

proffer (prof'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *profer, profur*; < *proffer*, *v.*] 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another: as, *proffers* of peace or friendship.

And yef the kynges *profer* myght not agre the lady, and also hir frendes, thei hadde saf condite to returne to Tintagel. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

She to Paris made
Proffer of royal power, ample rule.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. In *law*, an offer or endeavor to proceed in an action.—3†. An essay; an attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*. *Bacon.*

Y'are but a bad Fencer, for you never make a *proffer* against another mans weaknesse.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

4. A rabbit-burrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The coules in making *profers* and holes to breed in have scraped them out of the ground in verie great abundance. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 24.

=Syn. 1. Tender, proposal.

proffered (prof'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who proffers; one who offers anything for acceptance.

Since maids, in modesty, say no to that
Which they would have the *profferer* construe ay.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 56.

proffet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit*.

proficiat† (prō-fish'i-at), *n.* [< OF. *proficiat*, a fee or benevolence (see def.), also congratulation, < ML. *proficium*, for *profectum*, fee, emolument, profit, neut. of *profectus*, profitable, < L. *proficere*, profit: see *profit*.] A fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops, in the manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment. *Cotgrave.*

[He] would have caused him to be burnt alive, had it not been for Morgante, who for his *proficiat* and other small fees gave him nine tuns of beer.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

proficience (prō-fish'ens), *n.* [= Pg. *proficiencia*; as *proficien(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *proficiency*.

Let me endeavour an endless progress, or *proficience* in both. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 13.

One Peckitt, at York, began the same business, and has made good *proficience*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* [As *proficience* (see *-cy*).] 1†. Advancement; progress.

Though the Scriptures are read every day in our churches, . . . yet we make but slow *proficiency* towards a true taste, and a clear discernment, of those high truths which are contained in them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ii.

2. The state of being proficient; the degree of advancement attained in any branch of knowledge; advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement: as, to attain great *proficiency* in Greek or in music.

Persons of riper years who flocked into the church during the three first centuries were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*.
Addison.

All training is founded on the principle that culture must precede *proficiency*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 205.

=Syn. 2. *Advance*, etc. (see *progress*), skill.

proficient (prō-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *proficiente*, < L. *proficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *proficere*, go forward, advance, make progress, succeed, be profitable or useful, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *facere*, make, do: see *fact*. Cf. *profit*.] I. *a.* Well versed in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; skilled; qualified; competent: as, a *proficient* architect.

Proficient in all craft and stealthiness.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 132.

II. *n.* One who has made considerable advance in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert: as, a *proficient* in a trade or occupation.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour that I can drink with any tinker in his own language.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 19.

We are such considerable *proficients* in politics that we can form rebellions within rebellions.
Walpole, Letters, II. 6.

proficiently (prō-fish'ent-li), *adv.* [< *proficient* + *-ly*[2].] In a proficient manner; with proficiency.

proficuous (prō-fik'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *profícuo* = Pg. It. *profícuo*, < LL. *proficuus*, advantageous, beneficial, < L. *proficere*, advance, go forward: see *proficient*.] Profitable; advantageous; useful. [Rare.]

It is very *proficuous* to take a good large dose. *Harvey.*

proficyt, *v.* A Middle English form of *prophesy*.

profile (prō'fēl or -fil), *n.* [Formerly also *profil* (= D. *profil, profiel* = G. Sw. Dan. *profil*), < F. *profil*, a profile, < It. *profilo*, a border, later also *profilo*, a side-face, profile, < *pro-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *filo*, a line, stroke, thread, < L. *filum*, a thread: see *file*[3]. Cf. *purfle*, from the same L. source.] 1. An outline or contour; specifically, the largest contour or outline of anything, usually seen in or represented by a vertical longitudinal section or side view. For example, nearly all the fishes, butterflies, etc., figured in this dictionary are drawn in *profile*. Hence—2. (*a*) The outline of the human face in a section through the median line; a side view; the side-face or half-face: as, a Greek *profile*.

Till about the end of the third century, when there was a general decay in all the arts of designing, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face. They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

I'll break your faces till you haven't a *profile* between you. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, vi.

(*b*) A representation of the face in side view: as, *profiles* cut in black paper are called silhouettes.

Two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 171.

(*c*) In *arch.*, the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, a figure, a molding, as shown by a section through it.

It is true that the *Profil* or Draught of Cambalu, which the Portuguese have at Lisbon in the Custom-House, differs from that of Peking, which the Hollanders brought along with them. *Hist., Geog.*, etc., *Dict.*, ed. Collier, 2d [ed. (1701), s. v. Cambalu.

(*d*) In *engin.* and *surv.*, a vertical section through a work or a section of country, to show the elevations and depressions.

An article on the actual status of the Panama Canal, . . . accompanied by a progress *profile*, showing the amount of work done and undone to January 1st of the present year. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXVI. 341.

(*e*) In *fort.*, a light wooden frame set up to guide workmen in throwing up a parapet. (*f*) The outline of a vertical section made through any part of a fortification in a direction perpendicular to its principal bounding lines. *Mahan.* (*g*) In *ceram.*, a thin plate, as of zinc, in which is cut the outline of half of an object. The mass of clay being revolved on the potters' wheel and the profile applied to it, the exterior form is given. =Syn. 1. *Contour*, etc. See *outline*.

profile (prō'fēl or -fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *profiled*, ppr. *profiling*. [< F. *profiler*, draw in outline, < *profil*, an outline: see *profile*, *n.*] 1. To draw with a side view; outline (any object or objects) so as to show a section as if cut perpendicularly from top to bottom.

Had they [Gothic architects] carefully *profiled* and ornamented the exterior of the stone roofs . . .
J. Fergusson, Illust. Arch., I. 450.

2. In *mech.*, to impart by means of a tool or tools a definite prescribed form to (pieces of wood or metal) by chiseling, milling, filing, or like operations.—3. *Theat.*, to cut (the edge of wings or set pieces) into irregular shapes to represent trees, rocks, etc.

profile-board (prō'fēl-bōrd), *n.* A thin plate or board having its edge so cut as to delineate the outline of an object: used to prove the models of the breech and other exterior parts of a gun.

profile-cutter (prō'fēl-kut''ėr), *n.* In *wood-* and *metal-working*, a knife with an irregular or curved cutting edge corresponding to the shape to be cut. Such knives are used in the molding-machine and milling-machine.

profile-paper (prō'fēl-pā''pėr), *n.* Paper ruled with horizontal and vertical lines for convenience in drawing profiles of engineering works.

profile-piece (prō'fēl-pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a strip of scenery that has been profiled.

profiling-machine (prō'fēl-ing-ma-shēn''), *n.* A form of milling-machine for cutting out small parts of machinery, etc., from a pattern or templet: an edging-machine. The cutter is guided by

the movement of a guide-pin around the edge or profile of the pattern. Such machines are largely used to make the parts of such machinery as has to be turned out in large quantity with interchangeable parts, as locomotives, fire-arms, watches, etc.

profilist (prō'fēl-ist or -fil-ist), *n.* [< *profile* + *-ist.*] One who takes or makes profiles.

profilograph (prō-fil'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< E. *profile* + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument used for making an automatic record of the profile of the ground over which it moves. It consists of a light four-wheeled vehicle so arranged that as it advances a band of paper is moved mechanically over a table on top of the machine a distance corresponding to the distance traveled according to a prearranged scale of distances. Beneath the machine is suspended a pendulum always hanging vertically, and serving to actuate a pencil the point of which rests on the paper and leaves a trace upon it. Any inequality of the surface causes the machine to incline from the level, and produces a corresponding deviation from a straight line in the mark traced by the pencil. The data obtained from these indications are sufficient for reproduction to scale of the profile traversed.

profit (prof'it), *n.* [< ME. *profit, profet, proffil, proffet, prophete* = D. *profijt* = G. Sw. Dan. *profit,* < OF. *profit,* F. *profit* = It. *profitto,* advantage, profit, < L. *profectus,* advance, progress, growth, increase, profit, < *proficere,* pp. *profectus,* go forward, advance, make progress, be profitable or useful: see *proficient.* Cf. *profect,* directly from the L. The Sp. *provecho* = Pg. *proveito,* profit, is < LL. *provectus,* advancement, < L. *provehere,* pp. *provectus,* carry forward, advance: see *provection.*] 1†. Advancement; improvement.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks goldenly of his *profit.* *Shak.,* As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

2. Any advantage; accession of good from labor or exertion; the acquisition of anything valuable, corporeal or intellectual, temporal or spiritual.

All the grete of the grekes gedrit hym somyn
To a counsell to come for the comyn *proffet.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9320.

Wisdom is good with an inheritance; and by it there is *profit* to them that see the sun. Eccl. vii. 11.

What neither yields us *profit* nor delight
Is like a nurse's lullaby at night.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 241.

3. Specifically, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the excess of the selling price over the original cost of anything; acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain in any action or occupation; gain; emolument: in commerce commonly used in the plural. As used in political economy, *profit* means what is left of the product of industry after deducting the wages, the price of raw materials, and the rent paid in the production, and is considered as being composed of three parts—interest, risk or insurance, and wages of superintendence. *Profits* in the law of real property designate rights of taking something off or out of the land, as, for instance, the right of common, as distinguished from *easements,* such as ways and access of air and light, which do not involve taking anything from the land.

Ne alle the *prophete* of the lond that the prince owed [owned] . . .
Myzte not areche . . . to pale the pore peple.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), iv. 10.

In Italy they make great *profit* of the spawn of Carps, by selling it to the Jews, who make it into red caviare.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 145.

The revenue derived from labour is called wages; that derived from stock, by the person who manages or employs it, is called *profit.*
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 7.

The gross *profit* from capital . . . must afford a sufficient equivalent for abstinence, indemnity for risk, and remuneration for the labour and skill required for superintendence. *J. S. Mill,* Pol. Econ., II. xv. § 1.

Action of mesne profits, trespass for mesne profits, the action brought after successful ejectment, or the claim made in an action of ejectment, to compel the disseizor to account for and pay over the mesne profits.—**Mesne profits.** See *mesne.*—**Net profits.** See *net*2.—**Profit and loss,** the gain or loss arising from the buying or selling of goods, or from other commercial transactions. In book-keeping gains and losses are spoken of jointly as *profit and loss,* but the former are placed on the creditor and the latter on the debtor side in the accounts. *Profit and loss* is also the name of a rule in arithmetic which teaches how to calculate the gains or losses on mercantile transactions.—**Rate of profit,** the proportion which the amount of profit derived from an undertaking bears to the capital employed in it.—**Syn. 2.** *Benefit, Utility,* etc. (see *advantage*), service, welfare, behalf, behoof, weal, good.—**3.** *Revenue,* etc. (see *income*), return, avails.

profit (prof'it), *v.* [< ME. *profiten, profyten, proffeten, prophiten,* < OF. *profiter,* F. *profiter,* profit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To benefit; advantage; be of service to; help on; improve; advance.

If any man chyde thee with cause, be thou assured that he doeth *profyte* thee. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make improvement; improve; grow better; make progress, intellectually or morally: as, to *profit* by reading or by experience.

My son *profits* nothing in the world at his book.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 15.

No man *profits* by a sermon that hears with pain or weariness. *Donne,* Sermons, v.

2. To gain in a material sense; become better off or richer: as, to *profit* by trade or manufactures.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

An animal of a predatory kind, which has prey that can be caught and killed without help, *profits* by living alone.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 503.

3. To be of use or advantage; bring good.

Riches *profit* not in the day of wrath. Prov. xi. 4.

What the world teaches *profits* to the world,
What the soul teaches *profits* to the soul.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

profitable (prof'i-tȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *profitable, proffitable, prophitable,* < OF. *profitable,* F. *profitable* (= Pr. *profechable, profichable, profeitable* = It. *profittabile, profittabole*), advantageous, < *profit,* advantage: see *profit.*] Useful; advantageous; yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative: as, a *profitable* trade; *profitable* business.

Yf we take this full tite, and tary no lengur,
Bothe pepull and pilage, and put [them] into ship,
Hit is a *profitable* pray of persons me thinke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3166.

"Bi seint Poul!" quod Pers, "theos beoth *prophitable* wordes!
This is a louell lesson; vr lord hit the for-3elde!"
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 262.

A pound of man's flesh taken from a man
Is not so estimable, *profitable* neither,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 167.

To tell you my dream . . . was pleasant to me, and *profitable* to you. *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 227.

=**Syn.** Remunerative, productive, beneficial.

profitableness (prof'i-tȧ-bl-nes), *n.* [< *profitable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness: as, the *profitableness* of trade.

profitably (prof'i-tȧ-bli), *adv.* [< *profitable* + *-ly*2.] In a profitable manner; with gain; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

profitet, *n.* A Middle English form of *prophet.*

profiter (prof'i-tėr), *n.* One who profits.

A wonderful *profiter* by opportunities.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 473.

profitless (prof'it-les), *a.* [< *profit* + *-less.*] Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profitless usurer, why dost thou use
So great a sum of sums, yet canst not live?
Shak., Sonnets, iv.

profitlessly (prof'it-les-li), *adv.* [< *profitless* + *-ly*2.] In a profitless manner; without profit.

profit-sharing (prof'it-shâr'ing), *n.* The fact or principle of the division of realized profits between the capitalist, the employer, and the employee, in addition to regular interest, salary, and wages. *N. P. Gilman,* Profit Sharing, x.

profligacy (prof'li-gȧ-si), *n.* [< *profliga(te)* + *-cy.*] The character or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct; shameless dissipation.

Hitherto it has been thought the highest pitch of *profligacy* to own instead of concealing crimes, and to take pride in them instead of being ashamed of them.
Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King.

The fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness.
Bp. Barrington, Letter to his Clergy, 1789.

=**Syn.** Shamelessness. See *abandoned.*

profligate† (prof'li-gȧt), *v. t.* [< L. *profligatus,* pp. of *profligare* (> Sp. Pg. *profligar*), dash to the ground, overthrow, ruin, destroy, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fligere,* strike, dash: see *blow*3.] To drive away; disperse; discomfit; overcome.

In the which I doubt not but God will rather aid us, yea, and fight for us, than see us vanquished and *profligated.* *Hall's Union* (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

You have not yet *profligated* the Pope quite, till the second and third . . . Part of your Book of his Supremacy come out. *Milton,* Answer to Salmasius, viii. 194.

profligate (prof'li-gȧt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *profligatus,* overthrown, abandoned, wretched, vile, pp. of *profligare,* overthrow, ruin: see *profligate, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Overthrown; conquered; defeated.

We once more, as conquerors,
Have both the field and honour won;
The foe is *profligate,* and run.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 728.

2. Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; extremely vicious; shamelessly wicked.

Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 58.

No absolutely *profligate* king could have got into the miserable abyss in which we find Henry VIII. struggling during the latter half of his reign.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 290.

=**Syn. 2.** *Profligate, Abandoned, Reprobate,* etc. See *abandoned* and *wicked.*

II. *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard for good principles, virtue, or decency.

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving law to such an empire? *Swift.*

profligately (prof'li-gȧt-li), *adv.* [< *profligate* + *-ly*2.] In a profligate manner; without principle or shame; in a course of extreme viciousness.

profligateness (prof'li-gȧt-nes), *n.* [< *profligate* + *-ness.*] The character of being profligate; profligacy.

He was of opinion that, "If this country could be preserved from utter *profligateness* and ruin, it must be by their [the clergy's] means." *Bp. Porteous,* Abp. Secker.

profligation† (prof-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *profligatio(n-),* ruin, destruction, < L. *profligare,* overthrow, ruin, destroy: see *profligate, v.*] Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's asa conduced much to the *profligation* of the giants.
Bacon, Wisdom of the Ancients, Pref.

profluence† (prof'lö-ens), *n.* [< L. *profluentia,* a flowing forth, < *profluen(t-)s,* flowing forth: see *profluent.*] The act or quality of being profluent; a forward progress or course.

The *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 164.

profluent† (prof'lö-ent), *a.* [< L. *profluen(t-)s,* ppr. of *profluere,* flow forth or along, < *pro,* forth, + *fluere,* flow: see *fluent.*] Flowing forth or forward.

Baptizing in the *profluent* stream.
Milton, P. L., xii. 442.

pro forma (prō fôr'mȧ). [L.: *pro,* for; *formā,* abl. of *forma,* form.] As a matter of form.

During his [Foote's] continuance in the Temple he was seen there *pro forma,* . . . eating his way (via commons) to the profession of the law.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 16.

Pro forma invoice, a statement in the form of an invoice which may be presented at the custom-house by an owner or importer who cannot furnish an invoice, and if duly verified is allowed as a substitute.

profound (prō-found'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *profound, profunde,* < OF. *profond, profund,* F. *profond* = Sp. Pg. *profundo* = It. *profondo,* < L. *profundus,* deep, vast, < *pro,* forth, forward, + *fundus,* bottom: see *fund*1.] **I.** *a.* 1. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth.

The diches *profunde.*
Roun. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1180.

All . . . the *profound* seas hide
In unknown fathoms. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 501.

A gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.,* deep-seated; not superficial: specifically applied to several structures, as arteries and muscles. See *profunda.* (*b*) In *entom.,* strongly impressed; very deep and distinct: as, *profound* punctures, striæ, or indentations. (*c*) Coming from a great depth; deep-fetched.

He raised a sigh so piteous and *profound*
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk,
And end his being. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

(*d*) Bending low; hence, lowly; humble; exhibiting or expressing deep humility: as, a *profound* bow.

2. Intellectually deep; entering deeply into subjects; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; penetrating.

A head for thought *profound* and clear unmatch'd.
Burns, On William Smellie.

A sparrow flittering about the church is an antagonist which the most *profound* theologian in Europe is wholly unable to overcome. *Sydney Smith,* in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Characterized by magnitude or intensity; deep-felt; intense; great.

I do love
My country's good with a respect more tender,
More holy and *profound,* than mine own life.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 113.

They treat themselves with most *profound* respect.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 154.

The members rose and uncovered their heads in *profound* silence, and the King took his seat in the chair.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

With a general sigh
At matrimony the *profound* mistake.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 130.

If God exists, no injustice can be so excessive, no error can be so *profound,* as to fail in offering the deepest adoration and greatest praise our minds can conceive or our actions express. *Mivart,* Nature and Thought, p. 231.

4. Deep-seated; thorough; complete.

Which of your hips has the most *profound* sciatica?
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 59.

5. Deep in skill or contrivance. [Rare.]

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter.
Hos. v. 2.

6. Having hidden qualities; obscure; abstruse.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 24.

II. *n.* 1. A deep, immeasurable space; an abyss.

Sinking from thought to thought, a vast *profound!*
Pope, Dunciad, i. 118.

From the curved horizon's bound
To the point of heaven's *profound*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

And we shout so adeep down creation's *profound*,
We are deaf to God's voice.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody on Life's Progress.

2. The deep; the sea; the ocean: with the definite article.

Now I die absent, in *the* vast *profound;*
And me without myself the seas have drowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xi. 423.

Between where Samos wide his forests spreads
And rocky Imbrus lifts its pointed heads,
Down plung'd the maid (the parted waves resound);
She plung'd, and instant shot *the* dark *profound*.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 106.

profound† (prō-found'), *v.* [< OF. *profonder*, sound the depths of, plunge into, penetrate, < *profond*, deep, profound: see *profound*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to sink deeply; cause to penetrate far down.—2. To penetrate.

There is no danger to *profound* these mysteries.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To dive; penetrate.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature.
Glanville.

profoundly (prō-found'li), *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply; with deep penetration; with deep knowledge or insight; thoroughly; extremely; very.

Why sigh you so *profoundly?* *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 83.

Domenichino was *profoundly* skilled in all the parts of painting. *Dryden.*

There are other forms of culture besides physical science; and I should be *profoundly* sorry to see the fact forgotten.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 62.

profoundness (prō-found'nes), *n.* Depth; profundity.

Let any gentle apprehension that can distinguish learned pains from unlearned drudgery imagin what pleasure or *profoundnesse* can be in this.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

Perhaps he required to take a deep, deep plunge into the ocean of human life, and to sink down and be covered by its *profoundness.* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

profulgent (prō-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *pro*, forth, + *fulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent.*] Shining forth; effulgent.

Profulgent in preciousnes, O Sinope the quene.
The Nine Ladies Worthy, l. 1.

profund† (prō-fund'), *v. t.* [< L. *profundere*, pour forth, pour out, < *pro*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3]. Cf. *profuse.*] To lavish.

For the exchewing of great expences, whiche shuld be *profunded* and consumed in the said interview.
State Papers, i. 251. (*Halliwell.*)

profunda (prō-fun'dä), *n.*; pl. *profundæ* (-dē). [NL. (se. *arteria*), fem. of L. *profundus*, deep: see *profound.*] A deep-seated or profound artery, as of the arm, neck, or leg: more fully called *arteria profunda.*—**Profunda artery.** (*a*) *Inferior of the arm*, a small branch of the brachial, arising about the middle of the arm, more fully called *profunda brachii inferior.* (*b*) *Superior of the arm*, the largest branch of the brachial, arising near its beginning, and winding round the humerus in the musculospiral groove, more fully called *profunda brachii superior.* (*c*) *Of the clitoris* or *of the penis*, the artery of the corpus cavernosum, a branch of the pudic. (*d*) *Of the thigh*, the principal branch of the femoral, arising below Poupart's ligament, and descending deeply on the adductor magnus. It gives off the circumflex and perforating arteries. Also called *profunda femoris, deep femoral artery.*—**Profunda cervicis**, the deep artery of the neck, a branch of the superior intercostal which anastomoses with the principal branch of the occipital artery.

profundipalmar (prō-fun-di-pal'mär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *palma*, the palm of the hand: see *palmar.*] Deep or profound, as the palmar flexor tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the palm. *Coues.*

profundiplantar (prō-fun-di-plan'tär), *a.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *planta*, the sole of the foot: see *plantar.*] Deep or profound, as the plantar tendons; pertaining to the deep-seated flexor tendons of the planta or sole.

The tendons of *profundiplantar* mya.
Coues, The Auk, Jan., 1888, p. 105.

profunditude† (prō-fun'di-tūd), *n.* [< L. *profundus*, deep, + *-itude* as in *altitude*, etc.] Profundity.

The body three dimensions doth include,
And they are these, length, bredth, *profunditude.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 149.

'Tis reported of that *profunditude* in the middle that it is botomelesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* [= OF. *profondité, profundité* = Sp. *profundidad* = Pg. *profundidade* = It. *profondità*, < LL. *profunditā(t-)s*, depth, intensity, < L. *profundus*, deep, vast: see *profound.*] 1. The character or condition of being profound; depth, as of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, etc.

Seek not for *profundity* in shallowness, or fertility in a wilderness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 11.

She had been trying to fathom the *profundity* and appositeness of this concluding apothegm.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. That which is profound; depth; abyss.

He took the golden compasses, prepared; . . .
One foot he centred, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure.
Milton, P. L., vii. 229.

profuse† (prō-fūz'), *v. t.* [< L. *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth, pour out: see *profound.*] To pour out; dispense liberally; lavish; squander.

Thy helpe hath beene *profused*
Euer with most grace in consorts of tranallera diatresst.
Chapman.

If I had laid out that which I *profused* in luxury and wantonness in acts of generosity or charity.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

profuse (prō-fūs'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *profuso*, < L. *profusus*, liberal, lavish, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse*, *v.*] 1. Liberal to excess; extravagant; lavish; prodigal: as, *profuse* hospitality; *profuse* expenditure.

Profuse to many unworthy applicants, the ministers were niggardly to him [Temple] alone.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

He indulged in a *profuse* magnificence in his apparel, equipage, and general style of living.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

2. Abundant; exuberant; bountiful; copious: as, *profuse* ornament; *profuse* compliment.

Returning loaden with the shining Stores
Which lie *profuse* on either India's Shores.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 36.

That ye may garnish your *profuse* regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

Flattering superlatives and expressions of devotion are less *profuse* here than abroad.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 398.

=Syn. 1. *Lavish*, etc. See *extravagant.*

profusely (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner; exuberantly; lavishly; prodigally; with rich abundance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild.
Thomson, Spring, l. 221.

profuseness (prō-fūs'nes), *n.* [< *profuse* + *-ness.*] The state, quality, or habit of being profuse; profusion; prodigality.

Be the sums never so vast we pay away, their being due, in spight of their being great, makes the disbursement too much an act of justice to be one of *profuseness.*
Boyle, Works, I. 255.

profuser (prō-fū'zėr), *n.* One who pours out or lavishes. [Rare.]

Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own;
Too much she gives to some, enough to none.
Herrick, Fortune.

profusion (prō-fū'zhon), *n.* [< F. *profusion* = Sp. *profusion* = Pg. *profusão* = It. *profusione*, < L. *profusio(n-)*, a pouring out, shedding, effusion, prodigality, profusion, < *profusus*, pp. of *profundere*, pour forth: see *profuse.*] 1. Profuse or extravagant expenditure; prodigality; lavishment; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Upon these *Profusions*, a Consultation is had for new Supplies, and no Way thought so fit as by Parliament.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 81.

Mary Magdalen having been reproved by Judas for spending ointment upon Jesus's feet, it being so unaccustomed and large a *profusion.*
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 290.

They now found that, in enterprises like theirs, parsimony is the worst *profusion.*
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Abundance; lavish supply; superfluity.

To have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a *profusion* of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 421.

Curls became her, and she possessed them in picturesque *profusion.* *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

=Syn. 2. *Abundance, Exuberance*, etc. (see *plenty*), lavishness, superabundance.

profusive† (prō-fū'siv), *a.* [< *profuse* + *-ive.*] Profuse; lavish; prodigal. *Evelyn.*

prog (prog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *progged*, ppr. *progging.* [Formerly also *proag, progue;* a var. of *proke:* see *proke*, and cf. *prowl.*] **I.** *trans.* To poke; prod. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To go prowling about, as for pickings or plunder; prowl; filch; forage; especially, to go a-begging.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

Pandulf, an Italian and pope's legate, a perfect artist in *progging* for money. *Fuller.*

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to *prog* and pandar for fees, or to display their pride and sharpen their revenge. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

You are the lion; I have been endeavouring to *prog* for you. *Burke.*

2. To search carelessly or aimlessly, as for oysters, clams, etc., along the shore in a rambling way. [U. S.]

prog (prog), *n.* [< *prog*, *v.*] 1. A pointed instrument for poking or prodding.

The Cooks . . . prick it [mutton] on a *prog* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

2. A poke; a prod. [Scotch.]

But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 155. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Victuals got by begging; hence, victuals in general; food. [Colloq.]

The Abbot also every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not . . . purloyned some *progge* for themselves. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. 290. (*Davies.*)

You can junket together at nights upon your own *prog*, when the rest of the house are a-bed.
Swift, Directions to Servants, ii.

Livin' on hard-tack an' salt *prog.*
The Century, XXXV. 621.

4. One who goes from place to place begging for victuals. *Imp. Dict.*

progametange (prō-gam'e-tanj), *n.* [< NL. *progametangium.*] Same as *progametangium.*

progametangium (prō-gam'e-tan-ji'um), *n.*; pl. *progametangia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *gametangium.*] In *bot.*, an immature or resting gametangium, as that which occurs in the development of *Protomyces macrosporus.* See *gametangium.*

progenerate† (prō-jen'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *progeneratus*, pp. of *progenerare* (> It. *progenerare*), beget, < *pro*, forth, + *generare*, beget, produce: see *generate.*] To beget; propagate.

They were all *progenerated* colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race. *Archæologia* (1773), II. 250. (*Davies.*)

What then, I pray thee, is there dead? . . . Surely not he who is yet to *progenerate* a more numerous and far better race. *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations.

progeneration† (prō-jen-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *progeneratio(n-)*, a begetting, < L. *progenerare*, pp. *progeneratus*, beget: see *progenerate.*] The act of begetting; propagation.

progenial† (prō-jē'niąl), *a.* [< L. *progenies*, descent, progeny (see *progeny*), + *-al.*] Pertaining to descent or lineage.

Whether [the intellectual Soul is] immediately produced, without any *progenial* traduction or radiation.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 159.

progenitiveness (prō-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *progenies*, progeny, + *-itive* + *-ness.* Cf. *philoprogenitiveness.*] Philoprogenitiveness, in a modified biological sense. [Rare.]

There is another difficulty in the way of accepting metaphysical peculiarity or *progenitiveness* as isolating species. It is marked often strongly in races or varieties which no one pretends to have had distinct origin.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 111.

progenitor (prō-jen'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *progenitour*, < OF. *progeniteur* = Sp. Pg. *progenitor* = It. *progenitore*, < L. *progenitor*, the founder of a family, an ancestor, < *progignere*, pp. *progenitus*, beget, bring forth, < *pro*, forth, + *gignere*, beget, produce: see *genitor.*] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent.

If children pre-decease *progenitors*,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1756.

Ah! whither shall we go?
Down to the grave, down to those happy shades below,
Where all our brave *progenitors* are blest
With endless triumph and eternal rest.
Pomfret, A Prospect of Death.

By the term fresh stock I mean a non-related plant the *progenitors* of which have been raised during some generations in another garden.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 257.

progenitorial (prō-jen-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *progenitor* + *-ial.*] Pertaining to or constituting a progenitor.

Some abnormal growth, like and unlike the species to which the *progenitorial* germ belonged.
The Congregationalist, Oct. 29, 1879.

progenitress (prō-jen'i-tres), *n.* [< *progenitor* + *-ess.*] A female progenitor or parent; an ancestress.

Yet she was a worthy *progenitress* of a long line of most charming women novelists. *The Century*, XXVI. 291.

progenitrix (prō-jen'i-triks), *n.* Same as *progenitress*.

progeniture (prō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< F. *progéniture* = Sp. Pg. *progenitura*, < L. *progenitus*, pp. of *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor*.] A begetting or birth. [Rare.]

progenity†, *n.* [Irreg. < *progen-y* + *-ity.*] Descent; lineage; extraction. [Rare.]

Harrys of the old house of Lancaster; and that *progenity* do I loue. *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, I. 45).

progeny (proj'e-ni), *n.* [< ME. *progenie, progenye*, < OF. *progenie* = Sp. Pg. *progenie* = It. *progenie, progenia*, progeny, < L. *progenies*, descent, lineage, race, offspring, family, < *progignere*, beget, bring forth: see *progenitor*.] 1†. Descent; lineage; family; ancestry.

All French and France exclaims on thee,
Doubting thy birth and lawful *progeny*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 61.

Now show thy *progeny*; if not to stand,
Cast thyself down; safely, if Son of God.
Milton, P. R., iv. 554.

2. Children; offspring, whether of the human kind or of the lower animals; descendants.

Did ever joyful Mother see
So bright, so brave a *Progeny*?
Steele, Tender Husband (song).

What idle *progeny* succeed
To chase the rolling circle's speed,
Or urge the flying ball?
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

Around this fort a *progeny* of little Dutch-built houses, with tiled roofs and weathercocks, soon sprang up, nestling themselves under its walls for protection.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 132.

=Syn. 2. *Issue, Posterity*, etc. See *offspring*.

progermination (prō-jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **progerminatio(n-)*, < L. *progerminare*, shoot forth, germinate, < *pro*, forth, + *germinare*, germinate: see *germinate*.] Origin; birth; issue.

Ignoble births which shame the stem
That gave *progermination* unto them.
Herrick, To Sir John Berkeley.

progger (prog'ėr), *n.* One who progs; a rambling or aimless searcher; specifically, one who progs for clams, oysters, etc., alongshore; a pot-fisherman. [Eastern U. S.]

The class of men who get them [quahaugs] and the soft clams mainly are a miserable set who help the oystermen in winter and "go clamming" in summer. They are locally known as *proggers*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 604.

proglottic (prō-glot'ik), *a.* [< *proglott-is* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a proglottis. Also *proglottidean*.

proglottid (prō-glot'id), *n.* [< *proglottis* (*-id-*).] One of the detached sexually mature segments of a tapeworm or tænia; a proglottis.

In this way the Tænia-chain is formed, the last metameres of which (the so-called *proglottids*) break off at a certain stage of development, and form more or less independent individuals.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 129.

proglottidean (prō-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* [< *proglottid* + *-e-an.*] Same as *proglottic*.

proglottis (prō-glot'is), *n.*; pl. *proglottides* (-i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. **προγλωττίς, προγλωσσίς*, the point of the tongue, < *πρό*, before, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A detachable sexually mature segment of a cestoid worm; one of the zoöids of the *Scolecida*, propagated by gemmation from a scolex, which in their turn produce ova; a proglottid, or generative joint. The joints of a tapeworm, for example, are proglottides. This is what makes tapeworms such formidable parasites and so difficult to eradicate. For they are continually budded off from the scolex or "head" (really the whole worm), to the number sometimes of hundreds, like successive links of a chain; each such link or "joint" contains all the sexual elements, and is thus capable itself of starting a new series of the parasites in the eggs it produces. See cut under *Cestoidea*.

Each segment [of a tapeworm] is eventually found to contain a set of male and female organs. . . . At the extreme end of the body the segments become detached, and may for some time retain an independent vitality. In this condition each segment is termed a *proglottis*, and its uterus is full of ova. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 184.

prognathic (prog-nath'ik), *a.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ic.*] Having protrusive jaws; characterized by or exhibiting prognathism. Also *prognathous*.

The relative large size of the jaws and lower parts of the face we see in the negro races, especially, as compared with our own, and to this type we give the name *prognathic*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 432.

prognathism (prog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *prognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The prognathic state or condition; the quality of being prognathic; the condition of having a small facial or a large craniofacial angle. See *orthognathous*.

This [a large craniofacial angle] is the fundamental condition of *prognathism*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 420.

Alveolosubnasal prognathism. See *alveolosubnasal*.

prognathous (prog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, forward, + *γνάθος*, jaw, month.] Same as *prognathic*: opposed to *opisthognathous* and *orthognathous*.

The lower race had long snouty noses, *prognathous* mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

prognathy (prog'nā-thi), *n.* Same as *prognathism*.

Progne (prog'nē), *n.* [Also *Procne*; < L. *Progne, Procne*, < Gr. Πρόκνη, in myth. the daughter of Pandion, transformed into a swallow; hence poet., in L., a swallow.] 1. [*l. c.*] A swallow. *Dryden.*—2. An American genus of *Hirundinidæ* or swallows, containing several species of large size, robust form, and dark coloration, some of which are known as *purple martins*, as

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*).

P. subis or *P. purpurea*, the very common and familiar purple martin of the United States. This bird is deep lustrous steel-blue, with black bill and blackish wings, tail, and feet, about 7½ inches long and 15½ in extent of wings. The female is greenish-brown glossed with steel-blue, the under parts whitish shaded with gray. It is a sociable loquacious bird, which breeds naturally in holes of trees, and now, in populous districts, often in boxes provided for its accommodation. The eggs are pure white. It is migratory and insectivorous, like other swallows. There are several other species in the warmer parts of America.

prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* [= F. *prognose* = It. *prognosi*, < L. *prognosis*, < Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, foreknowledge, forecast, < *προγιγνώσκειν*, know beforehand, < *πρό*, before, + *γιγνώσκειν*, know, perceive: see *know*[1], *gnosis*.] 1. A foreknowing of the course of events; forecast.

An intimate knowledge of the domestic history of nations is therefore absolutely necessary to the *prognosis* of political events. *Macaulay*, History.

2. A forecast of the probable course and termination of a case of disease; also, what is thus forecast.

In a fever, great prostration, high temperature, and rapid pulse . . . must lead to the formation of an unfavourable *prognosis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 392.

prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < F. *prognostique* = Pg. *pronostico, prognostico*, < NL. **prognosticus*, < Gr. *προγνωστικός*, adj., < *προγιγνώσκειν*, see or know beforehand: see *prognosis*. II. *n.* First in E. as a noun, < ME. *pronostique, prenostik*, < OF. *pronostique, prognostique*, m., F. *prognostic*, usually *pronostic*, m., = Sp. *pronóstico* = Pg. *prognostico, pronostico* = It. *pronostico, prognostico*, < L. *prognosticon, prognosticum*, < Gr. *προγνωστικόν*, a token of the future, a prognostic, neut. of *προγνωστικός*, adj.: see above.] I. *a.* Foreshowing; indicating something in the future by signs or symptoms: as, the *prognostic* indications of a disease.

It will become a gentleman to have some knowledge in medicine, especially the diagnostic part, whereby he may take timely notice of a disease, and by that means timely prevent it, as also the *prognostic* part, whereby he may judge of the symptoms either increasing or decreasing in the disease, as also concerning the crisis or indication thereof. *Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 44.

II. *n.* 1. That which prognosticates or foretells; a sign by which a future event may be known or foreshown; an omen; a token.

The negardye in kepynge hyr rychesse
Prenostik is thou wolt hir towr asayle.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 54.

He saith for suche a *prenostike*
Most of an hounde was to him like.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Therefore [I] believe that those many prodigies and ominous *prognostics* which forerun the ruins of states, princes, and private persons are the charitable premonitions of good angels. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 31.

Careful observers may foretell the hour
(By sure *prognostics*) when to dread a shower.
Swift, Descrip. of a City Shower.

2. A prediction; a foretelling.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

=Syn. *Sign, Presage*, etc. See *omen*, and *foretell*, *v. t.*

prognostic† (prog-nos'tik), *v. t.* [< OF. *prognostiquer* = Sp. *pronosticar* = Pg. *pronosticar, prognosticar* = It. *pronosticare, prognosticare*, < ML. *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] To prognosticate.

When the sun shines waterishly and *prognosticks* rain.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 5.

I never dreamed that ministers should be compelled to impugn ministers; the adversaries have good sport betwixt themselves to *prognostick* the likelyhood.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. iii., No. 8, Parker's Answer.

prognosticable (prog-nos'ti-ka-bl), *a.* [< *prognostic(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of being prognosticated, foreknown, or foretold.

The causes of this inundation cannot indeed be regular, and, therefore, their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prognosticated*, ppr. *prognosticating*. [< ML. *prognosticatus*, pp. of *prognosticare*, foretell, prognosticate, < L. *prognosticon*, a prognostic: see *prognostic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To foretell by means of present signs; predict.

I neither will nor can *prognosticate*
To the young gaping heir his father's fate.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

Cassandra-like, *prognosticating* woe.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

2. To foreshow or betoken; presage.

The other [top of Vesuvius] towards the South aspireth more high, which when hid in clouds *prognosticates* raine to the Neapolitans. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 203.

The death of a monarch or prince of some corner of the world, *prognosticated* by an eclipse or comet.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 371.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Predict, Presage*, etc. See *foretell*.—2. To betoken.

II. *intrans.* To judge or pronounce from presage or foreknowledge.

If any man's father be sick, the son straight goes vnto the sooth-saying or *prognosticating* priest, requesting him to demand of his God whether his father shall recouer of that or no. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 58.

prognostication (prog-nos-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prenosticacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *pronostication* = Sp. *pronosticacion* = Pg. *prognosticação* = It. *pronosticazione*, < ML. *prognosticatio(n-)*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] 1. The act of prognosticating, foretelling, or foreshowing future events by present signs; a presage; a prediction.

Be the flyenge of Foules, thei wolde telle us the *prenosticaciouns* of thinges that felle aftre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 167.

In this Year, through Books of *Prognostications* foreshewing much Hurt to come by Waters and Floods, many Persons withdrew themselves to high Grounds, for Fear of drowning. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 272.

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlii.

2. That which foreshows or foretells; a sign.

The whole inhabitants of Italy were wonderfully afraid, and judged that it was some sign and *prognostication* of some wonderfull thing to come.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 114.

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 54.

The meteors afford him *prognostications* of the weather.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

=Syn. 1. *Prophecy*, etc. See *prediction*.

prognosticative (prog-nos'ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *pronosticatif*, < ML. *prognosticativus*, predictive, < *prognosticare*, predict, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] Having the character of a prognostic; predictive.

prognosticator (prog-nos'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *pronosticador* = Pg. *pronosticador, prognosticador* = It. *pronosticatore*, < ML. **prognosticator*, < *prognosticare*, prognosticate: see *prognosticate*.] A foreknower or foreteller of future events by present signs; a soothsayer.

Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly *prognosticators*, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

Trismegistus, the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting *prognosticator*, old Erra Pater.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

Progonochelys (prog-ō-nok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόγονος*, born before, also a forefather, ancestor, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of fossil turtles from the Triassic of Würtemberg, the oldest known representative of the *Chelonia*.

program, programme (prō'gram), *n.* [Formerly, as LL., *programma*; < F. *programme* =

Sp. *programa* = Pg. It. *programma* = D. *programma* = G. *programm* = Sw. Dan. *program*, < LL. *programma*, a proclamation, ediet, < Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, a written public notice, an ediet, < *προγράφειν*, write beforehand, < *πρό*, before, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. A written or printed list of the pieces or selections which constitute a musical, theatrical, or other performance or entertainment, set down in the order of their performance or exhibition. The titles, authors, and performers of musical pieces are ordinarily given, often with the addition of descriptive or explanatory remarks.

Scraps of regular Memoir, College-Exercises, *Programs*, Professional Testimoniums.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 3.

Hence—2. The collection of such pieces or selections. The several pieces are often called *numbers*.—3. A method of operation or line of procedure prepared or announced beforehand; an outline or abstract of something to be done or carried out: as, the *program* of the new administration; the *program* of a school or university.

Well, here surely is an Evangel of Freedom, and real *Program* of a new Era.
Carlyle, Latter Day Pamphlets, Model Prisons.

A series of impudent shams have been palmed off on the country as a *programme* for general reform.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 745.

The *programme* of the inaugural is already modified.
The Century, XXXV. 720.

4. A preface; prolegomena; a preliminary or introductory statement or announcement.

He [Guilelmus Christ] admires greatly Hermann's *program* on "Interpolations in Homer."
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 504.

Program music. See *music*.

programma (prō-gram′ä), *n.*; pl. *programmata* (-a-tä). [< LL. *programma*, < Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, a public notice: see *program*.] 1. A public notice; an ediet.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers.
Life of A. Wood. (*Latham.*)

2. A preface; prolegomena.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing.
T. Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 218. (*Latham.*)

The peculiar features of the arrangement of his [Enthalius's] text are prefaces, *programmata*, lists of quotations, with reference to the authors, sacred and profane, from whom they come.
J. Rendel Harris, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 315.

programme, *n.* See *program*.

programmer (prō′gram-ėr), *n.* One who makes up a program: as, the official *programmer* of the Jockey Club.

Progresista (prō-gre-sis′tä), *n.* [Sp., = E. *progressist*.] Same as *Progressist* (*a*).

progress (prog′res), *n.* [< OF. *progres*, *progrez*, F. *progrès* = Sp. *progreso* = Pg. It. *progresso* = G. *progress*, < L. *progressus*, an advance, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance, proceed, < *pro*, forth, before, + *gradi*, walk, go. Cf. *congress*, *ingress*, *egress*, *regress*, etc.] 1. A going onward; a moving or proceeding forward; advance: as, to make slow or rapid *progress* on a journey; to hinder one's *progress*.

Thou by thy dial's shady stealth mayst know
Time's thievish *progress* to eternity.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxvii.

Our *progress* was often delay'd
By the nightingale warbling nigh.
Cowper, Catharina.

We trace his *progress* [that of one of Shakspere's characters] from the first dawning of unlawful ambition to the cynical melancholy of his impenitent remorse.
Macaulay, Dryden.

2. A passage from place to place; a journey; wayfaring.

So forth they forth yfere make their *progresse*,
And march not past the mountenaunce of a shott
Till they arriv'd whereas their purpose they did plott.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

It was my fortune, with some others moe,
One summer day a *progresse* for to goe
Into the countrie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Bass. My Penthea, miserable soul,
Was starved to death.
Cal. She 's happy; she hath finish'd
A long and painful *progress*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

In summer they leave them, beginning their *progresse* in April, with their wives, children, and slaves, in their carted houses. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 86.

Specifically—3. A journey or circuit of state: as, a royal *progress*.

It was now the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth, when, making a *Progress*, she went to see Cambridge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

I . . . met the archbishop of Ægina, . . . who was making a *progress* to collect charity for his church.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 160.

The royal *progresses* were diligently carried on, when the king [Cnut], with his following of counsellors and scribes, administered justice and redressed wrong as Eadgar and Ælfred had done before him.
J. R. Green, Cooq. of Eng., p. 409.

The king . . . spent the autumn in a royal *progress*, the object of which was to reconcile all parties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 348.

4. Advancement of any kind; growth; development; improvement: as, the *progress* of a negotiation; the *progress* of a plant; the *progress* of a patient toward recovery; the *progress* of a scholar in his studies; the *progress* of the arts and sciences.

Growth is *progress;* and all *progress* designs and tends to the acquisition of something which the growing person is not yet possessed of. *South*, Sermons, III. vi.

How swift and strange a *progress* the Gospel made at and after its first acttling out from Jernsalem!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

Physiologically as well as morphologically, development is a *progress* from the general to the special.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 30.

A new stage of intellectual *progress* began with the Augustan age, as it did with our own Elizabethan era.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 380.

Progress of titles, in *Scots law*, such a series of title-deeds as constitute a valid feudal title to heritable property. —**State of progress** [tr. of Gr. *προκοπή*], a state which the Stoical and other philosophies claim to confer of becoming constantly wiser and better, without danger of relapse. =**Syn. 1-4.** *Progress*, *Progression*, *Advance*, *Advancement*, and *Proficiency* agree in expressing the idea of a forward movement, literally or figuratively. *Proficiency* applies only to a person; the rest to a person or thing. *Progress* is a lively word for continued improvement in any respect, or it may mean simply a course, whether good or evil: as, "The Rake's *Progress*" (*Hogarth*). *Progression* is less common and not general; it emphasizes the act of moving. *Progress* and *advance* are high words for the promotion of human knowledge, character, and general welfare. *Advancement* is essentially synonymous with *advance*, but is not so general; the word applies chiefly to things mental: as, "The *Advancement* of Learning" (*Bacon*); but we speak also of the *advancement* of human welfare: here the word suggests the help given by men, viewing it as external, and thus is essentially synonymous with *promotion*. *Advance* and *progress* seem figurative when not physical. *Proficiency* is the state resulting from having made *progress* in acquiring either knowledge or skill: as, *proficiency* in Latin or in music.

Human *progress* is gradual, by slow degrees, evil by degrees yielding to good, the spiritual succeeding the natural by almost imperceptible processes of amelioration.
O. B. Frothingham, George Ripley, p. 188.

This mode of *progression* requires some muscular exertion. *The Century*, XXVI. 925.

It is only by perpetual aspiration after what has been hitherto beyond our reach that *advance* is made.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 506.

Tom had always possessed the honesty and fearless candor that belonged to his idea of a gentleman, and had never thought of questioning his father's *proficiency* in the same virtues. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 187.

progress (prō-gres′, formerly prog′res), *v.* [= Sp. *progresar*; < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*, *n.* The verb is in part from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move forward or onward in space; proceed; pass; go.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 46.

Although the popular blast . . .
Hath rear'd thy name up to bestride a cloud,
Or *progress* in the chariot of the sun.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We *progress* and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Thou may'st to Court, and *Progress* to and fro;
Oh, that thy captiv'd Master could do so.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

Like the hare, if the fore-leg is injured, deer cannot *progress*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 810.

2. To continue onward in course; proceed or advance.

After the war had *progressed* for some time.
Marshall, Washington.

As the great ship *progresses* towards completion.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

3. To move toward something better; advance on the line of development or improvement.

From the lowest to the highest creatures, intelligence *progresses* by acts of discrimination; and it continues so to *progress* among men, from the most ignorant to the most cultured. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

The growth of the concept *progresses* step by step with the extension of the name to new objects.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 346.

4. Specifically, in *music*, of a voice-part, to advance from one tone to another, or, of the harmony in general, from one chord to another. =**Syn. 1-3.** To go or get on, ahead, forward, or along; make haste.—3. To make headway.

II. *trans.* 1†. To pass over or through; make the tour or circuit of.

So, when my soul had *progress'd* ev'ry place
That love and dear affection could contrive,
I threw me on my couch. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. To cause to advance or pass; push forward.

The heavier portion [of ore] is *progressed* across the table, and passed into an ore bin. *Ure*, Dict., II. 131.

Urging that the bills . . . be *progressed* as rapidly as possible. *New York Tribune*, March 7, 1887.

progression (prō-gresh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *progression* = Sp. *progresion* = Pg. *progressão* = It. *progressione*, < L. *progressio*(*n*-), a going forward, advancement, < *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward: see *progress*, *n.*] 1. The act or state of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; a proceeding in a course; advance: as, a slow method of *progression*.

The experimental sciences are generally in a state of *progression*. *Macaulay*, History.

Nature's great *progression*, from the formless to the formed—from the inorganic to the organic.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 128.

There is a *progression*—I cannot call it a progress—in his work toward a more and more strictly prosaic level.
R. L. Stevenson, Thoreau, iii.

2. Lapse or process of time; course; passage. *Evelyn.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—3. In *math.*, a series of quantities of which every one intermediate between the first and the last is a mean of some constant kind between those which immediately precede and follow it. Arithmetical, geometrical, harmonic, arithmetico-geometrical, and quadratic progressions are progressions depending on means so named. 4. In *philol.*, the increase or strengthening of a vowel under the accent. [Rare.]—5. In *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of advancing from one tone to another (of a particular voice-part), or from one chord to another (of the harmony in general); motion. *Progression* in either of these senses may be regular or irregular, correct or false. See *motion*, 14. (*b*) Same as *sequence*.

To read chords and *progressions* of chords by means of letters is somewhat fatiguing.
The Academy, Sept. 29, 1888, p. 213.

Arithmetical, conjunct, diatonic, harmonic progression. See the adjectives.—**Geometrical progression**, a series of numbers each derived from the preceding by multiplication by a constant factor, as 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, etc. —**Musical progression.** Same as *harmonic progression*. —**Progression of parts**, in *music*, usually the progression of two or more voice-parts relatively to each other. See *motion*.—**Progression with unequal ratios**, a series of quantities whose ratios (of each to the preceding) pass through a cycle of *n* values, as 2, 1, 3, 1½, 4½, 2, 6, etc. =**Syn. 1.** *Advancement*, etc. See *progress*, *n.*

progressional (prō-gresh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *progression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to progression, advance, or improvement.

To tell him . . . that there is no further to come, unto which this seemes *progressional*, and otherwise made in vain. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

The "inventive powers of the human mind"—powers which exemplify and embody the "*progressional* force" of civilization. *Amer. Anthropologist*, I. 9.

progressionist (prō-gresh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *progression* + *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in or advocates progress in society or politics.

The enforced opening of the country [Korea] . . . had given rise to two new, all-embracing and all-engrossing, antagonistic parties. These two parties were named by the Japanese the *progressionists* and the seclusionists.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 603.

2. One who maintains the doctrine that society is in a state of progress toward perfection, and that it will ultimately attain it. [Rare.]—3. One who holds that the existing species of animals and plants were not originally created, but were gradually developed from one simple form.

Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and *Progressionists* have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms, the evidence hence derived, for or against, would have had more weight than any other evidence.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 140.

progressist (prog′res-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *progresista* = It. *progressista*; as *progress* + *-ist*.] One who holds to a belief in progress; a progressionist.

The most plausible objection raised against resistance to conventions is grounded on its impolicy, considered even from the *progressist's* point of view.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 98.

Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *mod. Span. hist.*, a member of a political party holding advanced liberal views. The Progressists and Moderados were the two parties into which the Christinos (adherents of the queen regent Christina) separated about 1835. (*b*) A member of a liberal political party in Germany (Fortschrittspartei), formed in 1861. From it was formed, a few years later, the National Liberal party. The remnant in 1884 united with the Liberal Union to form the German Liberal party (Deutsch-Freisinnige).

The workmen's unions which had grown so rapidly in Germany in the years following 1860, and which had first been patronized by the *Progressist* party.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 214.

progressive (prō-gres'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *progressif* = Sp. *progresivo* = Pg. It. *progressivo*, < L. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] I. *a.* 1. Going forward; moving onward; advancing; making progress, in any sense: as, *progressive* motion or course.

Their wandering course, now high, now low, then hid,
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.
Milton, P. L., viii. 127.

At first *progressive* as a stream, they [the sheep] seek
The middle field; but, scatter'd by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
Cowper, Task, i. 292.

Science in its contemplation of the method of nature is *progressive*, and continually changing its point of view.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 12.

The deification of the Emperors was a suitable climax to the *progressive* degradation of the religion of Rome.
G. P. Fisher, Beginnings of Christianity, p. 125.

2. Favoring progress; using one's influence or directing one's efforts in the line of advancement or improvement: as, to be *progressive* in one's ideas about education; a *progressive* age. —3. Indicative of progress.

Ecker, for reasons which are not quite clear, considers that unusual length [of the index-finger] is a *progressive* character.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 71.

Progressive bulbar paralysis. See *paralysis*.—**Progressive euchre, metamorphosis, method.** See the nouns.—**Progressive Friends.** See *friend*.—**Progressive locomotor ataxia.** See *ataxia*.—**Progressive muscular atrophy**, a progressive atrophy of the voluntary muscles. Two entirely distinct forms are recognized —(*a*) a neuropathic form, in which the myo-atrophy is the result of the degeneration of ganglion-cells in the anterior horns of the spinal cord (this form is related to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and to bulbar paralysis); and (*b*) a myopathic form, related to pseudohypertrophic paralysis. —**Progressive muscular sclerosis.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Progressive Orthodoxy**, that body of Christian doctrine which is held by its supporters to preserve the essential features of historic Christian theology, while modified to meet the requirements of modern thought. The name is especially applied to the views of the advanced wing of theologians in the Congregational, Presbyterian, and other American churches.—**Progressive paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Progressive pernicious anemia.** Same as *idiopathic anemia* (which see, under *anemia*).

II. *n.* One who is in favor of progress; one who promotes or commends reforms or changes: opposed to *conservative*.

Some are conservatives, others *progressives*, still others may be called radicals.
H. White, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 499.

We are forced to take sides on it, either as *progressives* or conservatives. *S. Thurber*, in Education, III. 619.

progressively (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual or regular steps or advances.

Lost and confus'd, *progressively* they fade,
Not fall precipitate from light to shade.
W. Mason, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, i. 375.

What was the commerce that, *progressively*, laid the foundation of all that immense grandeur of the east?
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 370.

progressiveness (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being progressive; a condition of advance or improvement: as, the *progressiveness* of science or of taste.

There is nothing in the nature of art to exempt it from that character of *progressiveness* which belongs to science and philosophy, and in general to all spheres of intellectual activity. *J. Caird*.

progressor (prō-gres'or), *n.* [< LL. *progressor*, one who advances, < L. *progredi*, pp. *progressus*, go forward, advance: see *progress*.] 1. One who goes or travels; one who makes a journey or progress.

Being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he [Adrian] found any decays of bridges or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, . . . or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair.
Bacon, Offer of a Digest of Laws.

2. One who makes progress or advances.

proguet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *prog*.

progymnasium (prō-jim-nā'zi-um), *n.*; pl. *progymnasia* (-ä). [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *γυμνάσιον*, gymnasium. Cf. Gr. *προγυμνασία*, previous exercise.] A kind of classical school in Germany in which the higher classes are wanting; a school preparatory to a gymnasium.

The classical schools proper [in Prussia] consist of Gymnasia and *Progymnasia*, the latter being simply gymnasia wanting the higher classes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 17.

progymnosperm (prō-jim'nō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + E. *gymnosperm*.] An archaic or ancestral gymnosperm; the ancestral form from which later gymnosperms are supposed to have been developed.

progymnospermic (prō-jim-nō-spėr'mik), *a.* [< *progymnosperm* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to a progymnosperm.

In the remote past, before even the seasons were well defined, the cambium layer may have existed in an irregular or fugitive manner in the pro-angiospermic as it did in the *pro-gymnospermic* stem. *Nature*, XXXIII. 389.

prohemet, *n.* An obsolete form of *proem*.

prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v. t.* [< L. *prohibitus*, pp. of *prohibere* (> It. *proibire* = Pg. Sp. *prohibir* = F. *prohiber*), hold back, forbid, < *pro*, before, + *habere*, have, hold: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *exhibit*.] 1. To forbid; interdict by authority: as, to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the doing of a thing.

So of degenerate and revolted spirits, the conversing with them or the employment of them is *prohibited*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

To this day, in France, the exportation of corn is almost always *prohibited*. *Hume*, Essays, ii. 5.

South Carolina has *prohibited* the importation of slaves for three years; which is a step towards a perpetual prohibition. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 161.

2. To hinder; debar; prevent; preclude.

And [the Britons], folowyng after wyth al the rest of theyr power, *prohibited* our men to take land.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 99.

Soodenly a tempest of contrary wynde *prohibited* theym to take lande, and droue them backewarde to Cozmmella.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 192).

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress.
Milton, P. L., ii. 437.

Prohibited degrees. See *degree*.=**Syn. 1.** *Interdict*, etc. See *forbid*.

prohibiter (prō-hib'i-tėr), *n.* [< *prohibit* + *-er*[1].] One who prohibits or forbids; an interdicter.

Cecilia . . . cast her eyes round in the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 8.

prohibition (prō-hi-bish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. *prohybycyon*; < OF. (and F.) *prohibition* = Sp. *prohibicion* = Pg. *prohibição* = It. *proibizione*, < L. *prohibitio*(*n*-), a hindering or forbidding, prohibition, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, hold back, forbid: see *prohibit*.] 1. The act of prohibiting, forbidding, or interdicting; an edict or a decree to forbid or debar.

In Iherico also is yet shewed the place where ye blynde man, notwithstondynge the *prohybycyon* and rebukes of the people, cryed incessauntly.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

God's commandments or *prohibitions* were not the originals of good and evil.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 63.

He said the Prophet never forbade aquavitæ, only the drinking of wine; and the *prohibition* could not be intended for Egypt, for there was no wine in it.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

She made a repelling gesture with her hand, and stood, a perfect picture of *prohibition*, at full length, in the dark frame of the doorway. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

2. In a restricted sense, the interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses.—**Prohibition of light**, in *astrol.*, the supposed effect of two neighboring planets in annihilating the influence of one between them.—**Prohibition party**, in *U. S. politics*, a political party which aims to secure by legislation the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses. Such measures have at times been supported by a considerable section of one or the other of the two great parties, and such legislation has been enacted by certain States, as Maine, Kansas, and Iowa. The Prohibitionists were organized as a distinct national party in 1869, and since 1872 they have nominated candidates for the office of President.—**Training to Arms Prohibition Act**, an English statute of 1819 (60 Geo. III. and 1 Geo. IV., c. 1) prohibiting meetings for the purpose of practising military exercises.—**Writ of prohibition.** (*a*) In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior tribunal to prohibit or prevent an inferior court or a suitor therein, or both, from proceeding in a suit or matter, upon suggestion that such court is proceeding or about to proceed beyond its jurisdiction or in an illegal manner. (*b*) In *Scots law*, a technical clause in a deed of entail prohibiting the heir from selling the estate, contracting debt, altering the order of succession, etc. =**Syn. 1.** Interdiction, inhibition, embargo. See *prohibit*.

Prohibitionism (prō-hi-bish'on-izm), *n.* [< *prohibition* + *-ism*.] The doctrine and methods of the Prohibitionists.

In Macmillan's for March Goldwin Smith has a timely paper on "*Prohibitionism* in Canada and the United States."
Literary World, XX. 116.

prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish'on-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *prohibition* + *-ist*.] I. *n.* One who is in favor of prohibition, especially the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. politics*, a member of the Prohibition party.

II. *a.* Favoring such prohibition.

If the growing *prohibitionist* party should ever get its way in Victoria, the strange spectacle will be presented of one of the chief wine-producing countries being under the control of an electorate which is opposed to the manufacture and sale of wine.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

prohibitive (prō-hib'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *prohibitif* = Sp. Pg. *prohibitivo* = It. *proibitivo*; as *prohibit* + *-ive*.] Same as *prohibitory*.

The *prohibitive* Commandement of stealing is of greater force, and more bindeth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 23.

The cab-rates are *prohibitive*—more than half the people who in England would use cabs must in America use the horse-cars. *M. Arnold*, Civilization in the U. S., iv.

prohibitively (prō-hib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a prohibitive manner; with prohibition; so as to prohibit: as, prices were *prohibitively* high.

I waved my hand *prohibitively*.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxviii.

prohibitor (prō-hib'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *prohibeur* = Pg. *prohibidor* = It. *proibitore*, < LL. *prohibitor*, a withholder, < L. *prohibere*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] One who prohibits or interdicts.

A sharp and severe *prohibitor*.
Hooker, Works (ed. Appleton, 1877), II. 43.

prohibitory (prō-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *prohibitorio*, < L. *prohibitorius*, restraining, prohibiting, < *prohibere*, pp. *prohibitus*, prohibit: see *prohibit*.] Serving to prohibit, forbid, or interdict; implying prohibition: as, *prohibitory* duties on imports.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed, because it has words *prohibitory* as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

It is of the nature and essence of law to have penal sanctions. Without them, all laws are vain, especially *prohibitory* laws.
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii. 4.

In 1777, North repealed the customs duties on imported materials for the making of glass, and laid duties professedly *prohibitory* upon the importation of wrought or manufactured glass. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 308.

proin, proiner. Obsolete or dialectal forms of *prune*[2], *pruner*.

pro indiviso (prō in-di-vī'sō). [L.: *pro*, for, in manner of; *indiviso*, abl. sing. neut. of *indivisus*, not divided or cleft, < *in-* priv. + *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, separate, divide: see *divide*.] In *law*, a term applied to rights held by two or more persons undivided, and otherwise termed *indivisible rights*.

project (prō-jekt'), *v.* [< OF. *projecter*, *projeter*, F. *projeter* = Sp. *proyectar* = Pg. *projectar*, project, < LL. *projectare*, thrust forth, L. reproach, accuse, freq. of L. *projicere*, *proiecre*, pp. *projectus*, throw before, thrust out, < *pro*, forth, before, + *jacere*, throw, cast: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *abject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *object*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw out or forth; cast or shoot forward.

Before his feet her selfe she did *project*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 45.

The ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 376.

A ball once *projected* will fly on to all eternity with undiminished velocity, unless something checks.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. To cast forward in the mind; scheme; contrive; devise; plan.

This end I never did *project*,
To hang upon a tree.
Macpherson's Rant (Child's Ballads, VI. 266).

What sit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton, P. L., ii. 329.

A world which has Alla for its contriver is much more wisely formed than that which has been *projected* by Mahomet. *Goldsmith*, Asem.

3. In *geom.*: (*a*) To throw forward in rays or straight lines, especially from a center; draw such rays through every point of.

To *project* from a fixed point, S (the centre of projection), a figure ABCD . . . *aded*, . . . composed of points and straight lines, is to construct the straight lines or projecting rays SA, SB, SC, SD, . . . and the projecting planes *Sa*, *Sb*, *Sc*, *Sd*. . . . We thus obtain a new figure composed of straight lines and planes which all pass through S.
Cremona, Projective Geometry, § 2.

(*b*) To throw forward (lines) from a center through every point of the figure said to be projected, and then cut these with a surface upon which the figure is said to be projected. (*c*) To delineate according to any system of correspondence between the points of a figure and the points of the surface on which the delineation is made.—4. To throw, as it were, from the mind into the objective world; give an objective or real seeming to (something subjective).

Thoughts became things, and ideas were *projected* from her vivid fancy upon the empty air around her.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 58.

5. To set forth; set out. [Rare.]

I cannot *project* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 121.

II. *intrans.* 1. To shoot forward; extend beyond something else; jut; be prominent: as, a cornice or a promontory *projects*. The rays thrown forward in geometrical projection are said to *project* in this sense.

The craggy Rock *projects* above the sky.
Prior, Solomon, i.

As the boughs all temptingly *project*.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

2†. To form a scheme or project. *Fuller.*—3†. In *alchemy*, to make projection—that is, to throw philosopher's stone into a crucible of melted metal, and thus convert the latter into silver, gold, or the philosopher's stone.

My only care is
Where to get stuff enough now to *project* on.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

=Syn. 1. To protrude, bulge (out), stand out.

project (proj'ekt), *n.* [< OF. *project, projet*, F. *projet* = Sp. *proyecto* = Pg. *projecto* = It. *progetto*, a project, purpose, < L. *projectum*, a projection, jutty, something thrust out, neut. of *projectus*, pp. of *projicere, proicere*, throw forth, thrust out: see *project, v.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design: as, *projects* of happiness.

Amo. What say you to a masque?
Hed. Nothing better, if the *project* were new and rare.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Here this mad fickle Crew were upon new *Projects* again.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 507.

I have a *project* of publishing in the spring a pamphlet, which I think of calling "Common-Sense for 1810."
Sydney Smith, To Lord Holland.

=Syn. *Scheme, Design*, etc. See *plan*.

projectile (prō-jek'til), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *projectile* = Sp. *proyectil* = Pg. *projectil* = It. *projettile;* as *project* + *-ile.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Impelling, throwing, driving, or shooting forward: as, a *projectile* force.

The planets are constantly acted upon by two different forces, viz. gravity or attraction, and the *projectile* force.
G. Cheyne, On Regimen, v.

2. Caused by impulse; impelled or driven forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudible animal juices.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, capable of being thrust forward or protruded, as the jaws of a fish; protrusile.

II. *n.* 1. A body projected, or impelled forward by force, particularly through the air. Thus, a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, an arrow shot from a bow, and a ball discharged from a cannon are projectiles. The path of a projectile, or its trajectory (neglecting the effect of air-resistance), is a parabola.

The motion of a *projectile*—that is to say, of a body thrown in any direction and falling under the influence of gravity—was investigated by Galileo.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 13.

2. Specifically, a missile intended to be projected from a cannon by the explosive force of gunpowder or some similar agent. Projectiles used in smooth-bore guns are usually spherical, though sometimes oblong, as is the case in the Manby, Parrott, and Lyle life-saving projectiles. Projectiles for rifled guns are oblong, the cylindroconoidal form being generally adopted. It is essential for the range and accuracy of such a projectile that it should pass through the air in the direction of its longer axis, and the only certain method of effecting this is to give it a rapid rotary motion about this axis. To this end the projectile must be so prepared that it will engage and follow grooves in the bore of the gun. This is done in several ways: (*a*) By the *flange system*, in which the projectile is provided with flanges, studs, or buttons made of a soft metal, as copper, zinc, or brass, which fit into the grooves of the bore. (*b*) By the *expansive method*, often called the *American system*, in which the projectile is fitted with an expanding device made of softer material, such as brass, copper, or papier-maché, which is wedged into the grooves by the explosive force of the charge. This system requires more and shallower grooves than the flange system. Both the preceding methods are applicable to muzzle-loaders. (*c*) By the *compressive system*, in which the projectile is surrounded by a soft metal band or jacket, the diameter of which is greater than that of the bore without the grooves, the projectile being forced into and through the rifled part of the bore by the explosive force of the charge. The bands in the bore cut grooves in the encircling bands, which center and give rotation to the projectile. The rifling is polygroove and shallow, sometimes narrowing toward the muzzle. This system is in use in breech-loading guns.—**Amplitude of the range of a projectile.** See *amplitude.*—**Deviation of a projectile.** See *deviation.*—**Horizontal range of a projectile.** See *horizontal.*—**Subcaliber projectile,** a projectile made of less diameter than that of the bore of the piece from which it is fired, but having a cup or disk large enough to fill the bore, allowing the ordinary windage; or it may have a cup or disk capable of being forced out to fill the bore when the gun is discharged. A high initial velocity is obtainable in subcaliber projectiles, for while their weight and hence inertia are much less than those of the full-sized shot, the area acted upon by the expanding gases is the same.—**Theory of projectiles,** that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and affected by gravity and the resistance of the air, as the motion of a cannon- or rifle-ball, or of a jet of water, etc.

projecting (prō-jek'ting), *p. a.* Inventive; enterprising. [Rare.]

Christopher Columbus, . . . being a man of *projecting* wit, excellently skilled in astronomy and navigation, strongly conceited that some lands must needs lie in the portion of the circle which should make up the world into a globe.
S. Clarke, Geog. Description (1671), p. 257.

projectingly (prō-jek'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of something that juts out or projects.

A . . . hat . . . *projectingly* and out of all proportion cocked before.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 381.

projection (prō-jek'shon), *n.* [< F. *projection* = Sp. *proyeccion* = Pg. *projecção* = It. *projezione*, < L. *projectio(n-)*, a throwing forward, a stretching out, < *projicere, proicere*, pp. *projectus*, throw forth: see *project.*] 1. The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward: as, the *projection* of a shadow upon a bright surface; hence, the act or process of throwing, as it were, something that is subjective into the objective world; the act of giving objective or seeming reality to what is subjective: as, the *projection* of a sensation of color into space as the quality of an object (a colored thing).—2. That image or figure which results from the act of projecting an idea or a sensation.

Soon or late to all our dwellings come the spectres of the mind,
Doubts and fears and dread forebodings, in the darkness undefined;
Round us throng the grim *projections* of the heart and of the brain.
Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.

3. That which projects; a part projecting or jutting out, as of a building extending beyond the surface of the wall; a prominence.

The main peculiarity in the outside [of the amphitheater at Pola] is to be found in four tower-like *projections*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

4. The act of projecting, or scheming or planning: as, he undertook the *projection* of a new enterprise.

Which, of a weak and niggardly *projection*,
Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting
A little cloth.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 46.

5. (*a*) In *geom.*, the act or result of construeting rays or right lines through every point of a figure, according to certain rules. These rays are called *projecting rays*. In *central projection*, often called *projection* simply, the projecting rays all pass through one point called the *center of projection*. In this way a point is projected into a ray, a straight line into a plane. In *axial projection*, a plane, called a *projecting plane*, is passed through every point of the figure, all these planes containing one line called the *axis of projection*. (*b*) The act or result of construeting rays through every point of a figure, all passing through one point, and cutting these rays by a plane or other surface, so as to form a section on that surface which corresponds point for point with the original figure. (*c*) In *chartography*, the act or result of constructing a figure upon a plane or other surface, which corresponds point by point with a sphere, spheroid, or other figure; a map-projection (which see, below).—6. The mental operation in consequence of which objects of the imagination or retinal impressions appear to be seen external to us.

What we call the field of view is naught else than the external *projection* into space of retinal states.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 71.

7. In *alchemy*, the act of throwing anything into a crucible or other vessel, especially the throwing of a portion of philosopher's stone upon a metal in fusion with the result of transmuting it; hence, the act or result of transmutation of metals; humorously, the crisis of any process, especially of a culinary process.

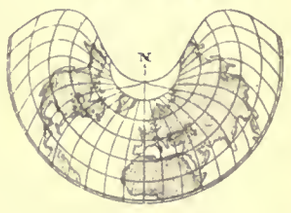
The red ferment
Has done his office; three hours hence prepare you
To see *projection*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

At the same time a ring was shewed to the King, pretended to be a *projection* of mercury.
Evelyn, Diary, June 1, 1667.

It is indeed the great business of her life to watch the skillet on the fire, to see it simmer with the due degree of heat, and to snatch it off at the moment of *projection*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 51.

Had he not had *projection*, think you? Saw you no ingots in the crucibles?
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

Center of projection. See def. 5 (*a*).—**Central projection.** See *central* and def. 5 (*a*).—**Cylindrical projection.** See *map-projection.*—**Gauche projection.** See *gauche.*—**Geometric projection,** a parallel perspective projection equally inclined to the three principal axes of the body to be represented, as a machine.—**Homolographic, horizontal, imaginary, isometric, loxodromic projection.** See the adjectives.—**Globular projection.** See *map-projection.*—**Map-projection,** a system of continuous correspondence between the points of a spherical or spheroidal surface and those of a plane, this correspondence determining what points on a map represent given points on the earth, and conversely. Of the systems in use, only a small number are perspective representations (or rather perversions of such representations), so that the word *projection* must here be understood in a peculiar technical sense, not implying any simple geometrical relation between the sphere and the plane. The theory of projections is in itself one of the most scientific branches of applied mathematics; it may, indeed, be said to be simply the theory of functions viewed under the strong perspective of a practical standpoint. But only certain parts of the subject, such as the theory of orthomorphic projections, have as yet taken scientific shape. No satisfactory classification of map-projections is known; but orthomorphic, equivalent, zenithal (including the perspective), meridional, and conical projections are some of the main kinds. The following are the more important: *Airy's map-projection.* See *map-projection by balance of errors.*—*Albers's map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which the entire sphere appears as the space bounded by two lines and by two arcs of circles having their center at the intersections of these lines, these two arcs representing the infinitesimal parallels about the poles. The other parallels are concentric arcs having the same boundaries, and the meridians are straight lines radiating from the center. This map-projection was invented by H. C. Albers in 1805, and has been used for the map of Europe by Reichard.—*Apianus's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection in which the equator is represented by a limited straight line, and one of the meridians by a circle whose center bisects that line, while its circumference bisects each half formed by the first bisection; then, the semi-meridians toward the center are represented by arcs of circles cutting the equator orthogonally at equidistances, and bisecting the first circle at the points most distant from the equator; but the semi-meridians more distant from the center are represented by semicircles of the same radius as the full circle, and cutting the equator orthogonally at the same distances as the inner meridians; and the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines parallel to the equator. This map-projection was much used in the sixteenth century, having been introduced by Peter Bennewitz or Apianus in 1524.—*Arago's map-projection,* a map-projection in which one of the meridians is a circle, and the parallels are parallel straight lines dividing the circumference of this circle into equal arcs, while the other meridians are ellipses dividing the parallels into equal parts. This projection was invented by the French astronomer Arago in 1834.—*Arrowsmith's map-projection.* See *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Babinet's map-projection.* See *homolographic map-projection.*—*Bennewitz's map-projection.* Same as *Apianus's map-projection.*—*Bonne's map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which all the parallels are represented by concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, and the central meridian by a straight line, the central parallel being cut orthogonally by all meridians. The entire spheroid appears in a kidney shape. This map-projection was invented by Ptolemy, and described in his geography, although his rules for drawing it did not contemplate a degree of precision which the geographical knowledge of his time would not warrant. It was extensively used during the sixteenth century. It bears the name of the French geodesist Bonne, who improved the theory of it. It has been employed in several of the government maps of European countries. Also called *modified Flamsteed's map-projection.*—*Boole's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Broken map-projection.* Same as *discontinuous map-projection.*—*Cassini's map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection, the development of a cylinder tangent to the sphere along a meridian, upon which cylinder the sphere has been orthogonally projected from the axis of the cylinder. This projection was used for Cassini de Thury's great map of France, of which the publication was begun in 1745.—*Central equivalent map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.* It was proposed by J. H. Lambert.—*Central map-projection.* (*a*) Same as *gnomonic map-projection.* (*b*) Same as *zenithal map-projection.*—*Clarke's map-projection,* a perspective map-projection in which the distance of the eye from the center of the sphere is 1.368 times the radius. This projection was invented by the English geodesist Colonel A. R. Clarke.—*Collignon's map-projection.* (*a*) The quadrilateral map-projection. (*b*) The central equivalent projection.—*Conform map-projection.* Same as *orthomorphic map-projection.*—*Conical map-projection.* (*a*) Properly, a map-projection the development of a tangent or secant cone upon which the sphere is conceived to have been projected by lines of projection perpendicular to its axis. (*b*) Any projection which may naturally be regarded as the development of a projection upon a cone.—*Cylindrical map-projection.* (*a*) A parallelogrammatic or square map-projection. (*b*) A map-projection showing the earth in repeated stripes, as Mercator's. (*c*) A perspective or central projection in which the center is at infinity.—*Delisle's map-projection,* the secant conical projection proposed by Mercator, and applied by J. N. Delisle to the great map of Russia.—*Discontinuous map-projection,* a map-projection which follows one law in one part, and another in another part. Also called *broken map-projection, irregular map-projection.*—*English map-projection.* Same as *globular map-projection* (*b*).—*Equidistant map-projection,* a zenithal map-projection in which the radius of each almucantar is equal to its angular distance from the zenith. This map-projection, invented by the French mathematician Postel in the sixteenth century, is frequently employed for star-maps, etc.—*Equivalent map-projection,* a map-projection which represents all equal surfaces on the spheroid by equal areas on the map. Also called *equal-surface map-projection.*—*Equivalent stereographic map-projection,* an equiv-



Bonne's Projection.

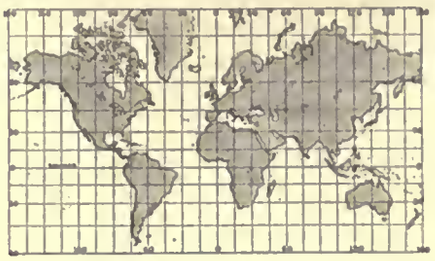
alent map-projection in which the parallels are represented by parallel straight lines at distances from the equator proportional to the tangents of half the latitudes. This projection was proposed in 1862 by M. de Prépetit Foucaut.—*Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Foucaut's map-projection,* the equivalent stereographic map-projection.—*Fournier's map-projection.* (*a*) A meridional map-projection in which the meridians are equidistant ellipses, while the parallels are circular arcs equally dividing the central and extreme meridians. (*b*) A map-projection in which the meridians are as in (*a*), but the parallels are straight lines as in the meridional orthogonal projection. These map-projections were proposed in 1646 by the French geographer Fournier.—*Gauss's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Glareanus's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection differing from that of Apianus only in setting the parallels at the same distances as in the meridional orthographic map-projection. It was invented by the Swiss mathematician Loriti or Glareanus, and published in 1527.—*Globular map-projection.* (*a*) Any projection of a hemisphere with curvilinear meridians and parallels. (*b*) A meridional hemispherical map-projection in which the equator is a straight line, the semimeridians are circular arcs dividing the equator into equal parts, and the parallels are circular arcs dividing the extreme and central meridians into equal parts. This projection, invented in 1660 by the Italian Nicolosi, has been extensively employed ever since. (*c*) La Hire's map-projection.—*Gnomonic map-projection.* (*a*) A perspective map-projection from the center of the sphere. All great circles are represented by straight lines. Hence, by extension—(*b*) Any map-projection representing all great circles by straight lines. Such a projection can contain but one half of the sphere on an infinite plane. This system is probably ancient.—*Harding's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Herschel's map-projection.* Same as *Lagrange's map-projection.*—*Homalographic* (or *homolographic*) *map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which the meridians are ellipses meeting at the poles, and the parallels and equator are parallel straight lines: invented by the German mathematician Mollweide in 1805. It has been considerably used.—*Intermediary map-projectim,* a zenithal map-projection in which, *z* being the zenith distance of an almucantar, *r* its radius on the map, and *n* a constant,

$$r = n \tan z/n.$$

This projection was invented by A. Germain.—*Irregular map-projection.* Same as *discontinuous map-projection.*—*Isocylindric map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection the development of a cylinder upon which the sphere has been orthogonally projected. It was invented by the German mathematical philosopher J. H. Lambert.—*Isomeric map-projection,* the zenithal equivalent map-projection, invented by J. H. Lambert, and the best of the equivalent projections.—*Isospherical map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.*—*Jaeger's map-projection,* a discontinuous projection in the shape of an eight-pointed star. It was proposed by Jaeger in 1865, and was modified by Petermann.—*James's map-projection,* a perspective map-projection in which the center of projection is distant from that of the sphere by 1.5 times the radius. It was invented by the English geodesist Sir Henry James.—*Lagrange's map-projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the sphere is shown a finite number of times on a finite number of sheets, but in which all the north poles (or zeniths) coincide, as well as all the south poles (or nadirs). The projection was invented by J. H. Lambert, and has been called by many names. It has been used in a government map of Russia.—*La Hire's map-projection,* a perspective projection having the center of projection at a distance from the center of the sphere equal to 1.707 times the radius. This projection, proposed by the French geodesist La Hire in 1701, has been frequently used.—*Littrow's map-projection,* an orthomorphic projection in which the meridians are hyperbolas and the parallels ellipses, all these conics being confocal. This projection has two north and two south poles, all four coincident at infinity, and shows the sphere twice on two sheets, which are merely perversions of each other. It has many remarkable properties. It was invented by the Bohemian astronomer Littrow in 1833.—*Lorgna's map-projection.* Same as *isomeric map-projection.*—*Map-projection by balances of errors,* that zenithal projection which makes the "misrepresentation" a minimum, as determined by least squares. If *r* is the radius of an almucantar on the chart, *z* its zenith distance, and Z that of the limit of the chart, which cannot exceed 126° 24′ 53″, then

$$r = \cot \tfrac{1}{2}z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}z + \tan \tfrac{1}{2}z \cot^2 \tfrac{1}{2}Z \log \sec \tfrac{1}{2}Z.$$

Map-projection by development, a projection upon a developable surface which is then developed into a plane.—*Mercator's map-projection,* an orthomorphic map-projection in which the whole sphere is shown in equal repeating stripes. The point at infinity represents the whole sphere, and the zenith and nadir do not elsewhere appear. As ordinarily used, the poles are taken as these points, when the meridians appear as equidistant parallel lines, and the parallels as parallel lines cutting them at distances from the equator proportional to log tan ½ latitude. This has the advantage that the points of the compass preserve the same direc-



Mercator's Projection.

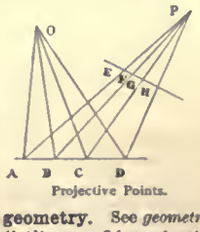
tions all over the map. This projection, invented by the Flemish cosmographer Mercator in 1550, is the most useful of all.—*Meridional map-projection,* a map-projection which seems to be projected upon the plane of a meridian, showing the poles at the extremities of a central meridian.—*Modified Flamsteed's map-projection.* Same as *Bonne's map-projection.*—*Mollweide's map-projection.* Same as *homolographic map-projection.*—*Murdoch's map-projection,* one of three conical map-projections in which the part of the cone of which the map is a reduced development is equal to the spherical zone represented. These were invented by Patrick Murdoch in 1758.—*Orthographic map-projection,* a perspective map-projection from an infinitely distant center.—*Orthomorphic map-projection,* a map-projection which preserves all angles—that is, the shapes of all infinitesimal portions of the sphere. When one such map-projection has been obtained, say the polar stereographic, which is the simplest, all others may be derived from this by a transformation of the plane. Let *r* and θ be the polar coordinates of any point on the polar stereographic projection, let *i* denote the imaginary whose square is −1, and let F denote any function having a differential coefficient. If, then, $F(r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta \cdot i)$ be put into the form $x + yi$, x and y will be the rectangular coördinates of the corresponding point on another orthomorphic projection. Also called *conform map-projection.*—*Parallelogrammatic map-projection,* a map projection in which the parallels are represented by equidistant straight lines, and the meridians by equidistant straight lines perpendicular to the parallels. This is an ancient projection. Also called *rectangular map-projection.*—*Parent's map-projection,* one of two perspective map-projections. In Parent's first map-projection the center of projection is distant from the center of the sphere 1.595 times the radius. In his second this distance is 1.732.—*Perspective map-projection,* a true projection of the sphere by straight lines from a center of projection intersecting the plane of the map.—*Petermann's map-projection,* a discontinuous map-projection showing the sphere in the form of an eight-pointed star. It is used to decorate the title-page of Stieler's atlas.—*Polar map-projection,* a map-projection showing one of the poles in the center.—*Polyconic map-projection,* a map-projection in which the surface of the earth is cut into an infinite number of zones parallel to the equator; a central meridian is then developed into a straight line, and then each zone is developed separately. This projection, invented by Hassler, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, is used in all government maps of the United States.—*Quadrilateral map-projection,* a broken equivalent projection in which one meridian has the form of a square, of which another meridian and the equator are the diagonals. It was invented by Collignon.—*Quincuncial map projection,* an orthomorphic projection of the earth into repeating squares, invented by C. S. Peirce in 1876.—*Rectangular map-projection.* Same as *parallelogrammatic map-projection.*—*Ruysch's map-projection,* a conical projection in which the cone cuts the equator and has its vertex at one pole, and the sphere is projected upon the cone by lines perpendicular to the axis. It was invented by Ruysch in 1508.—*Sanson's map-projection.* Same as *sinusoidal map-projection.*—*Schmidt's map-projection,* a meridional map-projection in which the meridians are represented by ellipses cut at equal distances by the parallels. It was proposed by the physicist G. C. Schmidt in 1801.—*Sinusoidal map-projection,* an equivalent map-projection in which the parallels are equidistant straight lines to which the central meridian is perpendicular. This projection (so called from the form of the meridians) was first used by the French chartographer Sanson in 1650.—*Square map-projection,* the projection of a map which the successive meridians and parallels cut up into squares.—*Stereographic map-projection,* the simplest of all projections, representing the whole sphere once on one infinite plane, the parts at infinity being considered as a point. All circles on the sphere

Stereographic Projection of the World.

are represented circles, and the angles are preserved. The stereographic projection of the sphere is a perspective projection, a point on the surface being the center of projection; but the stereographic map-projection of the spheroid is not a perspective projection. The stereographic projection was known to the ancients, and has always been employed for special purposes.—*Textor's map-projection,* a modification of the isocylindrical map, by J. C. von Textor, 1808.—*Transverse map-projectim,* a meridional map-projection.—*Trapeziform map projection,* a map-projection in which the space between two meridians and two parallels is represented by a trapezoid, the sides of which are divided proportionally to determine other straight lines representing meridians and parallels.—*Werner's map-projection,* that equivalent map-projection which has the parallels concentric and equidistant arcs of circles, with the north pole at the center. The whole sphere has a heart shape. This was invented by Johann Werner, 1514.—*Zenithal map-projection,* a map-projection which is symmetrical about a central point, the almucantars being represented by concentric circles.—**Mercator's projection.** See *Mercator's chart* (under *chart*) and *Mercator's map-projection* (above).—**Natural projection,** a perspective delineation of a surface on a given plane. *Stormonth.*—**Oblique projection,** a cylindrical projection upon a plane not at right angles to the sides of the cylinder.—**Orthogonal projection,** a projection by means of rays all perpendicular to the plane of projection.—**Orthographic projection.** See under *map-projection,* above.—**Parallel projection,** a perspective projection in which the center is at infinity.—**Plane of projection.** Same as *perspective plane* (which see, under *perspective*).—**Powder of projection,** in *alchemy,* a powder added to base metals in a molten state, and supposed to have the power of transmuting them into gold or silver.—**Stereoscopic projection,** a double perspective projection adapted to be viewed one part by one eye, the other by the other.

The World on a Quincuncial Projection.

projective (prō-jek′tiv), *a.* [< *project* + *-ive.*] 1. Produced by projection.—2. In *geom.,* relating to incidences and coincidences; not metrical: as, a *projective* theorem or property.—3. Capable, as two plane figures, of being derived from one another by a number of projections and sections. Thus, let the plane pencil OABCD be cut by the line AD in the points A, B, C, D, and from the center P let these points be projected into the rays AE, BF, CG, DH, and let these be cut by the line EH in the points E, F, G, H. Then, the range of points EFGH is projective with the plane pencil OABCD.—**Projective geometry.** See *geometry.*



Projective Points.

projectivity (prō-jek-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *projective* + *-ity.*] The character of being projective, as two plane figures.

projectment† (prō-jekt′ment), *n.* [< *project* + *-ment.*] Projection; design; contrivance. [Rare.]

> She never doubted but that men that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* of each other's confusion might agree in their allegiance to her.
> *Clarendon,* Great Rebellion.

projector (prō-jek′tor), *n.* [< NL. **projector,* < L. *projicere, proicere,* pp. *projectus,* project: see *project.*] 1. One who forms projects; one who forms a scheme or design; a schemer.

Fitz. But what is a *projector?*
I would conceive.
Eng. Why, one, sir, that projects
Ways to enrich men, or to make them great
By suits, by marriages, by undertakings.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

Well, Sir, how fadges the new Design? have you not the Luck of all your Brother *Projectors*, to deceive only your-self at last? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, who was one of the *projectors* of the Bank of England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 102.

2. That which projects; specifically, a parabolic mirror, or a lens or combination of lenses, used for projecting a beam of light. The source of light is usually arranged in relation to the projector so that the beam is composed of rays nearly parallel.

The search-light *projector*, which is hung in a cage over the ship's bow. *Engineer*, LXVI. 313.

On May 4th there were placed in position two electric *projectors*, which from the Eiffel Tower will throw their powerful rays of light over Paris.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 540.

3. A camera for throwing an image on a screen by means of electric, magnesium, oxyhydrogen, or other suitable light.—4. The square of the area of a plane triangle divided by the continued product of the sides.

projectrix (prō-jek'triks), *n.* A curve derived from another curve by composition of projections.

projecture (prō-jek'tūr), *n.* [< F. *projecture* = Sp. *proyectura* = Pg. *projectura* = It. *projettura*, < L. *projectura*, something jutting out, < *projicere*, *proicere*, pp. *projectus*, thrust forth or forward: see *project*.] A jutting or standing out beyond the line or surface of something else; projection.

projet (prō-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *project*.] Scheme; plan; design; specifically, in *international law*, the draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

proke (prōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proked*, ppr. *proking*. [< W. *procio*, poke, thrust, stab. Cf. *prog* and *prowl*.] To poke; stir; goad; urge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

The queene ever at his elbowe to pricke and *proke* him forward. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus (1609). (*Nares.*)

prokecye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *proxy*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

prokeimenon (prō-kī'me-non), *n.* [< Gr. *προκείμενον*, neut. ppr. of *πρόκειμαι*, be placed before, < *πρό*, before, + *κεῖμαι*, lie, be placed.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a short anthem preceding the epistle, consisting of two verses, generally from the psalms. There is also a prokeimenon at Sunday lauds and at vespers.

proker (prō'kėr), *n.* That which prokes or pokes; particularly, a poker. [Prov. Eng.]

Before the antique Hall's turf fire
Was stretch'd the Porter, Con Maguire,
Who, at stout Usquebaugh's command,
Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 46. (*Davies.*)

The *prokers* are not half so hot, or so long,
By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 227.

prokeratour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *procurator*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

proketowre†, *n.* A Middle English form of *proctor*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 414.

proking-spit† (prō'king-spit), *n.* A sword used for thrusting or poking; a rapier; a weapon. [Humorous.]

Piping hote, puffes toward the pointed plaine
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 57.

prokke†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; cf. Dan. *prakke* = Sw. *pracka*, go a-begging, = G. *prachen*, *praehern*, beg; perhaps < L. *procare*, *procari*, ask. Cf. *proke*, *prog*.] To beg.

Prokkyn or atyfly askyn, *procor*, *procito*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 414.

prolabial (prō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *prolabium* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the prolabia. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 182.

prolabium (prō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *prolabia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *labium*, lip: see *labium*.] One of the oral margins of the lips, forming the red exposed part.

prolapse (prō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolapsed*, ppr. *prolapsing*. [< L. *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabi*, fall or slide forward, < *pro*, before, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] To fall down or out: chiefly a medical term. See *prolapse*, *n.*

prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* [< L. *prolapsus*, a falling, < *prolabi*, pp. *prolapsus*, fall or slide forward: see *prolapse*, *v.*] In *pathol.*, a falling down of some part of the body, as the uterus or rectum, from the position which it normally occupies.

prolapsion (prō-lap'shon), *n.* [< L. *prolapsio(n-)*, a slipping or falling forward, < *prolabi*, fall forward: see *prolapse*, *v.*] Prolapse. [Rare.]

prolapsus (prō-lap'sus), *n.*; pl. *prolapsus*. [LL.: see *prolapse*, *n.*] In *pathol.*, prolapse.

prolate† (prō-lāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *prolatus*, pp. of *proferre*, bring forward, carry out or forth, produce: see *proffer*.] To utter, especially in a drawling manner; lengthen in pronunciation or sound.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen. *Howell.*

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* into one uniform mode of intonation.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 261. (*Latham.*)

prolate (prō'lāt), *a.* [< L. *prolatus*, brought forward, pp. of *proferre*, bring forward, produce: see *prolate*, *v.*] Lengthened along one direction. A *prolate spheroid* is produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter. See *oblate*.—**Prolate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.

prolateness (prō'lāt-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being prolate.

prolation† (prō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *prolacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *prolation* = Sp. *prolacion* = Pg. *prolação* = It. *prolazione*, < L. *prolatio(n-)*, a bringing forward or putting forth, < *prolatus*, pp. of *proferre*, bring out or forth: see *prolate*.] 1. Bringing forth; utterance; pronunciation.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation*.
B. Jonson, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

2. Delivery; measure; tune.

With rethorice com forth musice, a damoisel of oure hous, that syngeth now lyghter moedes or *prolaciouns* [var. *probasyons*], now hevyer. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

3. The act of deferring; delay.—4. In *medieval music*, a method of subdividing the semibreve into minims—that is, rhythmical subdivision. Two varieties were recognized—the greater or perfect, which was triple, and the less or imperfect, which was duple.

prolectation†, *n.* [< OF. *prolectation* = Sp. *prolectacion* = It. *prolettazione*, < L. as if **prolectatio(n-)*, < *prolectare*, allure, entice, freq. of *proticere*, allure, entice, < *pro*, forth, + *lacere*, allure: see *allect*.] Enticement; allurement. *Minsheu.*

proleg (prō'leg), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + E. *leg*.] In *entom.*, a false leg; a proped; one of the abdominal limbs or ambulatory processes of the

Larva of Milkweed Butterfly (*Anosia plexippus*).

larvæ of insects, usually fleshy and always distinct from the true thoracic legs. The ten posterior legs of a caterpillar of ordinary form are prolegs. Also called *prop-leg*. See also cut under *Amara*.—**Coronate prolegs.** See *coronate*.

prolegate (prō-leg'āt), *n.* [< L. *prolegatus*, the substitute of a legate or lieutenant-governor, < *pro*, for, + *legatus*, legate: see *legate*.] A deputy legate.

prolegomenary (prō-le-gom'e-nā-ri), *a.* [< *prolegomenon* + *-ary*.] Having the character of prolegomena; preliminary; introductory; containing prefixed explanations. *Imp. Dict.*

prolegomenon (prō-le-gom'e-non), *n.*; pl. *prolegomena* (-nä). [NL., < Gr. *προλεγόμενον*, neut. of *προλεγόμενος*, ppr. pass. of *προλέγειν*, say before, foretell, < *πρό*, before, + *λέγειν*, tell, speak: see *legend*, *Logos*.] A preliminary observation: chiefly used in the plural, and applied to an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

"'Tis a pithy *prolegomenon*," quoth I—and so read on. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 35.

The mention of the Venetian scholia leads us at once to the Homeric controversy; for the immortal *Prolegomena* of Wolf appeared a few years after Villoison's publication.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 115.

prolegomenous (prō-le-gom'e-nus), *a.* [< *prolegomen-on* + *-ous*.] 1. Preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

The *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter.
Fielding, Tom Jones, viii. 1.

2. Given to making long exordiums or prefatory remarks.

While the curt, pithy speaker misses the point entirely, a wordy, *prolegomenous* babbler will often add three new offences in the process of excusing one.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, iv.

prolepsis (prō-lep'sis), *n.* [< L. *prolepsis*, < Gr. *πρόληψις*, an anticipating, < *προλαμβάνειν*, take beforehand, receive in advance, < *πρό*, before, + *λαμβάνειν*, *λαβεῖν*, take, receive.] Anticipation. (*a*) In the *Stoic philos.*, a common notion, axiom, or instinctive belief which is not irresistible, and which may be in conflict with the truth. (*b*) In the *Epicurean philos.*, a general conception based on sense-experience.

A certain anticipation of the gods, which he calls a *prolepsis*, a certain preventive, or foreconceived information of a thing in the mind. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 22.

(*c*) In *rhet.*: (1) A name sometimes applied to the use of an adjective (or a noun) as objective predicate (see *predicate*), as if implying an anticipation of the result of the verb's action. (2) A figure consisting in anticipation of an opponent's objections and arguments in order to preclude his use of them, answer them in advance, or prepare the reader to receive them unfavorably. This figure is most frequently used in the exordium. Also called *procatalepsis*. (*d*) An error in chronology, consisting in dating an event before the actual time of its occurrence; an anachronism.

Mr. Errington, called Lord Errington in the dispatches, by a *prolepsis* we suppose. *The American*, VI. 87.

proleptic (prō-lep'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προληπτικός*, anticipating, < *πρόληψις*, an anticipation: see *prolepsis*.] 1. Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation; anticipatory; antecedent.

Far different and far nobler was the hard simplicity and noble self-denial of the Baptist. It is by no idle fancy that the mediæval painters represent him as emaciated by a *proleptic* asceticism. *Farrar*, Life of Christ, viii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*: (1) Anticipating the usual time: noting a periodical disease whose paroxysm returns at an earlier hour at every recurrence. (2) Prognostic. (*b*) In *rhet.*, implying prolepsis.

2. Axiomatic; of the nature of prolepsis.

To lead him by induction through a series of propositions depending upon and orderly deduced from your first *proleptick* principles. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy.

proleptical (prō-lep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *proleptic* + *-al*.] Same as *proleptic*.

So that our knowledge here is not after singular bodies, or accondarily or derivatively from them; but in order of nature, before them, and *proleptical* to them.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 732.

proleptically (prō-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< *proleptical* + *-ly*2.] By prolepsis; in a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

The particle has also the power of indicating *proleptically* in the subordinate clause that the principal one will spring from it. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 46.

proleptics (prō-lep'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proleptic* (see *-ics*).] The art or science of prognosticating in medicine. *Imp. Dict.*

proles (prō'lēz), *n.* [L., offspring, progeny, < *pro*, forth, forward, + √ *al* in *alere*, nourish (see *aliment*), or *olere*, grow (see *adolescent*).] Progeny; offspring.

proletaire (prō-le-tār'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *prolétaire*: see *proletary*.] Same as *proletarian*.

These ancestors of Roman prelates were poor dirty *proletaires*, without distinction, without manners.
E. Renan, Hibbert Lectures, 1880 (tr. by C. Beard), ii.

The plant is the ideal *prolétaire* of the living world, the worker who produces. *Huxley*, An. and Veg. Kingdoms.

proletairism (prō-le-tār'izm), *n.* [< *prolétaire* + *-ism*.] Same as *proletarianism*.

proletaneous (prō-le-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *proletaneus*, equiv. to *proletarius*: see *proletary*.] Having a numerous offspring. [Rare.]

proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *proletary* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the lower classes; hence, mean; vile; vulgar.

Low *proletarian* tything men.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 720.

II. *n.* A member of the poorest class of a community; one who is without capital or regular employment.

We have considered the forcible creation of a class of outlawed *proletarians*, the bloody discipline that turned them into wage-labourers. *Marx*, Capital (trans.), xxix.

A *proletarian* is a person who is possessed of labour-force, and of nothing else. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 221.

Also *proletaire*.

proletarianism (prō-le-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *proletarian* + *-ism*.] The condition, or the political influence, of the lower classes of the community. Also *proletairism*.

The bourgeoisie had played a most revolutionary part in history. They had overturned feudalism, and now they had created *proletarianism*, which would soon swamp themselves. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 129.

proletarianize (prō-le-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proletarianized*, ppr. *proletarianizing*. [< *proletarian* + *-ize*.] To make proletarian; reduce to a state of proletarianism.

The largesses pauperized and *proletarianized* the populace of the great city. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 293.

proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* Same as *proletariate*2.

proletariate1 (prō-le-tā'ri-āt), *a.* [< *proletary* + *-ate*1. Cf. *proletariate*2.] Of or pertaining

to the proletariate; relating to the proletarians; proletarian.

The very efforts of philanthropy at the improvement of the *proletariate* classes.
The Academy, June 20, 1889, p. 441.

proletariate[2], **proletariat** (prō-le-tā′ri-āt, -at), *n.* [< F. *prolétariat*, the state or condition of a proletary, < L. *proletarius*, a proletary: see *proletary* and *-ate*.] Proletarians collectively; a body of proletarians; the class of wage-workers dependent for support on daily or casual employment; the lowest and poorest class in the community.

The *proletariat*, as the agitators delighted to call the standing class of operatives: meaning, by this Roman term for the lowest class in that republic, those who had only hands to work with and no laid-up capital.
Woolsey, Communism and Socialism, iv. § 1.

These [socialistic] doctrines had in the west [of Europe] been bred among the *proletariate*, the large class of society who had no property, no stable source of income, no steady employment, and no sure hope for the morrow.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 268.

proletary (prō′le-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prolétaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *proletario*, < L. *proletarius*, according to a division of the state traditionally ascribed to Servius Tullius, a citizen of the lowest class, without property, and regarded as useful to the state only as the parent of children, < *proles*, offspring, progeny: see *proles*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the lowest or poorest class of people; pertaining to those who are dependent on daily or casual employment for support; proletarian.

II. *n.*; pl. *proletaries* (-riz). A common person; one belonging to the lower orders.

Of 15,000 *proletaries* slain in a battel, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 33.

prolicide (prō′li-sīd), *n.* [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The crime of destroying one's offspring, either before or after birth; feticide or infanticide.

proliferate (prō-lif′e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proliferated*, ppr. *proliferating*. [< L. *proles*, offspring, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1], + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reproduce; grow by multiplication of elementary parts.

All the cells of the body possess a latent capacity which enables them, under various stimuli, to *proliferate* and form new tissue. *Electric Rev.* (Eng.), XXIV. 498.

2. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, to generate or reproduce by the act of proliferation; bear generative persons or zoöids, as distinguished from nutritive persons, as is the usual process in the hydroid polyps.

The annual stock is . . . composed of nutritive and *proliferating* persons, the latter again bearing the buds or generative persons. . . . The *proliferating* persons of a colony present various degrees of degeneration.
Geyenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 95.

II. *trans.* To bear; form by reproduction.

The mesoblast is completed ventrally by the downgrowth on each side of the mesoblastic plates. These *proliferate* cells at their edge.
A. E. Shipley, Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 246.

proliferation (prō-lif-e-rā′shon), *n.* [< *proliferous* + *-ation*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, the origination and development of generative zoöids, as in the formation of medusa-buds (planoblasts or hedrioblasts) by a polyp. See *planoblast*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *prolification*.—**Entogastric proliferation.** See *entogastric*.

proliferative (prō-lif′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *proliferate* + *-ive*.] Reproductive; budding or sprouting into new similar forms.

Ulceration may be attended with *proliferative* vegetations which may occlude the air-passages.
Med. News, LIII. 507.

proliferous (prō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *prolifère* = Sp. *prolifero* = Pg. *prolifero*, < L. *proles*, offspring, progeny, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing offspring. (*a*) In *bot.*, subject to or affected by prolification. See *prolification*, 2. Also *prolific*, *proligerous*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, proliferating; bearing generative persons; producing medusa-buds, as a polyp.

The *proliferous* Polyps develop generative buds on their walls. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 237.

Proliferous cyst, in *pathol.*, a cyst producing highly organized and even vascular structures.

proliferously (prō-lif′e-rus-li), *adv.* [< *proliferous* + *-ly*[2].] In a proliferous manner.

Fronds originating *proliferously* from other fronds sometimes, when mature, disconnect themselves from their parents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 192.

prolific (prō-lif′ik), *a.* [< F. *prolifique* = Sp. *prolifico* = Pg. It. *prolifico*, < ML. **prolificus*, producing offspring, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fic*. Cf. *prolify*.] 1. Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; fertile; productive in general: as, a *prolific* female; a *prolific* tree; *prolific* seed.

The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish,
Prolific all, and harbingers of more.
Cowper, Task, iii. 531.

That in the capital, and in great manufacturing towns, marriages are less *prolific* than in the open country, we admit, and Mr. Malthus admits.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating: as, a controversy *prolific* of evil consequences; a *prolific* brain.

With warm
Prolific humour softening all her globe.
Milton, P. L., vii. 280.

The extant remains of the literary work of the period are so great that, if we suppose them to bear the ordinary proportion to the lost works of the same age, they would prove it to be enormously *prolific*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 150.

3. Same as *proliferous* (*a*).=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Productive*, etc. See *fruitful*.

prolificacy (prō-lif′i-kā-si), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-acy*.] Fruitfulness; great productiveness.

With plants like carrots, cabbages, and asparagus, which are not valued for their *prolificacy*, selection can have played only a subordinate part.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xvi. 9.

prolifical† (prō-lif′i-kal), *a.* [< *prolific* + *-al*.] Same as *prolific*.

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question many new ones were started.
Decay of Christian Piety.

prolifically (prō-lif′i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prolifical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolific manner; fruitfully; with great increase. *Imp. Dict.*

prolificate (prō-lif′i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prolificated*, ppr. *prolificating*. [< ML. *prolificatus*, pp. of *prolificare*, beget: see *prolify*.] To impregnate; make prolific. *Sir T. Browne*.

prolification (prō-lif-i-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *prolification* = Pg. *prolificação*, < ML. *prolificatio(n-)*, < *prolificare*, produce offspring: see *prolificate*, *prolify*.] 1. The generation of young animals or plants.—2. In *bot.*, the development of an organ or a shoot from an organ which is itself normally ultimate, as a shoot or new flower from the midst of a flower, a frond from a frond, etc. Thus, a rose not unfrequently gives birth to a second from its center, a pear bears a leafy shoot on its summit, and species of *Juncus* and *Scirpus* emit small sprouts from their flower-heads. This is often a case of morphological reversion, the axis whose leaves were altered to make the flower resuming its onward and foliating tendency. Also *proliferation*. Compare *proliferous*.

Abundant nutrition will abbreviate the intervals between the successive *prolifications*; so that eventually, while each frond is yet imperfectly formed, the rudiment of the next will begin to show itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 194.

prolificness (prō-lif′ik-nes), *n.* [< *prolific* + *-ness*.] The character or state of being prolific.

If there are classes of creatures that expend very little for self-support in comparison with allied creatures, a relatively extreme *prolificness* may be expected of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 356.

prolified (prō′li-fīd), *a.* [< *prolify* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, developed proliferously. [Rare.]

This plant [the water-avens] is frequently found in a *prolified* state, that is, with a branch or a second flower in the center of the original one. *Treasury of Bot.*, p. 530.

prolify (prō′li-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prolified*, ppr. *prolifying*. [< OF. **prolifier* = Pg. *prolificar*, < ML. *prolificare*, produce offspring, beget (cf. **prolificus*, producing offspring), < L. *proles*, offspring, + *facere*, make, produce: see *-fy*. Cf. *prolific*.] To bring forth offspring.

There remained in the heart of such some piece of illtemper unreformed, which in time *prolified*, and sent out great and wasting sins.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, V. 338. (*Davies*.)

proligerous (prō-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *proligerus*, **proliger*, < L. *proles*, offspring, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. Producing progeny; bearing offspring; especially, germinating, as an ovum; entering into the formation of an embryo.—2. Specifically, noting the film, pellicle, or membrane of infusions, as the supposed origin or source of the infusorial animalcules which appear in such infusions. See *pseudovary*, 2.—3. In *bot.*, same as *proliferous*.—**Proligerous disk or layer** [NL. *discus proligerus*], in *embryol.*, the mass of cells upon the ontside of an ovum, derived from the inside of a Graafian follicle, wrongly supposed to be germinative, or to enter into the formation of an embryo. The real germinative area of an ovum is of course within its cell-wall.

prolix (prō′liks or prō-liks′), *a.* [< F. *prolixe* = Sp. *prolijo* = Pg. *prolixo* = It. *prolisso*, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out, extended (as the hair, neck, tail, trees, tunic, etc.), LL. also prolix in speech, comprehension; also favorable, fortunate, courteous, etc.; prob. orig. 'overflowing,' < *pro*, forth, + **lixus*, orig. pp. of *liqui*, flow; cf. *elixus*, thoroughly soaked, boiled; *lix*, lye: see *liquid*. The second element cannot be *laxus*, loose, wide: see *lax*[1].] 1†. Long; extended.

She had also a most *prolix* beard, and moustachios.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1657.

With wig *prolix*, down flowing to his waist.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 361.

2†. Of long duration.

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

3. Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse: as, a *prolix* oration or sermon.

If they [philosophers] had consulted with nature, they had made their doctrines less *prolix* and more profound.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.

He [Bunsen] is about to publish a book about ancient and modern Rome, which, from what I hear, will be too minute and *prolix*. *Greville*, Memoirs, April 9, 1830.

4. Indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious: as, a *prolix* speaker or writer.

We shall not be more *prolix*, but refer the substantial, perfect, and assured handling hereof to your circumspections, fidelities, and diligences. *Burnet*, Records, I. ii.

=**Syn. 3.** Long, lengthy, wordy, long-winded, spun out, prolonged.—**4.** Tiresome, wearisome.

prolixious† (prō-lik′sius), *a.* [< *prolix* + *-i-ous*.] Dilatory; intended to delay or put off; causing delay; prolix.

Your Lordship commanded me to be large, and I take licence to be *prolixious*, and shalbe peraduenture tedious. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 162.

prolixity (prō-lik′si-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prolixite*, < OF. *prolixite*, F. *prolixité* = Sp. *prolixitat* = Sp. *prolijidad* = Pg. *prolixidade* = It. *prolissità*, < LL. *prolixita(t-)s*, great length or extension, < L. *prolixus*, stretched out: see *prolix*.] The state of being prolix; extension; length. (*a*) Length in a material sense. [Rare.]

Our fathers . . . in their shaded walks
And long protracted bow'rs enjoyed at noon
The gloom and coolness of declining day.
Thanks to Benevolus — he spares me yet . . .
The obsolete *prolixity* of shade.
Cowper, Task, i. 265.

The monkey, meanwhile, with a thick tail curling out into preposterous *prolixity* from beneath his tartans, took his station at the Italian's feet.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*b*) Lengthiness; minute and superfluous detail; tediousness.

I might expatiate in a large description of the several holy places which this Church (as a Cabinet) contains in it. But this would be a superfluous *prolixity*, so many Pilgrims having discharg'd this office with so much exactness already. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

The minuteness of Zurita's investigations has laid him open to the charge of *prolixity*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1, note.

prolixly (prō′liks-li or prō-liks′li), *adv.* [< *prolix* + *-ly*[2].] In a prolix manner; at great length.

That we have in the former chapters hitherto extended our discourse so *prolixly*, none ought to wonder.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 253.

prolixness (prō′liks-nes or prō-liks′nes), *n.* [< *prolix* + *-ness*.] The character of being prolix; prolixity.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern languages.
Adam Smith, On the Formation of Languages. (*Latham*.)

prollt, *v.* An obsolete form of *prowl*.

prollert, *n.* An obsolete form of *prowler*.

prolocutor (prō-lok′ū-tor or prō′lō-kū-tor), *n.* [Formerly *prolocutour*; < OF. *prolocuteur*, < L. *prolocutor*, *proloquntor*, a pleader, an advocate, < *proloqui*, speak out, utter, declare, < *pro*, for, before, + *loqui*, pp. *locutus*, speak: see *locution*.] 1. One who speaks for another or for others. [Rare.]

Olivia undertook to be our *prolocutor*, and delivered the whole in a summary way. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

The silence of records cannot be held to prove that an organised assembly like that of the commons could ever have dispensed with a recognised *prolocutor* or foreman.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 435.

2. The speaker or chairman of the lower house of the Convocation. (See *convocation*, 3.) He is elected by the lower house, subject to the approval of the metropolitan.

As for the convocation, the queen thought fit to prorogue it, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was designed their *prolocutor*.
Swift, Letter, Jan. 12, 1708-9.

prolocutorship (prō-lok′ū-tor-ship or prō′lō-kū-tor-ship), *n.* [< *prolocutor* + *-ship*.] The office or station of a prolocutor.

prolocutrix (prō-lok′ū-triks or prō′lō-kū-triks), *n.* [< L. **proloeutrix*, fem. of *proloeutor*, an advocate: see *prolocutor*.] A woman who speaks for others.

Lady Conntesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent yon (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and *prolocutrix!*
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 141. (*Davies.*)

prologize, *v. i.* See *prologuize*.

prologue, prolog (prō′log), *n.* [< ME. *prologue, prologe*, < OF. *prologue*, F. *prologue* = Pr. *prologue, prologre* = Sp. *prólogo* = Pg. It. *prologo*, < L. *prologus*, < Gr. *πρόλογος*, a preface or introduction, < *πρό*, before, + *λόγος*, a saying or speaking: see *Logos*.] 1. The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance; specifically, a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; hence, that which precedes or leads up to any act or event.

Jerom in hise twei *prologis* on Matheu seith this.
Wyclif, Prolog (on Matthew).

Think'st thou that mirth and vain delights,
High feed, and shadow-short'ning nights, . . .
Are proper *prologues* to a crown?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.

How this vile World is chang'd! In former Days
Prologues were serious Speeches before Plays.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

I'll read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue* and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

2. The speaker of a prologue on the stage.

It is not the fashion to see the lady the epilogue; but it is no more unhandsome than to see the lord the *prologue*.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil.

The duke is entering; set your faces right,
And bow like country *prologues*.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Preface, Preamble*, etc. See *introduction*.

prologue (prō′log), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prologued*, ppr. *prologuing*. [< *prologue, n.*] To introduce with a formal prologue or preface; preface.

Thus he his specta1 nothing ever *prologues*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 95.

prologuize, prologize (prō′log-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prologuized, prologized*, ppr. *prologuizing, prologizing*. [< *prologue* + *-ize*.] To deliver a prologue.

There may *prologize* the spirit of Philip, Herod's brother.
Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Baptistes.

Artemis *Prologuizes*.
Browning, Dramatic Romances and Lyrics (subtitle).

prologuizer (prō′log-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *prologuize* + *-er*[1].] One who makes or delivers a prologue. [Rare.]

Till, decent sables on his back
(Your *prologuizers* all wear black),
The prologue comes; and, if it 's mine,
It 's very good, and very fine.
Lloyd, To George Colman.

prolong (prō-lông′), *v.* [< ME. *prolongen* (also *purlongen*), < OF. (and F.) *prolonger* = Pr. *prolonguar* = Sp. Pg. *prolongar* = It. *prolungare, prolungare*, < LL. *prolongare*, lengthen, extend, < L. *pro*, forth, + *longus*, long: see *long*[1]. Cf. *purlain*, ult. from the same L. verb.] I. *trans.* 1. To lengthen in time; extend the duration of; lengthen out.

I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 547.

And frequent cups *prolong* the rich repast.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 112.

2. To put off to a future time; postpone.

This wedding-day
Perhaps is but *prolong'd*; have patience and endure.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 256.

3. To extend in space or length: as, to *prolong* a straight line.

On each side, the countless arches *prolong* themselves.
Ruskin.

=Syn. 1 and 3. To protract, extend, continue, draw out.

II. *intrans.* To lengthen out; extend. [Rare.]

This page, which from my reveries I feed,
Until it seems *prolonging* without end.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 109.

prolongable (prō-lông′a-bl), *a.* [< *prolong* + *-able*.] Capable of being prolonged, extended, or lengthened.

Had the rod been really indefinitely *prolongable*.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 14.

prolongate† (prō-lông′gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *prolongatus*, pp. of *prolongare*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] To prolong; lengthen.

His *prolongated* nose
Should guard his grinning mouth from blows.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, iii. 2. (*Davies.*)

prolongation (prō-lông-gā′shon), *n.* [< F. *prolongation* = Pr. *prolongacio* = Sp. *prolongacion* = Pg. *prolongação* = It. *prolongazione, prolungazione*, ML. **prolongatio(n-)*, < LL. *prolongare*, pp. *prolongatus*, lengthen, extend: see *prolong*.] 1. The act of prolonging, or lengthening in time or space: as, the *prolongation* of a line.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

If we begin to die when we live, and long life be but a *prolongation* of death, our life is a sad composition.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. A part prolonged; an extension: as, the *prolongation* of a mountain-range.

Two remarkable processes or *prolongations* of the bones of the leg. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., viii.

Sofas resembling a *prolongation* of uneasy chairs.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

3. Extension of time by delay or postponement.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

prolonge (prō-lonj′), *n.* [< F. *prolonge*, a binding-rope, < *prolonger*, prolong: see *prolong*.] *Milit.*, a hempen rope composed of three pieces joined by two open rings, and having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other. It is usually about nine yards long. It is used to draw a gun-carriage without the limber in a retreat or advance through a narrow street or defile, or for temporarily attaching the gun to the limber when it is not desired to limber up. It is also employed in getting guns across ditches, for righting overturned gun-carriages, and for any other purpose in which such a rope can be made useful. The prolonge can be shortened by looping it back, and engaging either the terminal hook or toggle in one of the intermediate rings. When not in use, it is wound about and carried on the prolonge-hooks on the trail of the gun. See cut under *gun-carriage*. —**Prolonge-knot** (*naut.*), a useful as well as ornamental knot, sometimes called a *capstan-knot*, formerly known by gunners as a *delay-knot*.

Prolonge- or Capstan-knot.

prolonger (prō-lông′ėr), *n.* One who or that which prolongs, or lengthens in time or space.

O! . . . Temperance! Thou *Prolonger* of Life!
W. Hay, Fugitive Pieces, I. 106.

prolongment (prō-lông′ment), *n.* [< *prolong* + *-ment*.] The act of prolonging, or the state of being prolonged; prolongation.

Tho he himself may have been so weak as earnestly to decline Death, and endeavour the utmost *Prolongment* of his own un-eligible State.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics, II. 141.

prolusion (prō-lū′zhon), *n.* [= Sp. *prolusion* = It. *prolusione*, < L. *prolusio(n-)*, a prelude, < *proludere*, pp. *prolusus*, play or practise beforehand, < *pro*, before, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*.] 1. A prelude to a game, performance, or entertainment; hence, a prelude, introduction, or preliminary in general.

The . . . noble soul must be vigilant, go continually armed, and be ready to encounter every thought and imagination of reluctant sense, and the first *prolusions* of the enemy. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 227.

But why such long *prolusion* and display,
Such turning and adjustment of the harp?
Browning, Transcendentalism.

2. An essay or preparatory exercise in which the writer tries his own strength, or throws out some preliminary remarks on a subject which he intends to treat more profoundly.

Ambition which might have devastated mankind with *Prolusions* on the Pentateuch.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 62.

As literary supports . . . came two remarkable *prolusions* of Visconti before the Paris Academy.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 508.

promachos (prom′a-kos), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front or as a champion; as a noun, a defender, a champion, a defending deity; < *πρό*, before, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] In *Gr. myth.* and *archæol.*, a deity who fights before some person, army, or state, as a protector or guardian: said especially of Athene and Apollo. In art and archæology the type is distinguished by the attitude of combat, often with upraised shield and the spear or other weapon extended threateningly.

Promachos.—Athene the Defender. (Marble from Herculaneum, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.)

Promachus (prom′a-kus), *n.* [NL. (Loew, 1848), < Gr. *πρόμαχος*, fighting in front: see *promachos*.] A genus of robber-flies or *Asilidæ*, having the abdomen longer than the wings, the body thinly pilose, and the wings with three submarginal cells. *P. fitchi* is an enemy of the honey-bee in the United States.

Promachus fitchi.

promammal (prō-mam′al), *n.* One of the *Promammalia*.

Promammalia (prō-ma-mā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *Mammalia*, q. v.] The unknown hypothetical ancestors of mammals; a supposed primitive type of *Mammalia*, of which the existing monotremes are the nearest relatives or descendants. Compare *Prototheria*.

The unknown extinct Primary Mammals, or *Promammalia*, . . . probably possessed a very highly developed jaw. *Haeckel*, Hist. Creat. (trans.), II. 235.

promammalian (prō-ma-mā′lian), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Promammalia*.

II. *n.* A promammal.

promanation (prom-ą-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *manatio(n-)*, a flowing, < *manare*, pp. *manatus*, flow, drip.] The act of flowing forth; emanation.

Promanation . . . of the rays of light.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Philosophical Cabbala, viii., App.

promenade (prom-e-nād′), *n.* [< F. *promenade*, a walking, walk, airing, drive, a public walk, < *promener*, take out (animals), conduct, take (one) out for a walk, ride, or drive, < LL. *prominare*, drive forward, < *pro*, forward, + *minare*, drive (animals): see *mine*[2], *mien*.] 1. A walk for pleasure or display, or for exercise.—2. A place for walking.

No unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xix. 6.

Moored opposite Whitehall was a very large barge with a saloon, and *promenade* on the top, called the Folly.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.

Promenade concert, a musical entertainment in which the audience promenades or dances during the music, instead of remaining seated.

promenade (prom-e-nād′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *promenaded*, ppr. *promenading*. [< *promenade, n.*] To walk about or up and down for amusement, display, or exercise; also, recently, to take exercise in carriage, saddle, or boat.

The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress *promenaded*.
Tennyson, Amphion.

The grandes dames, in their splendid toilets, *promenaded* in their gilded phaetons on the magnificent Avenue of the Champs Elysées.
E. B. Washburne, Recollections of a Minister, I. 3.

promenader (prom-e-nād′dėr), *n.* [< *promenade* + *-er*[1].] One who promenades.

The Riva degli Schiavoni catches the warm afternoon sun in its whole extent, and is then thronged with *promenaders* of every class, condition, age, and sex.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

Promephitis (prō-mē-fī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gaudry, 1861), < L. *pro*, before, + *Mephitis*, q. v.] A genus of musteline carnivorous quadrupeds from the Upper Miocene.

promerit† (prō-mer′it), *v. t.* [< L. *promeritus*, pp. of *promerere*, be deserving of, < *pro*, for, + *merere*, deserve, be worthy of: see *merit*.] 1. To deserve; procure by merit.

From him [Christ] then, and from him alone, must we expect Salvation, acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can effect or deserve it from us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. To befriend; confer a favor on.

He loves not God: no, not whiles He *promerits* him with His favours. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Jas. iv. 8.

promeritor† (prō-mer′i-tor), *n.* [< *promerit* + *-or*[1].] One who deserves or merits, whether good or evil.

Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge.
Christian Religion's Appeal. (*Latham.*)

promerope (prom′ę-rōp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense.

Promeropidæ (prom-ę-rop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Promerops* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral insessorial birds, named by Vigors in 1825 from the genus *Promerops:* synonymous with *Nectariniidæ*, and still sometimes used in that sense, as by G. R. Gray, 1869.

Promeropinæ (prom″e-rō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Promerops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, named from the genus *Promerops* by G. R. Gray in 1847. It has included heterogeneous elements, and is little used. In 1869 Gray made it the second subfamily of *Nectariniidæ*, containing *Promerops*, *Æthopyga*, etc., thus embracing birds now referred to two different families, *Meliphagidæ* and *Nectariniidæ*. It was called *Ptiloturinæ* by Cabanis, 1850.

Promerops (prom′e-rops), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *μέροψ*, a bird, the bee-eater: see *Merops*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used. (*a*) Applied to many different tenuirostral or slender-billed birds of the passerine families *Paradiseidæ*, *Meliphagidæ*, and *Nectariniidæ*, and of the picarian family *Upupidæ*, as of the genera *Epimachus*, *Cinnyris*, *Irrisor*, and others not specially related. (*b*) Properly restricted to an African genus of oscine passerine birds of the family *Meliphagidæ* and subfamily *Meliphaginæ*, having a slender curved bill about twice as long as the head and not bristled, unfeathered operculated nostrils, scutellate tarsi, and extremely long tail. The type is the Cape promerops, *P. cafer*, of South Africa; there is a second species, *P. gurneyi*. Also called *Falcinellus*, and *Ptiloturus* or *Ptilurus*.

Cape Promerops (*Promerops cafer*).

2. [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Promerops*, in any sense; a promerope.

promesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *promise*.

promethea (prō-mē′thē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *Prometheus*.] In *entom.*, same as *prometheus*.

Promethean (prō-mē′thē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Prometheus*, of or pertaining to Prometheus, < *Prometheus*, < Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus, lit., according to the usual explanation, 'Forethinker' (brother to Ἐπιμηθεύς, Epimetheus, 'Afterthinker'), cf. *προμηθής*, forethinking, provident, < *πρό*, before, + *μαθεῖν*, pres. *μανθάνειν*, learn, find out (or, as commonly supposed, *μῆδος*, counsel, providence, *μήδεσθαι*, intend, devise, *μῆτις*, counsel, all ult. < √ *μα*, think). In another view this is merely popular etymology, the name being compared with Skt. *pramantha*, a stick which by friction produces fire.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling Prometheus in Greek mythology, who showed men various arts, including the use of fire, and by the will of Zeus was chained to a rock and tortured by a vulture.

> These vultures in my breast
> Gripe my *Promethean* heart both night and day.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 14.
>
> I know not where is that *Promethean* heat
> That can thy light relume. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 12.
>
> *Promethean* fire
> Is quite extinct in them; yea, vse of sence
> Hath within them noe place of residence.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

2. [*l. c.*] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prometheus; being or known as the prometheus: as, a *promethean* silkworm.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A small glass tube containing sulphuric acid, and surrounded by an inflammable mixture which it ignited on being pressed: formerly used for affording a ready light.

prometheus (prō-mē′thūs), *n.* [NL., < L. *Prometheus*, < Gr. Προμηθεύς, Prometheus: see *Promethean*.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) The popular name and also the technical specific name of a large silk-spinning moth, *Attacus prometheus*, or *Telea* or *Callosamia prometheus*. The male moth is of a dark rich smoky or amber brown, the female of a lighter rusty or reddish brown. In both sexes the wings are crossed by a wavy whitish line near the middle, and have a wide clay-colored border. Near the tips of the fore wings there is an eye-like spot within a bluish-white crescent, and in the female there is an angular reddish-white spot, edged with black, near the middle of each wing. The eggs are laid in little clusters of five or six upon twigs in the spring. The larva or worm is delicate bluish-white with a faint pruinescence, with four black tubercles on the thorax. It feeds on ash, sassafras, wild cherry, lilac, maple, plum, poplar, birch, and other trees. The cocoon is oblong, dense, gray, and remarkable for the long tough band of silk which suspends it and which is securely wrapped around the supporting twig. Also *promethea*, *promethia*.

Promethean Silkworm (*Attacus prometheus*).

a, larva of third stage, natural size; *b*, head of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *c*, side view of segment of larva of fourth stage, enlarged; *d*, full-grown larva, natural size.

(*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of moths. *Hübner*, 1826.—2. In *ornith.*, the Blackburnian warbler, *Dendroica blackburniæ*: so named by Coues from the flame color of the breast.

prominence (prom′i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *prominence* = Sp. Pg. *prominencia* = It. *prominenza*, < L. *prominentia*, a projection, < *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, jut out: see *prominent*.] 1. The property of being prominent; a standing or jutting out from the surface of something; also, that which juts out; protuberance: as, the *prominence* of a joint; the *prominence* of a rock or cliff; the *prominences* of the face.

> It shows the nose and eye-brows, with the several *prominences* and failings in of the features.
> *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

2. The state of being conspicuous; conspicuousness; distinction; notoriety.—**Canine, mental**, etc., **prominence**. See the adjectives.—**Prominence of Doyère**. Same as *eminence of Doyère* (which see, under *eminence*).—**Solar prominence**, one of the great clouds of incandescent hydrogen seen during a total eclipse on the edge of the sun's disk, and at other times observable with the spectroscope.—**Syn. 1.** Projection, bulge, process, eminence.

prominency (prom′i-nen-si), *n.* [As *prominence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *prominence*.

prominent (prom′i-nent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *prominent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prominente*, < L. *prominen(t-)s*, ppr. of *prominere*, project, jut out, < *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut. Cf. *eminent*, *imminent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief: as, a *prominent* figure on a vase.

> It compresses hard
> The *prominent* and most unsightly bones,
> And binds the shoulders flat.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 588.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) Raised above the general surface: as, *prominent* eyes. (*b*) Projecting horizontally: as, *prominent* angles of the prothorax. The head of an insect is said to be *prominent* when its upper surface is horizontal and continuous with that of the thorax.

3. Standing out so as to be easily seen; most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous: as, the figure of a man is *prominent* in the picture.

> The side of things which is most *prominent* when they are looked at from European soil may not always be the most *prominent* when they are looked at from American soil. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 8.

4. Standing out from among the multitude; distinguished above others: as, a *prominent* citizen. = **Syn. 1.** Projecting, bulging.—**4.** Eminent, leading.

II. *n.* 1†. A promontory.

> (The winds asleepe) he freely poures, till highest *Prominents*,
> Hill tops, low meddowes, and the fields, that crowne with most contents
> The toiles of men, sea-ports, and shores, are hid.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xii.

2. One of certain bombycid moths; a toothback or pebble. The American red-humped prominent is *Notodonta concinna*; the European coxcomb prominent is *N. camelina*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

prominently (prom′i-nent-li), *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

promiscuity (prō-mis-kū′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *promiscuité* = Pg. *promiscuidade* = It. *promiscuità*, < L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated: see *promiscuous*.] 1. Promiscuousness; confusion; indiscriminate mixture.

> The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and *promiscuity* as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks.
> *Poe*, Marginalia, lxxv. (*Davies.*)
>
> Lady Charlotte . . . was fond of flooding the domestic hearth with all the people possessed of any sort of a name. . . . Mr. Wynnstay loathed such *promiscuity*.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, xvii.

2. Promiscuous sexual union, as among some races of people.

> *Promiscuity* may be called indefinite polyandry joined with indefinite polygyny; and one mode of advance is by a diminution of the indefiniteness.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 297.

promiscuous (prō-mis′kū-us), *a.* [= OF. *promiscue* = Sp. Pg. It. *promiscuo*, < L. *promiscuus*, mixed, not separated, < *pro*, forth, + *miscere*, mix: see *mix*1.] 1. Consisting of parts or individuals grouped together without order; mingled indiscriminately; confused.

> Distinction in *promiscuous* Noise is drown'd.
> *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.
>
> In rushed at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 551.
>
> He went on contentedly enough, picking up a *promiscuous* education chiefly from things that were not intended for education at all. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 4.

2. Forming part of a mingled or confused crowd or mass.

> This, like the public inn, provides a treat
> Where each *promiscuous* guest sits down to eat.
> *Crabbe*, The Newspaper.

3. Distributed or applied without order or discrimination; common; indiscriminate; not restricted to one individual: as, *promiscuous* sexual intercourse.

> Heaps on heaps expire;
> Nations with nations mixed confusedly die,
> And lost in one *promiscuous* carnage lie.
> *Addison*, The Campaign.

4. Casual; accidental. [Prov. Eng.]

> I walked in, gentlemen, just to say good mornin', and went, in a *promiscuous* manner, up stairs, and into the back room. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, xxxiv.

= **Syn. 1.** *Promiscuous*, *Miscellaneous*. *Promiscuous* emphasizes the complete lack of arrangement; *miscellaneous* the throwing together of different kinds. Hence we speak of *promiscuous*, but not of *miscellaneous*, confusion; of *miscellaneous*, not *promiscuous*, articles in a magazine. A work-bag contains a *miscellaneous* collection of things, which should never be allowed to become *promiscuous*.

> It is an argument of a loose and ungoverned mind to be affected with the *promiscuous* approbation of the generality of mankind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.
>
> What the people but a herd confused,
> A *miscellaneous* rabble? *Milton*, P. R., iii. 50.

promiscuously (prō-mis′kū-us-li), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; in a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds or individuals.

> Like beasts and birds *promiscuously* they join. *Pope.*

promiscuousness (prō-mis′kū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being promiscuous, or of being mixed without selection, order, or distinction.

promise (prom′is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *promys*, *promes*; < ME. *promys*, *promesse*, < OF. *promesse*, F. *promesse* = Sp. *promesa* = Pg. It. *promessa*, < ML. *promissa*, f., L. *promissum*, neut., a promise, fem. and neut. of L. *promissus*, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise: see *promit*.] 1. A declaration in reference to the future, whether written or verbal, made by one person to another, purporting to assure the latter that the former will do or forbear from a specified act, or cause it to be done or refrained from; a declaration intended to give to the person to whom it is made assurance of his right to expect from the promisor the thing promised; especially, a declaration that something shall be done or given for the benefit of the promisee or another. In law, a promise is not binding in such sense as to be directly enforceable through the courts, unless made upon a consideration good or valuable; in which case the promise and the consideration together form a contract or agreement (if under seal, termed a *covenant*) which binds the promisor, and it may be his legal representatives, and gives the promisee, and in some cases a third person for whose benefit the promise was made, the right to enforce it by suit, or to recover damages for its breach.

Also, no Straungere comethe before him but that he makethe him sum *Promys* and Graunt, of that the Straungere askethe resonabely. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 40.

O Rome, I make thee *promise;*
If the redress will follow, thou receivest
Thy full petition at the hand of Brutus!
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 56.

Statesman, yet friend to Truth! of soul sincere, . . .
Who broke no *promise*, served no private end.
Pope, To Addison, i. 69.

2. Ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge.

There buds the *promise* of celestial worth!
Young, The Last Day, iii.

Thy [Friendship's] blossoms deck our unsuspecting years;
The *promise* of delicious fruit appears.
Cowper, Valedictio.

3. That which affords a ground or basis for hope or for expectation of future excellence or distinction: as, a youth of great *promise*.

You have an unspeakable comfort of your young prince Mamillius; it is a gentleman of the greatest *promise* that ever came into my note. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 39.

O, I see the crescent *promise* of my spirit hath not set.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

And . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the *promise* of the Father.
Act i. 4.

Glou. Look, when I am king, claim thou of me
The earldom of Hereford. . . .
Buck. I'll claim that *promise* at your grace's hands.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 197.

Absolute promise, a promise which pledges fulfilment at all events; a promise unqualified by a condition.—**Breach of promise.** See *breach*.—**Conditional promise**, a promise the obligation to fulfil which depends on the performance of a condition, or on a contingent or yet unknown event.—**Express promise**, a promise expressed orally or in writing.—**Implied promise**, a promise which the law implies from conduct, as when one employs a man to perform a day's labor, without any express promise to pay him. The law then presumes a promise on the employer's part to give the man a reasonable reward, and it will enforce such implied promise.—**Land of Promise**, Canaan: so called because promised by God to Abraham in Haran; figuratively, heaven. Also called *The Promised Land*.

By faith he [Abraham] sojourned in the *land of promise*, . . . dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob.
Heb. xi. 9.

Mesmeric promise, mutual promises, new promise. See the adjectives.—**Parole promise.** (*a*) A promise made orally. (*b*) A promise made without seal, either orally or in writing, as distinguished from one made under seal, which is technically called a *covenant*.—**Promise and offer.** In *Scots law*, an *offer* is a proposal made to give or to do something, either gratuitously or on an onerous consideration; a *promise* is an offer of such a nature that the promisor takes the other party's assent for granted. An *offer* is not binding till it is accepted; a *promise* is binding as soon as it is known by the party it is made to.—**Special promise**, an actual promise as distinguished from an implied promise.—**The Promise**, according to the account given in the Bible, the assurance given by God to Abraham that his descendants should become the chosen people, and that in him all the families of the earth should be blessed.

"So help me *the promise*, fair sirs," said Isaac, . . . "as no such sounds ever crossed my lips!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

To give a lick and a promise of better. See *lick*.

=Syn. I. *Assurance, Promise, Engagement, Pledge, Covenant.* These words are arranged in the order of strength; it would be dishonorable to fail to keep what even the weakest of them expresses. The formality and solemnity of each are proportioned to its strength. A *covenant* is a mutual obligation; the others are not. Each of them may be either spoken or written, but the written is generally more formal, and may have greater legal obligation.

promise (prom'is), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promised*, ppr. *promising*. [< ME. *promysen, promyssen;* < *promise, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a promise of; engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one; especially, to engage that some benefit shall be conferred.

Thei hym *promyseden* that thei sholde kepe well the Citee while there life myght endure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 295.

I was *promised* them [ribbons] against the feast.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 237.

You said that your Sponsors did *promise* for you that you should keep God's commandments.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

2. To afford reason to expect: as, the year *promises* a good harvest; the clouds *promise* rain.

Surely this seemeth a plott of great reason and small difficultye, which *promiseth* hope of a shorte end.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Seeing the old castle of the state,
That *promis'd* once more firmness, so assail'd.
Cowper, Task, v. 526.

3. To assure. [Colloq.]

And what that euer be withynne this place,
That wolle for the entrete in eny wise,
He shall not spede, I yow *promysse*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 1603.

I do not like thy look, I *promise* thee.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2. 47.

I *promise* you I don't think near so ill of you as I did.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

4. To make as promisor; be the promisor in. [Rare trade use.]

These notes were *promised* by S. and S.
Boston Traveller, Jan. 24, 1880.

The Promised Land. Same as *Land of Promise* (which see, under *promise, n.*).—**To be promised†**, to have an engagement.

Cassius. Will you sup with me to-night, Casca?
Casca. No, *I am promised* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 293.

=Syn. 1. To assure, engage, covenant. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To assure one by a promise or binding declaration.

Tho' fickle fortune has deceiv'd me,
She *promis'd* fair, and perform'd but ill.
Burns, I Dream'd I Lay.

2. To afford hopes or expectations; give ground for expecting satisfactory or agreeable results.

A . . . son of the last Archbishop, who *promises* very greatly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 99.

The day was named, the weather *promised* well.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

3. To stand sponsor. [Rare.]

There were those who knew him near the king
And *promised* for him; and Arthur made him knight.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

promise-breach (prom'is-brēch), *n.* Failure to perform what is promised. [Rare.]

Since miserie hath daunted all my mirth,
And I am quite vndone through *promise-breach*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 6.

In double violation
Of sacred chastity and of *promise-breach*
Thereon dependent. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 410.

promise-breaker (prom'is-brā'kėr), *n.* One who breaks or fails to make good his promises.

He's a most notable coward, an infinite and endless liar, an hourly *promise-breaker*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 6. 12.

promise-crammed (prom'is-kramd), *a.* Crammed or stuffed with promises. [Rare.]

I eat the air, *promise-crammed*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 99.

promisee (prom-i-sē'), *n.* [< *promise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a promise is made.

Where things promised in a treaty are incompatible, the *promisee* may choose which he will demand the performance of. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

promiseful (prom'is-fûl), *a.* [< *promise* + *-ful*.] Full of promise; promising.

So som he wins with *promise-full* intreats,
With presents som, and som with rougher threats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

promiser (prom'i-sėr), *n.* [< *promise* + *-er*[1].] One who promises; one who engages, assures, stipulates, or covenants: in legal use *promisor*.

He was a subtyle deceiuer, a fayer false *promiser*.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel xi.

Though the expectation which is raised by impertinent *promisers* is thus barren, their confidence, even after failures, is so great that they subsist by still promising on.
Steele, Spectator, No. 448.

promising (prom'i-sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *promise, v.*] Giving promise; affording just expectations of good; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well: as, a *promising* youth; a *promising* prospect.

A course more *promising*
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, undream'd shores.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 576.

promisingly (prom'i-sing-li), *adv.* [< *promising* + *-ly*[2].] In a promising manner.

promisor (prom'i-sor), *n.* [< *promise* + *-or*[1]. Cf. L. *promissor*, a promiser.] In *law*, one who promises.

promisst, *a.* [< L. *promissus*, hanging down, long, pp. of *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, let hang down, etc., see *promise, promit*.] Hanging down; long.

I know him by his *promisse* beard,
And beetle browes.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

promissiont (prō-mish'on), *n.* [< ME. *promission*, < L. *promissio(n-)*, promise, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

The Holy Land, that Men callen the Lond of *Promyssioun*, or of Behestе. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

Isaac, that was the child of *Promission*, although God kept his life that was vnlooked for.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 37.

promissive prō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *promissivus*, promising, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Making or implying a promise. [Rare.]

promissorily (prom'i-sō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of promise. *Sir T. Browne.*

promissory (prom'i-sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *promissor*, a promiser, < *promittere*, pp. *promissus*, promise: see *promise*.] Containing a promise, or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Promissory note, in *law*, an absolute promise in writing, signed but not sealed, to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named or designated, or to his order, or to the bearer. *Byles.* See *negotiable*.—**Promissory oath.** See *oath*.

promitt, *v. t.* [ME. *promytten* = OF. *promettre, prometre*, F. *promettre* = Sp. *prometer* = It. *promettere*, promise, < L. *promittere*, send or put forth, let go forward, say beforehand, promise, < *pro*, forth, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*. Cf. *admit, commit, permit*, etc.] **1.** To send forth; let go.

Commaunded hym he sholde *promytte* and suffre the seruauntes of almyghty god to passe out of pryson and to be at lyberte. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. To disclose; make known.

Promising . . . frank and free pardon of all offences and crimes *promitted*.
Hall, Chron. Hen. VII., fol. 33. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To promise.

It like, therfore, to my Lord of Gloucestre, and to alle the Lordes of the Kinges Counsail, to *promitte* to the said Erle and assure him that thei shul fermely and trewely assiaten him in the excercise of the charge and occupacion that he hathe aboute the Kinges persone.
Paston Letters, I. 33.

promont†, *n.* [< *promont-ory*, as if directly < L. *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, hill: see *mount*[1].] A promontory. [Rare.]

A *promont* jutting out into the dropping South.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 151.

promontorious (prom-on-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *promontor-y* + *-ous*.] Resembling a promontory; high; projecting; conspicuous.

The ambitious man's mountain is his honour; and who dares find fault with so *promontorious* a celsitude?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 497.

promontorium (prom-on-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *promontoria* (-ä). [< L. *promonturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland: see *promontory*.] In *anat.*, a promontory.

promontory (prom'on-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *promontoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *promontorio*, < ML. *promontorium*, L. *promonturium, promunturium*, a mountain-ridge, a headland, appar. < *pro*, forth, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain (see *mount*[1]), but prob. < *prominere* (pp. as if **prominitus*, **promintus*, **promuntus*), project, jut out, < *pro*, forth, + **minere*, project, jut, akin to *mon(t-)s*, mountain: see *prominent*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *promontories* (-riz). **1.** A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 135.

The city Ragusa occupied a peninsula, sheltered on the one hand by the mainland, on the other by another *promontory* forming the outer horn of a small bay.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 235.

2. In *anat.*, a prominent or protuberant part; a prominence, eminence, or protuberance. (*a*) Of the sacrum, the bold salient angle between the first sacral and last lumbar vertebra, bounding the brim of the true pelvis posteriorly, and especially pronounced in man. (*b*) Of the tympanum, a rounded hollow protuberance of the inner wall of the tympanic cavity, expressing the projection of the first whorl of the cochlea. It is situated between the fenestræ, and its surface is furrowed by branches of the tympanic plexus of nerves.

II.† *a.* Resembling a promontory; high; projecting.

He found his flockes grazing vpon the *Promontorie* Mountaines. *Greene*, Menaphon, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

Who sees not that the clambering goats get upon rocks and *promontory* places, whiles the humble sheep feed in the bottoms and dejected valleys?
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 428.

promorph (prō'môrf), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + μορφή, form.] In *biol.*, a fundamental type of form; a form promorphologically considered as to its fundamental character, without regard to its actual modifications: as, a vertebrate, a mollusean, or an articulate *promorph*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 409.

promorphological (prō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *promorpholog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to promorphology; mathematically or stereometrically morphological.

The idea of the antimere is omitted, as being essentially a *promorphological* conception.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

promorphologically (prō-môr-fō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* Upon considerations of or according to promorphology.

promorphologist (prō-môr-fol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *promorphology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or understands promorphology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 845.

promorphology (prō-môr-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [As *promorph* + *-ology* (cf. *morphology*).] In *biol.*, stereometric morphology; the morphology of organic forms considered with reference to mathematical figures or to a few fundamental types of structure; the mathematical conception or geometrical treatment of organic form.

Promorphology develops the crystallography of organic form. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843, note.

promote (prō-mōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *promoted*, ppr. *promoting*. [< OF. *promoter*, < L. *promotus*, pp. of *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, reveal: see *promore*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To contribute to the establishment, growth, enlargement, or improvement of, as of anything valuable, or to the development, increase, or influence of, as of anything evil; forward; advance.

Mr. John Jenny . . . was always a leading man in *promoting* the general interest of the colony.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 102.

Those friendships which once *promoted* literary fame seem now to be discontinued. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

2. To exalt, or raise to a higher post or position; prefer in rank or honor: as, to *promote* a captain to a majority.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.
Num. xxii. 17.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me, or here place
In this delicious garden? *Milton*, P. L., x. 745.

3†. To inform against.

There lack men to *promote* the king's officers when they do amiss, and to *promote* all offenders.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

=Syn. 1. To further, help, encourage, assist.

II.† *intrans.* To give information; be an informer.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch;
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.
Drayton, The Owl.

promote†, *pp.* [ME., < L. *promotus*, pp.: see *promote*, *v.*] Promoted.

For where a lover thinketh him *promote*,
Envy will grucche, repining at his wele.
Court of Love, l. 1261.

promotement† (prō-mōt'ment), *n.* [< *promote* + *-ment*.] Promotion. *Evelyn.*

promoter (prō-mō'tėr), *n.* [< F. *promoteur* = Sp. Pg. *promotor* = It. *promotore*, < ML. *promotor*, a promoter, < L. *promovere*, promote: see *promove*, *promote*.] 1. One who or that which promotes, forwards, or advances; an encourager: as, a *promoter* of charity.

We are no more justified in treating what we take to be untrue theories of morals as positive *promoters* of vice than in treating what we deem truer theories as positive *promoters* of virtue.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 336.

2. One who aids in promoting some financial undertaking; one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company; one who makes it his business to assist in the organization and capitalizing of corporations.

It is notorious that some of the [rail]roads have been robbed to the extent of thirty, forty, and even more per cent. by *promoters* and syndicates, who have placed in their own pockets such large proportions of the sums subscribed.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 858.

3†. An informer; specifically, a person who prosecuted offenders as an informer in his own name and the king's, receiving in reward part of the fines or penalties.

These be accusers, *promoters*, and slanderers.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Came sneaking to my house like a *promoter* to spye flesh in the Lent. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, iv.

promotion (prō-mō'shon), *n.* [< ME. *promocyon*, < OF. (and F.) *promotion* = Pr. *promotio* = Sp. *promocion* = Pg. *promoção* = It. *promozione*, < LL. *promotio*(*n-*), advancement, < L. *promovere*, pp. *promotus*, move forward, promote: see *promove*, *promote*.] 1. The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement: as, the *promotion* of virtue or morals; the *promotion* of peace or of discord.—2. Advancement in rank or honor; preferment.

The highest *promotion* that God can bring his unto in this life is to suffer for his truth.
Latimer, Misc. Selections.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 80.

3†. The act of informing; the laying of an information against any one.

Covetousness and *promotion* and such like.
Tyndale, Expos. of Matthew vi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

To be on one's promotion. (*a*) To be in the line of promotion; have the prospect or right of promotion in case of vacancy. (*b*) To be on good behavior or diligent in duty with a view to recommending one's self for promotion.

"You want to smoke those filthy cigars," replied Mrs. Rawdon. "I remember when you liked 'em, though," answered the husband. . . . "That was when I was *on my promotion*, Goosey," she said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

=Syn. See *progress*.

promotive (prō-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *promote* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote, advance, or encourage.

In the government of Ireland, his [Strafford's] administration had been equally *promotive* of his master's interest and that of the subjects committed to his care.
Hume, Hist. Eng., liv.

promoval† (prō-mō'val), *n.* [< *promove* + *-al*.] Advancement; promotion.

Tell me if my recommendation can in anything be steadable for the *promoval* of the good of that youth.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 29. (*Davies.*)

promove† (prō-mōv'), *v. t.* [< F. *promouvoir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *promover* = It. *promuovere*, < L. *promovere*, move forward, push onward, advance, bring to pass, enlarge, increase, extend, reveal, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *movere*, move: see *move*. Cf. *promote*.] 1. To promote; forward; advance.

Th' increase
Of trades and tillage, under laws and peace,
Begun by him, but settled and *promoved*
By the third hero of his name.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Without Christ we can do just nothing but lie becalmed and unable to move or *promove*.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons and Treatises, p. 171.

2. To incite; encourage.

Those works of ours are greatest in the sight of God that . . . conduce most to the *promoving* of others to glorify God. *Donne*, Sermons, viii.

promovent† (prō-mō'vent), *n.* [< L. *promoven*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *promovere*, move forward: see *promove*.] The plaintiff in the instance court of the admiralty.

promover† (prō-mō'vėr), *n.* [< *promove* + *-er*1.] A promoter.

For bokis & heresies, as they call goddis worde, he prohibited, pressed downe, & burned with all the *promouers* thereof. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel vii.

prompt (prompt), *a.* [< ME. **prompt*, < OF. (and F.) *prompt* = Sp. *pronto* = Pg. *prompto* = It. *pronto*, < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, visible, apparent, evident, at hand, prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined, disposed, pp. of *promere*, take or bring out or forth, produce, bring to light, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *emere*, take, acquire, buy: see *emption*.] 1. Ready; quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing: as, *prompt* in obedience or compliance.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Good temper; spirits *prompt* to undertake,
And not soon spent, though in an arduous task.
Cowper, Task, i. 400.

Hundreds *prompt* for blows and blood.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

2. Given or performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.

I do agnize
A natural and *prompt* alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 233.

But chief myself I will enjoin,
Awake at duty's call,
To show a love as *prompt* as thine.
Cowper, Dog and Water-lily.

3. Hasty; forward; abrupt.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

4†. Inclined or disposed.

Fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most *prompt* and pregnant.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 90.

=Syn. Early, timely, punctual.

prompt (prompt), *v. t.* [< ME. *prompten*; < *prompt*, *a.*] 1. To move or excite to action; incite; instigate.

Murderer, do the worst
Thy base unnoble thoughts dare *prompt* thee to!
I am above thee, slave!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

His wish and mine both *prompt* me to retire.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 390.

2. To assist (a learner or speaker) by suggesting something forgotten or imperfectly learned or known, or by pronouncing the words next in order: as, to *prompt* a pupil; to *prompt* an actor.

Let him translate it into Latin againe, abiding in such place where no other scholer may *prompt* him.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 89.

They whisper: — sever them quickly, I say, officers! why do you let them *prompt* one another?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

If she shou'd flag in her part, I will not fail to *prompt* her. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

3. To dictate; suggest to the mind; inspire.

And whisp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 216.

By these Steps I strive to climb up to Heaven, and my Soul *prompts* me I shall go thither.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4†. To remind; put (one) in mind.

Soft and delicate desires,
All *prompting* me how fair young Hero is,
Saying I liked her ere I went to wars.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 306.

=Syn. 1. *Actuate*, *Impel*, *Induce*, etc. (see *actuate*), incline, dispose, suggest to. See list under *impel*.

prompt (prompt), *n.* [< *prompt*, *v.*] 1. In *com.*, a limit of time given for payment for merchandise purchased, the limit being stated on a note of reminder called a *prompt-note*.

He does pay in money — that is, he gives his acceptance at two or three months or whatever *prompt* is customary in the trade, and when the bill falls due he pays it.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 392.

2. Information suggested or prompted.

Few [children in schools] will not give, and not many will not take *prompts*, or peep in their books.
G. S. Hall, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 63.

prompt-book (prompt'bůk), *n.* A copy of a play prepared for the prompter's use, and containing the text as cut and altered for representation, with all the stage business and other directions required for performance.

prompt-center (prompt'sen'tėr), *n.* See *stage*.

prompter (promp'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *promptere*, *promptare*, *promptowre*; < *prompt* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which prompts, or admonishes or incites to action.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

We find in ourselves some *prompter* called a desire; and, the more essential the action, the more powerful is the impulse to its performance.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 30.

Specifically — 2. A person stationed behind the scenes or in a covered box at the front of the stage in a theater, for the purpose of assisting the actors when they are at a loss by repeating to them the first words of a sentence; also, any person who aids a public speaker, etc., by suggesting words he may be at a loss for.

No without-book prologue, faintly spoke
After the *prompter*, for our entrance.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 8.

The play is done; the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the *prompter's* bell.
Thackeray, The End of the Play.

prompting (promp'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prompt*, *v.*] 1. The act of inciting, instigating, suggesting, or reminding.—2. An incitement or impulse, especially from inner desires or motives: as, the *promptings* of affection.

Many sane persons have experienced horrid *promptings* when standing looking over a precipice.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 83.

The later the date the more likely that he [the architect] built his arcade according to the *promptings* of his own genius. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 254.

promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *promptitude* = Sp. *prontitud* = It. *prontitudine*, < LL. *promptitudo*, promptitude, < L. *promptus*, ready, prompt: see *prompt*.] 1. Promptness; readiness; quickness of decision or action when occasion demands; cheerful alacrity.

Much will depend on the *promptitude* with which these means can be brought into activity.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 69.

2. Prompting.

Those who were contented to live without reproach, and had no *promptitude* in their minds towards glory.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

promptly (prompt'li), *adv.* [< *prompt* + *-ly*2.] In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

promptness (prompt'nes), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being prompt; readiness; quickness of decision or action; especially, quickness of action in executing a decision; cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Cassius alone, of all the conspirators, acted with *promptness* and energy in providing for the war which he foresaw the death of Cæsar would kindle.
Ames, Works, II. 271.

A good judgment combines *promptness* with deliberateness. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 409.

They seemed desirous to prove their title to them by their thorough discipline and by their *promptness* to execute the most dangerous and difficult services. *Prescott.*

prompt-note (prompt'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, etc., given to a purchaser at a sale of merchandise. See *prompt*, *n.*

prompt-side (prompt'sīd), *n.* See *stage.*

promptuary (promp'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *promptuaries* (-riz). [= F. *promptuaire* = Sp. *prontuario* = Pg. *promptuario*, < LL. *promptuarium*, *promtuarium*, a repository, storehouse, store-room, hence in ML. used (like E. *magazine*) for a repository of information, handbook (in this sense also irreg. *promptorium*, *promptorius*), as in *Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum* or *Promptorium Parvulorum*, 'the little scholars' handbook,' or *Promptorius Puerorum*, 'the boys' handbook,' the name of an English-Latin dictionary of the 15th century; < L. *promptus*, *promtus*, pp. of *promere*, produce, bring out: see *prompt*.] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

History, that great treasury of time and *promptuary* of heroique actions. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 22.

Bid Naddo think, at Mantua, he had but
To look into his *promptuary*, put
Finger on a set thought in a set speech.
Browning, Sordello.

prompture (promp'tūr), *n.* [< *prompt* + *-ure.*] Suggestion; incitement; instigation.

I'll to my brother;
Though he hath fall'n by *prompture* of the blood.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 178.

promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulgated*, ppr. *promulgating.* [< L. *promulgatus*, pp. of *promulgare*, make known, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *-mulgare*, of uncertain origin. Cf. *promulge.*] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; publish; announce; proclaim.

'Tis yet to know—
Which, when I know that boasting is an honour,
I shall *promulgate*—I fetch my life and being
From men of royal siege. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 21.

The Statute of Uses was delayed until 1536, and the Statute of Wills until 1540, but both statutes were *promulgated* in 1532. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 255.

=Syn. *Declare*, *Announce*, *Proclaim*, etc. See *announce.*

promulgation (prō-mul-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *promulgation* = Sp. *promulgacion* = Pg. *promulgação* = It. *promulgazione*, < L. *promulgatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] 1. The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long, as the very *promulgation* of the gospel. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

The doctrine of evolution at the present time rests upon exactly as secure a foundation as the Copernican theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies did at the time of its *promulgation*. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 90.

2. In *law:* (*a*) The first official publication of a law which has been passed, or of an ordinance or a proclamation. (*b*) More strictly, the final order of the sovereign power which puts an enacted law into execution. *Clark.*

promulgator (prō'mul-gā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *promulgateur* = Sp. Pg. *promulgador* = It. *promulgatore*, < L. *promulgator*, one who publishes or proclaims, < *promulgare*, pp. *promulgatus*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] One who promulgates or publishes; one who makes known or teaches publicly.

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty. *Warburton*, Sermons, xi. (*Latham.*)

promulge (prō-mulj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *promulged*, ppr. *promulging.* [= F. *promulguer* = Sp. Pg. *promulgar* = It. *promulgare*, < L. *promulgare*, publish, make known: see *promulgate.*] To promulgate; publish; teach publicly.

Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were *promulged*. *Prescott.* (*Webster.*)

Considering his Highness's wisdom, . . . they would henceforth make, *promulge*, or execute no such constitutions without his consent.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

promulger (prō-mul'jėr), *n.* Same as *promulgator.*

Its [the gospel's] *promulgers* delivered it not out by parcels, as is the way of cunning and designing men, but offered the whole of it to be altogether examined and compared. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

promuscidate (prō-mus'i-dāt), *a.* [< *promuscis* (*-muscid-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* mouth. (*b*) Furnished with a promuscis: as, a *promuscidate* insect.

promuscis (prō-mus'is), *n.*; pl. *promuscides* (-i-dēz). [NL., < L. *promuscis*, a corrupt form for *proboscis*, proboscis: see *proboscis.*] In *entom.*, a proboscis; a beak or rostrum of various insects: originally applied by Illiger (1806) to the mouth-parts of bees; applied by Kirby and Spence (1818) and subsequent authors to the oral instrument of hemipterous insects, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by a sheath containing four hair-like lancets or scalpella.

Punctures the cuticle with a proboscis (a very short three-jointed *promuscis*) springing as it were from the breast, but capable of being greatly porrected.
E. P. Wright, Anim. Life, p. 472.

promycele (prō-mī-sēl'), *n.* [< NL. *promycelium.*] In *bot.*, same as *promycelium.*

promycelial (prō-mī-sē'li-ạl), *a.* [< *promycelium* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the promycelium.

The *promycelial* tube is divided by transverse walls into a series of two or more short cells.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 177.

promycelium (prō-mī-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *mycelium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a short and short-lived filamentous product of the germination of a spore, which bears sporidia and then dies. Also *promycele.*

pron. An abbreviation of (*a*) *pronoun*; (*b*) *pronounced*; (*c*) *pronunciation.*

pronaos (prō-nā'os), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόναος*, also neut. *πρόναον*, a porch before a temple, prop. adj., *πρόναος*, *πρόναιος*, Attic *πρόνεως*, before a temple, < *πρό*, before, + *ναός*, a temple, a cella: see *naos.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) An open vestibule or

Pronaos.—Heroum adjoining the baths at Assos in the Troad, as discovered and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881–2.

portico in front of the naos or cella of a temple. See *naos*, 2.

The temple . . . consists of a *pronaos* or vestibulum . . . and of the naos proper. *Schliemann*, Troja, p. 79.

(*b*) Same as *narthex*, 1. [This use is not to be recommended.]

pronate (prō'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pronated*, ppr. *pronating.* [< LL. *pronatus*, pp. of *pronare*, bend forward, bow, < L. *pronus*, bent: see *prone.*] To render prone; specifically, to rotate (the hand) so that its palmar surface faces in the same direction as the posterior surface of the ulna.

pronation (prō-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *pronation* = Sp. *pronacion* = Pg. *pronação* = It. *pronazione*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronate.*] The act or result of pronating; the prone position of the fore limb, in which the bones of the forearm are more or less crossed, and the palm of the hand is turned downward: the opposite of *supination.* Pronation and its reverse movement, supination, are free and perfect in man and in some other mammals which use their fore paws as hands. In pronation the bones of the forearm are crossed; in supination they lie parallel to each other. The fore limbs of most quadrupeds are permanently fixed in the state of pronation, with the palmar surface or sole of the fore foot downward or backward, and the knuckles or convexities of the joints of the digits upward or forward; supination is absent, and the ulna is often reduced to a mere appendage of the radius, ankylosed at the upper end of the latter.

pronator (prō-nā'tọr), *n.*; pl. *pronatores*, *pronators* (prō-nā-tō'rēz, prō-nā'tọrz). [= F. *pronateur* = Sp. Pg. *pronador* = It. *pronatore*, < LL. *pronare*, pp. *pronatus*, bend forward, bow: see *pronation.*] A muscle of the forearm whose action pronates the hand or assists in pronation: opposed to *supinator.*—**Pronator quadratus**, a flat muscle on the lower part of the forearm in front, passing from the ulna to the radius. Also called *cubitoradialis*, *quadrate pronator*, and more fully *pronator radii quadratus.*—**Pronator radii teres**, a pronator and flexor of the forearm. It arises chiefly from the inner condyle of the humerus, and passes across obliquely in front, to be inserted in the outer side of the radius near its middle. Also called *pronator teres*, and *round* or *terete pronator.* See cut under *muscle.*

prone (prōn), *a.* [< F. *prone* = Sp. Pg. It. *prono*, < L. *pronus*, bent, leaning forward, < *pro*, forward: see *pro-.*] 1. Bending forward with the face downward; inclined; lying flat; not erect.

A creature who, not *prone*
And brute as other creatures, but endued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 506.

Ancient tow'rs,
And roofs embattled high, . . .
Fall *prone*. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 125.

2. Lying with the face or front downward.

The lamb *prone*,
The serpent towering and triumphant.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 56.

Specifically, in *anat.*: (*a*) Lying face downward; stretched at full length on the belly. (*b*) Lying with the palm downward; pronated, as the hand. In both senses, the opposite of *supine.*

3. Moving or sloping downward; descending; inclined.

The sun,
Declined, was hasting now with *prone* career
To the ocean isles. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 353.

Prone down the rock the whitening sheet descends.
Burns, Written by the Fall of Fyers.

Since the floods demand
For their descent a *prone* and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Just where the *prone* edge of the wood began
To feather toward the hollow.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. Inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in an ill sense.

He is . . . as *prone* to mischief
As she to perform 't. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 160.

Anna's mighty Mind,
To Mercy and soft Pity *prone*.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Prone mouth, a mouth which lies entirely on the lower surface of the head, owing to the fact that the head itself forms a right angle with the thorax, as in the grasshoppers.—**Prone surface**, the lower surface.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *prostrate.*

pronely (prōn'li), *adv.* In a prone manner or position; so as to bend downward.

proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* The state of being prone. (*a*) The state of bending downward: as, the *proneness* of beasts that look downward: opposed to the *erectness* of man. (*b*) The state of lying with the face or front downward: contrary to *supineness.* (*c*) Descent; declivity: as, the *proneness* of a hill. (*d*) Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propensity; disposition: as, *proneness* to self-gratification or to self-justification.=**Syn.** (*d*) *Tendency*, *Disposition*, etc. See *bent*[1].

pronephron (prō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *pronephra* (-rạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + Gr. *νεφρός*, a kidney.] A part of the primitive kidney of the lower vertebrates, which appears at the most anterior end of the archinephric duct before the rest of the kidney and at some distance from it. It consists of a number of coiled tubuli, beginning with ciliated infundibula or nephrostomata: its duct is the Müllerian duct. See *mesonephron.*

pronephros (prō-nef'ros), *n.* Same as *pronephron.*

prong[1]† (prông), *n.* [ME., also *pronge*, *prange*, a pang: see *pang*[1], which is an altered form of the same word.] A pang. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 415, 493.

prong[2] (prông), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pronge*; cf. *prog*, thrust, *proke*, thrust.] 1. A sharp point or a pointed instrument; especially, one of several points which together make up a larger object: as, the *prong* of a fork; the *prong* of a deer's antler.

I dine with forks that have but two *prongs*.
Swift, to Gay, March 19, 1729.

The *prongs* of rock rose spectral on every side.
N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 28, 1878.

2. A hay-fork. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Would not sell me,
But, being his domesticke friend, expell me
With forks and *prongs*, as one insenc'd with ire.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 164).

3. A fork or branch of a stream or inlet. [Southern U. S.]—4. A prawn (?).

They speed their way through the liquid waste;
Some are rapidly borne along
On the mailed shrimp or the prickly *prong*.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 29.

prong[2] (prông), *v. t.* [< *prong*[2], *n.*] To stab with or as with a fork. [Humorous.]

Dear brethren, let us tremble before those august portals. I fancy them guarded by grooms of the chamber with flaming silver forks with which they *prong* all those who have not the right of the entrée.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

prongbuck (prông'buk), *n.* The American antelope or pronghorn, *Antiloeapra americana*.

prong-chuck (prông'chuk), *n.* A burnishing-chuck with a steel prong. *E. H. Knight.*

prongdoe (prông'dō), *n.* The female of the prongbuck.

prong-hoe (prông'hō), *n.* A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

pronghorn (prông'hôrn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having horns with a prong or snag, as the prongbuck: as, the *pronghorn* antelope.

II. *n.* The prongbuck or cabrit. This remarkable animal is an isolated American type, like the saiga of the Old World; it has no near relatives living, and is supposed to be in the line of descent from some stock more or less like the fossil *Sivatherium* of India. It is not an antelope in any proper sense, though universally so called in the regions it inhabits — the first literary use of the name dating about 1812. The pronghorn was first scientifically described from material furnished by Lewis and Clarke to George Ord, who called it *Antilope americana* in 1815, but very soon instituted the genus *Antilocapra* (which see, and *Antilocapridæ*, for technical characters). The male stands about 3 feet high at the croup and withers; the limbs are very slender; the general form is that of a deer, but rather stouter (contrary to a general impression); the eyes are extremely large and full, and placed directly under the base of the horns; these in the male are from 6 or 8 inches to a foot in length, curved variously, but always with the characteristic prong or snag — in the female mere hairy cones tipped with a horny thimble an inch long. The horns are shed annually, late in the fall or early in winter. The pelage is close, without any flowing tufts, but coarse and brittle, and nearly worthless; the hide makes a valuable buckskin when dressed. The venison is excellent, resembling mutton rather than deer-meat. There is an extensive set of cutaneous sebaceous glands, eleven in number, which during the rut exhale a strong hircine odor. The pronghoe regularly drops twins, usually late in spring or early in summer, and the kids are not spotted (as the young of *Cervidæ* usually are), but resemble their parents. The bucks and does are alike of a tawny or yellowish-brown color, with a large white disk on the buttocks, a white crescent and triangle on the fore part of the neck, and the under parts and inner sides of the limbs white; the forehead, muzzle, a spot on the neck over the gland, and the horns and hoofs are mostly black or blackish. During most of the year the animals go in bands, sometimes numbering thousands, but oftener of much less extent. They range over all the region of the great plains, from British America far into Mexico, excepting where they have of late years been driven off by the settlement of the country. Unlike the bison, the pronghorn does not appear to have ever ranged east of the Mississippi. It is noted for its fleetness, and for a singular mixture of timidity and curiosity, which renders it susceptible of being "flagged," or decoyed within rifle-range by the exhibition of any unusual object, as a handkerchief tied to a pole. The gait is buoyant and easy, and when bounding at full speed the animal is probably the fleetest of any American game. But it lacks bottom, and its astonishing bursts of speed cannot be long sustained. Almost any pack of hounds can overtake it, if the game has not too much advantage at the start. The pronghorn is subject to an epidemic disease of unknown character, which in some years has destroyed many thousands. This fact, together with the incessant persecution it suffers, has very appreciably diminished its numbers as well as contracted its range of late years, though it appears to be still very far from the point of extermination.

pronity† (prō'ni-ti), *n.* [= It. *pronità* (cf. Sp. *pronedad* = Pg. *pronidade*), < L. *pronita(t-)s*, inclination, < *pronus*, bent, inclined: see *prone*.] Same as *proneness*.

Saint Paule in hys Pistle to ye Rom. speketh of the *pronity* and mocions in the fleshe remaining as the reliques of original sinne. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 550.

pronominal (prō-nom'i-nal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *pronominal* = It. *pronominale*, < L. *pronominalis*, pertaining to a pronoun, < *pronomen*, a pronoun: see *pronoun*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun: as, a *pronominal* root.

In Siam, when asking the king's commands, the *pronominal* form is, as much as possible, evaded. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 397.

pronominally (prō-nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* With the effect or force of a pronoun; by means of a pronoun.

"What was that notion of his" — they usually spoke of the minister *pronominally*. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

pronotal (prō-nō'tal), *a.* [< *pronotum* + *-al*.] Situated on the pronotum; of or pertaining to the pronotum.

pronotary, *n.* Same as *prothonotary*.

And I knew you a *Pronotaries* boy,
That wrote Indentures at the toune house doore.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii. 1.

pronotum (prō-nō'tum), *n.*; pl. *pronota* (-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *νῶτος*, back: see *notum*.] The anterior one of the three divisions of the notum of an insect, preceding the mesonotum; the dorsal or tergal section of the prothorax; the upper part of the first thoracic segment or prothoracic tergum. It is typically divided into four sclerites (the præscutum, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum), which sclerites are, however, usually more or less consolidated and therefore indistinguishable. See cut under *Insecta*. — **Cruciate, emarginate, obvolvent, pulvinate**, etc., **pronotum**. See the adjectives. — **Producted pronotum**. See *producted*.

pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* [Not found in ME.; appar. altered (to suit the earlier *noun*) < F. *pronom* = Sp. *pronombre* = Pg. *pronome* = It. *pronome*, < L. *pronomen*, a word standing in place of a noun, < *pro*, for, + *nomen*, a noun: see *noun*.] In *gram.*, a word used instead of a noun to avoid the repetition of it; a demonstrative word, pointing to a person or thing, but not describing it otherwise than by designating position, direction, relation to the speaker, or the like; one of a small body of words, in Indo-European and other families of language, coming from a few roots, different from those from which come in general verbs and nouns, and having the office of designating rather than describing: they are believed to have borne an important part in the development of inflective structure in language. They are divided into various classes: *personal* (doubtless originally demonstrative), as *I, thou, he*, etc.; *possessive*, which are the adjective forms of the personal, as *my, thy, his*, etc.; *demonstrative*, as *this, that*, etc.; *interrogative*, as *who, what*, etc.; *relative* (which are always either demonstratives or interrogatives with changed office, implying an antecedent to which they refer or relate), as *that, which, who*, etc.; and *indefinite*, which are of various meaning, and shade off into ordinary nouns, as *each, either, some, any, such*, etc. Abbreviated *pr., pron.*

pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pronounced*, ppr. *pronouncing*. [< ME. *pronouncen*, < OF. *prononcer*, F. *prononcer* = Sp. Pg. *pronunciar* = It. *pronunciare, pronunziare*, < L. *pronuntiare*, proclaim, publish, < *pro*, forth, + *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuntius*, that makes known: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce, denounce, enounce, renounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To declare; make known; announce; proclaim.

I will *pronounce* this bloudie decde,
And blotte thine honor so.
Gascoigne, Philomene, p. 100. (*Arber.*)

2. To form or articulate by the organs of speech; utter articulately; speak; utter; specifically, to give a word its due recognized sound in uttering it.

Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth: and he said Sibboleth: for he could not frame to *pronounce* it right. Judges xii. 6.

Yet sometime "Tarquin" was *pronounced* plain,
But through his teeth, as if the name he tore.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1786.

3. To utter formally, officially, or solemnly.

I do beseech your lordship, for the wrongs
This man hath done me, let me *pronounce* his punishment!
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

An Idol in the form of a Dog or Wolf, which was worshipped, and is said to have *pronounc'd* Oracles at this place. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 36.

4. To speak or utter rhetorically; deliver: as, to *pronounce* an oration.

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; *pronounce* a text . . .
Cowper, Task, ii. 410.

5. To declare or affirm.

O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love, *pronounce* it faithfully.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 94.

I dare not *pronounce* you will be a just monarch.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

An author who laughs at the public which *pronounces* him a dunce. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn.** *Enunciate, Deliver*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak with confidence or authority; make declaration; utter an opinion; declare one's self.

Nor can [I] *pronounce* upon it
. . . whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gipsy bonnet,
Be the neater and completer.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Asked what she most desired, she *pronounced* for a special providence of tea and sugar.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 22.

Among the Irish peerage there are more than a dozen who have either *pronounced* for the principle of Home Rule or are not hostile to it if a fair scheme be devised.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 314.

2. To utter words; specifically, to articulate words correctly.

pronounce† (prō-nouns'), *n.* Pronunciation; declaration.

That all controverste may end in the finall *pronounce* or canon of one Arch-primat.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

pronounceable (prō-noun'sa-bl), *a.* [< *pronounce* + *-able*. Cf. *pronunciable*.] Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Its first syllable, "Pen,"
Is *pronounceable*; then
Come two LLs and two HHs, two FFs and an N.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 65.

pronounced (prō-nounst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *pronounce*, *v.*] Strongly marked or defined; decided.

Our friend's views became every day more *pronounced*.
Thackeray.

The outline of the tower is not unlike that of the Parasurameswara temple, . . . but the central belt is more *pronounced*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 438.

Wolsey was too great a man, and More too good a man, to be tools of Henry, especially after the inclination towards tyrannic caprice became more *pronounced*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 248.

pronouncedly (prō-noun'sed-li), *adv.* In a pronounced manner; markedly.

"Fatal Water," the most *pronouncedly* pathetic of the tales. *The Academy*, Feb. 8, 1890, p. 93.

pronouncement (prō-nouns'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *prononcement* = Pr. *prononciamen* = Sp. *pronunciamiento* = It. *pronunziamento*; < ML. *pronunciamentum*, < L. *pronuntiare*, pronounce: see *pronounce*.] The act of pronouncing; a proclamation; a formal announcement.

The law is apprehended by ocular inspection, audible *pronouncement*, and other like natural ways of cognition.
Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 114.

pronouncer (prō-noun'sẽr), *n.* One who pronounces, or utters or declares.

pronouncing (prō-noun'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *pronounce*, *v.*] Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation: as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.

pronubial (prō-nū'bi-al), *a.* [< L. *pronubus*, pertaining to marriage, < *pro*, for, + *nubere*, marry, wed: see *nubile*.] Presiding over marriage. *Congreve.* [Rare.]

pronuclear (prō-nū'klē-ẽr), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to a pronucleus, or having its character.

pronucleate (prō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< *pronucle-us* + *-ate*¹.] Having a pronucleus or pronuclei.

pronucleus (prō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *pronuclei* (-ī). [< L. *pro*, before, + *nucleus*, nucleus.] 1. A primitive nucleus; the nucleus of an ovum or of a spermatozoön before these have united to form the definitive nucleus of an impregnated ovum. That of the ovum is the *female*, that of the spermatozoon the *male* pronucleus. The formation of the female pronucleus commonly occurs in a ripe ovum after the extrusion of the particles of yolk known as the *polar globules of Robin*, and it is that part of the original germinal vesicle which remains behind after such extrusion, receding from the surface of the ovum and assuming a spherical form. The male pronucleus is simply the head of a spermatozoön buried in the yolk, and about to blend its substance with that of the female pronucleus. See *feminonucleus, masculonucleus*.

2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a conjugating gamete, which on coalescing with another pronucleus forms the germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

pronunciable† (prō-nun'si-a-bl), *a.* [= It. *pronunziabile*, < L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-able*.] Pronounceable.

Vowels *pronunciable* by the intertexture of a consonsnt.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 54.

pronuncial (prō-nun'shial), *a.* [< L. *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, pronounce (see *pronounce*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to pronunciation.

pronunciamento (prō-nun'si-a-men'tō), *n.* Same as *pronunciamiento*.

pronunciamiento (Sp. pron. prō-nön-thē-ä-mien'tō), *n.* [Sp., = E. *pronouncement*.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration: often applied to the declarations of insurrectionists. Also *pronunciamento*.

They [the people of Suez] are, according to all accounts, a turbulent and somewhat fanatic set, fond of quarrels, and slightly addicted to *pronunciamentos*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 118.

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *pronunciation* = Sp. *pronunciacion* = Pg. *pronunciação* = It. *pronunciazione*, < L. *pronuntiatio(n-), pronunciatio(n-)*, a proclamation, a publication, < *pronuntiare, pronunciare*, proclaim, announce: see *pronounce*.] 1. The act of pronouncing, or uttering with articulation; the manner of uttering words or letters; specifically, the manner of uttering words which is held to be correct, as based on the practice of the best speakers: as, the *pronunciation* of a name; distinct or indistinct *pronunciation*. Abbreviated *pron.*

The standard of *pronunciation* is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.
Nuttall, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 174.

2. The art or manner of uttering a discourse with euphony and grace: now called *delivery*.

Well-placing of words for the sweetness of *pronunciation* was not known till Mr. Waller introduced it.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to second part of Conq. of Granada, ii.

Pronunciation of Greek and Latin. (*a*) *Continental pronunciation* or *system of pronunciation*, a system of pronunciation of Latin or Greek conforming or approximating to that in use on the continent of Europe, especially in the vowel-sounds. As each of the principal nations in western Europe pronounces Latin, and the most of them Greek also, in the main after the analogy of its own language, it is only in their chief points of agreement that a usage which can justify this epithet *continental* exists. The system of pronunciation known as *continental* retains, for the most part, the English sounds of the consonants, and pronounces the vowels as in German or Italian. There is a stricter form of continental pronunciation of Latin, approaching the Roman, and a modified form, approaching the English. The continental system of pronouncing Greek is often called *Erasmian*, as closely resembling the modified or modern Erasmian pronunciation used in Germany. (*b*) *Eclectic pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system of pronunciation of ancient Greek which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It agrees on the whole with the stricter continental system, and pronounces the diphthongs so that each element can be heard separately. (*c*) *English pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system of pronouncing Greek with the English sounds of the corresponding Latin letters. This system is now little used in the United States. (*d*) *English pronunciation* (*of Latin*), a system of pronouncing Latin which follows, with some exceptions, the general analogy of the modern pronunciation of English. The Latin rule of accentuation determines the place of the accent; but the vowels are given their long or short English sounds without regard to their Latin quantity. The English long sounds are used at the end of a word (but final *a* is usually obscure, as in *coma*), before another vowel, and at the end of an accented penult or of any unaccented syllable (except penultimate *i*). The English short sounds are used in a syllable ending with a consonant (except final *es*, *os*), before two consonants (not a mute and liquid) and *x* (= *cs*), and (excepting *u*) in an accented antepenult before a single consonant, if not followed by two vowels the former of which is *e*, *i*, or *y*. *C*, *s*, and *t*, succeeding the accent, are equivalent to sh, and *x* is sounded like ksh, before two vowels the former of which is an unaccented *i* or *y*, unless *s*, *t*, or *x* precedes. Initial *x* is pronounced z. If the second of two initial consonants is not *h*, *l*, or *r*, the first (if not *s*) is silent. Initial *chth* and *phth* are pronounced th. There are no silent vowels. Different authorities vary these rules somewhat, or acknowledge various exceptions to them. The English system of pronunciation of Latin regulates the pronunciation in English of all proper names which have not altered their Latin spelling, and of all Latin words and phrases which have become Anglicized. (*e*) *Erasmian pronunciation* (*of Greek*), a system the earliest champion of which was Erasmus in his treatise "De Recta Latini Græcique Sermonis Pronunciatione" (Basel, 1528). The pronunciation universally in use at that time was the modern Greek as used in the middle ages and supported by Byzantine scholars at the time of the revival of letters. Investigation led to a general conviction among scholars in the west of Europe that the Erasmian theory of the ancient pronunciation was correct; and by the end of the sixteenth century — after considerable controversy, embittered by the fact that the traditional or modern pronunciation was favored by supporters of the papacy, and the Erasmian system by the Reformers — the Erasmian system had come into general use, and the Byzantine method of pronouncing Greek as a living language — also called the *Reuchlinian*, from Johann Reuchlin, the first great representative of Greek scholarship in Germany — became obsolete in the western schools. In its original form the Erasmian pronunciation was distinguished from the Reuchlinian by giving most of the vowels the sounds which they have in Latin as pronounced by most of the western nations, the Italians, Germans, etc., and by pronouncing the diphthongs so that each vowel in them should preserve its own sound. As, however, this pronunciation closely approached that of the modern western languages in the sixteenth century, it became practically the usage that every nation should pronounce Greek after the analogy of its own language, and, as this has gradually changed in each country, the pronunciation of Greek has varied with it. In England, in the time of Henry VIII., the pronunciation of vowels was nearly the same as in continental languages. This is evident from the fact that the relation of the Greek vowels, as pronounced by the Erasmian system, to those in the Latin alphabet, as used in the vernacular, is treated by writers of that time as identical in England and on the continent. In England, accordingly, the Erasmian system of pronunciation was insensibly transformed into what is now called the *English pronunciation* of Greek. The system known as the *continental* is a partial revision of the Erasmian; that designated as the *eclectic* restores the Erasmian with some alterations. (*f*) *Modern Greek pronunciation*, the pronunciation of Greek, ancient and modern, actually in use in Greece at the present day. The change from the ancient to the present pronunciation was very gradual. The first signs of its prevalence are found in the Bœotian dialect and among Hellenists. Confusion of *ει* with *ι* became general about 200–100 B. C., but good speakers still made some difference between these sounds till after 200 A. D. The vowel *η* began to be frequently confounded with *ι* about 250–150 B. C., but persons of culture retained the sound of a Latin *ē* (English *ā*) for it till 500 A. D. or later. The diphthong *αι* became identical in sound with *ε* about 150–200 A. D., and somewhat later *οι* was pronounced like *υ* (ü). The vowel *υ* was distinguished from *ι* till late Byzantine times. After about 150–200 A. D. *αυ*, *ευ* came to be sounded as av, ev, and later as af, ef before surds. During the Roman imperial period distinctions of quantity fell more and more into disuse, and merely accentual poetry began as early as the fourth century. In Egypt and other countries outside of Greece these changes of pronunciation began very early, and even the older manuscripts are accordingly full of their effects (*iotacisms*). This system of pronunciation prevailed throughout the middle ages not only in the East, but in the West till the time of the Reformation. Also called *iotacism*, *itacism*, *Reuchlinian pronunciation*. (*g*) *Reuchlinian pronunciation* (*of Greek*). Same as (*f*). See (*e*). (*h*) *Roman pronunciation* (*of Latin*), a system of pronunciation of Latin which seeks to approximate to the actual ancient pronunciation. It differs from the stricter continental system chiefly in the sounds given to *æ*, *œ*, *c*, and *r*, and in having only one sound for each vowel. In the ancient pronunciation *e* and *o* varied in sound, and there are indications that the short vowels in general differed somewhat in quality from the long vowels. The following tables exhibit the leading systems described above.

PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK.

	Continental.	English.	Modern Greek.
α	ä	a	ä
ᾱ	ä	ā	ä
αι	I (*or* äĕ)	ī	ä *or* e
ᾳ	ä	ā	ä
αυ	ou (*or* äŏ)	au	äv *or* äf
β	b	b	v
γ[1]	g	g	gh *or* y
γ[2]	ng	ng	ng
δ	d	d	dh = ΤΗ
ε	e	e	e *or* ä
ει	I (*or* ĕē, ä)	ī	ē
ευ	û (*or* ĕŭ)	ū	ev *or* ef
ζ	dz *or* z	z	z
η	ā (*or* ă)	ē	ē
ῃ	ā	ē	ē
ηυ	ñ (*or* äŏ, äŭ)	ū	ēv *or* ēf
θ	th	th	th
ι	I	ī	ē
ῑ	ē	ī	ē
ξ	ks	ks	ks
ο	o (ŏ)	o	ŏ
οι	oi	oi	ē
ου	ŏ	ou	ŏ
ῡ	ū (ŭ)	ū	ē
υ	ū (ŭ)	ū	ē
υι, *ϋι*	wē, whē (üē, hüē)	wī, whī	ē
χ	k (ċh)	k	ċh
ω	ō	ŏ	ŏ
ῳ	ŏ	ŏ	ŏ
ωυ	ŏ (ŏŭ)	ou	ŏv *or* ŏf
Rough breathing (῾)	h	h	Silent.

In all these systems *κ*, *λ*, *μ*, *ν*, *π*, *ρ*, *σ*, *τ*, *φ*, and *ψ* respectively have the same sounds as *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *f*, and *ps*. The sounds given in parentheses represent the stricter continental pronunciation. *γ*[2] is *ŋ* before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, *χ* (*γ*[1] being *γ* elsewhere); gh represents the corresponding sonant to ċh (nearly as German *g* in *Wagen* as pronounced by most Germans). In the Modern Greek system *χ* is ch as in German *ich*, and *γ* is y before ä and ē sounds (*ε*, *ι*, etc.); *γκ* is ngg, *μπ* is mb, and *ντ* is nd. The strict continental system and the Modern Greek pronounce by the written accent, while the English and the modified continental accent Greek by the rule for accent in Latin. The two last-named systems generally make *a* and *ι* long in open syllables and short in closed syllables (the English pronunciation treating them as *a* and *i* in Latin), but *υ* is always long.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

	Roman.	Continental. Strict.	Modified.	English.
a	ä	a	ä, a	ā, a
æ	ī (äĕ)	ā	ā	ē, e
au	ou (aŏ)	ou	au	au
c[1]	k	k	k	k
c[2]	k	s	s (sh)	s (sh)
ch	k	ċh	k	k
e	ā	ā	ā, e	ē, e
eu	eŏ	eŏ	ŭ	ū
g[1]	g	g	g	g
g[2]	g	g	j	j
i	ē	ē	ē	ī, i
j	y	y	j	j
o	ō	ŏ, ō	ŏ, o	ō, o
œ	oi	ā	ā	ē, e
s	s	s (z)	s (z)	s (z, sh, zh)
t	t	t	t (s)	t (sh)
u	ŏ	ŏ	ŭ, u	ū, u
v	w	v	v	v
x	ks	ks	ks	ks (ksh, z)
y	ü	ü	ē, i	ī, i
z	dz (z)	dz	z	z

In all these systems *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *ph* (= *f*), *q* (*qu* = *kw*), *r*, *t*, *th* (in *thin*), have their ordinary English sounds. *C*[2] and *g*[2] represent *e* and *g* before *e*, *æ*, *œ*, *i*, and *y*; *c*[1] and *g*[1] represent *c* and *g* before other letters than these. The short vowel-sounds are used in the English and in the modified continental system in closed syllables, and the long vowel-sounds in open syllables, regardless of the ancient quantity. The Roman system gives the same quality of sound to a short vowel as to a long, but makes it more rapid in pronunciation. In continental pronunciation *s* is by some pronounced *z* between two vowels, and in the modified system final *ns* is pronounced *nz*, and final *os* *oz*. For the pronunciation of *c*, *s*, and *t* as sh, and of *x* as ksh or z, see (*d*). Pronounce *ü* as in German, or as French *u*.

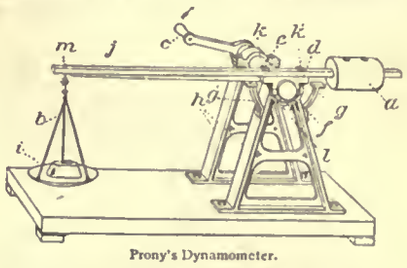
pronunciative (prō-nun′si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *pronunziativo*, < L. *pronuntiativus*, *pronunciativus*, declarative, enunciative, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, proclaim, enounce: see *pronounce*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; pronunciatory.—2†. Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

> The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.
> *Bacon*, Prometheus.

pronunciator (prō-nun′si-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *pronunciador* = It. *pronunziatore*, < L. *pronuntiator*, *pronunciator*, a reciter, a relater, < *pronuntiare*, *pronunciare*, publish, proclaim: see *pronounce*.] One who pronounces.

pronunciatory (prō-nun′si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *pronunciator* + -*y*[1].] Relating to pronunciation.

Prony's dynamometer. A dynamometer, named after its inventor, much used for obtaining data for computing the power delivered by turbines and other water-wheels, or from the fly-wheel of an engine, or transmitted by shafting. The principle of this apparatus is the same in all of its forms. In the accompanying illustration, which represents a form of the apparatus used in laboratories, *e* is a shaft provided with a winch *c*, and supported in bearings *d* in a frame *h*; *j* is a lever having a scale-pan suspended from the point *m* near the extremity of the longer arm as shown at *b*, on which, when in use, a weight or weights *i* are placed; *a* is a counterpoise; *f* is a chain connected at its ends to tightening-bolts *k*, *k*′; *l* indicates wooden brake-shoes, which, by tightening the chain *f*, can be made to press strongly against the projecting end of the shaft *e*; *g*, *g*′ are stop-rests, which limit the motion of the lever, used only for convenience in applying the brake, and not essential to its action. In the determination of the power transmitted through the shaft *e*, moving in the direction shown by the arrow, the counterpoise is first adjusted to counterbalance the long arm of the lever and the empty scale-pan. The chain *f* is then tightened and the scale-pan loaded, so that at a given velocity the lever is by the friction of the brake held away from the rest *g*′, but not in contact with *g*. Under conditions so established, if L = the perpendicular distance in feet of the point *l* from the axis of *e*, S = the weight in pounds placed in the pan, *r* = the radius in feet or fractions of a foot of the shaft *e*, and M = the moment of torsion in pounds, then will $LS \div r = M$, and $\sqrt{2\pi r M}$ = the power transmitted in foot-pounds during each turn of the winch. Also called *Prony's brake*.



Prony's Dynamometer.

procemiac (prō-sē′mi-ak), *a.* [< *procemium* + -*ac*.] Relating to or constituting a procemium or preface.

> The 104th [Psalm] is the *Procæmiac*, because it commences Vespers. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 856.

procemium, procemion (prō-sē′mi-um, -on), *n.* [L. *procemium*, < Gr. *προοίμιον*, an opening: see *proem*.] 1. Same as *proem*.

> Forgetful how my rich *procæmion* makes
> Thy glory fly along the Italian field,
> In lays that will outlast thy Deity.
> *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

> In his *procemium* he plainly intimates that he is putting forth a kind of commonplace book of historical anecdotes.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 41.

2. In *rhet.*, the exordium.

proof (pröf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *proofe*, *profe*, < ME. *proof*, *prouff*, *praife*, also (whence early mod. E. *prief*, *preef*) *preef*, *preeve*, *preve*, *preave*, < OF. *prove*, *proeve*, *preuve*, F. *preuve* = Pr. *prova*, *proa*, a proof, < LL. *proba*, a proof, < L. *probare*, prove: see *prove*.] I. *n.* 1. Any effort, act, or operation made for the purpose of ascertaining any truth or fact; a test; a trial: as, to make *proof* of a person's trustworthiness or courage.

> The verray *preeve* sheweth it indede.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 163.

> Here and se, and sey thou nought,
> Than seball thou not to *profe* be brought.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

> Madam, you may make *Proof* of him, and if your Ladyship find him too sauey or wasteful, you may return him whence you had him. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 36.

> Let there be
> Once every year a joust for one of these;
> For so by nine years' *proof* we needs must learn
> Which is our mightiest.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Evidence and argumentation putting the conclusion beyond reasonable doubt; demonstration, perfect or imperfect.

> Trifles light as air
> Are to the jealous confirmations strong
> As *proofs* of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 324.

> They [miracles] are not private, but public *proofs;* not things to be done in a corner, for the sake of single persons, but before multitudes, and in the face of the sun.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xii.

> Credulous enough
> To swallow much upon much weaker *proof*.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 722.

3†. A thing proved or tried; truth or knowledge gathered by experience; experience.

> Out of your *proof* you speak; we, poor unfledged,
> Have never wing'd from view o' the nest, nor know not
> What air 's from home. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 27.

4. The state of having been tested and approved; firmness, hardness, or impenetrability: specifically applied to arms or armor of defense, to note that they have been duly tested and are impenetrable.

There died of his hand Sarpedon, Plistonax, Strophilus, and Hippolytus, men of great *proof* in wars.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

She hath Dian's wit;
And, in strong *proof* of chastity well arm'd,
From love's weak childish bow she lives unharm'd.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 216.

They harnessed him from head to foot with what was of *proof*, lest perhaps he should meet with assaults in the way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 124.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The convincing effect of evidence; the manifestation of the truth of a proposition by presenting the reasons for assenting to it; such an array of evidence as should determine the judgment of the tribunal in regard to a matter of fact. In criminal cases, to be effectual as proof, the evidence must satisfy beyond a reasonable doubt. In civil cases it is enough that the evidence preponderates.

Evidence is the medium of *proof; proof* is the effect of evidence. *Judge Danforth*, 108 N. Y., 73.

(*b*) *pl.* In equity practice, the instruments of evidence in their documentary form, as depositions, deeds, etc., received in a cause. (*c*) The presentation of sufficient evidence: as, the burden of *proof* lies with the plaintiff. *Proof* is either written or parole. The former consists of records, deeds, or other writings; the latter of the testimony of witnesses personally appearing in court or before a proper officer, and, as a rule, sworn to the truth of what they depose. In this sense the word is used to designate either the task of going forward with the giving of evidence at the trial or the task of satisfying the minds of the jury. Owing to the different functions of the judge and the jury, the distinction is of great practical importance, because when the plaintiff has given evidence which would entitle him if unanswered to go to the jury, it is proper for him to tell counsel that the burden of proof is on defendant, meaning that if the defendant adduces no evidence the plaintiff will be entitled to have the case submitted to the jury; but it is error for him thereupon, whether defendant offers evidence or not, to tell the jury that the burden of proof is on defendant to contradict plaintiff's case, for, considered as a task of satisfying the jury, the burden of proof remains upon the plaintiff throughout. The burden of proof is never on the defendant in this sense, except in respect to an affirmative defense in avoidance as distinguished from a denial. (*d*) In Scots law, the taking of evidence by a judge upon an issue framed in pleading. Sometimes disputed facts may be sent to a jury, but, except in actions of damages, a proof is almost invariably the course adopted. . . . The evidence as the proof is taken down in shorthand, and counsel are heard at the close. *Henry Goudy.*

6. A test applied to manufactured articles or to natural substances prepared for use; hence, the state of that which has undergone this test, or is capable of undergoing it satisfactorily. Compare *armor of proof.*—7. In alcoholic liquors, the degree of strength which gives a specific gravity of 0.920. See II., 2. Liquors lighter than this are said to be *above proof*, and heavier liquors are *below proof*. See *overproof* and *underproof*.

The expressions "20 per cent over proof," "20 per cent under proof," mean that the liquor contains 20 volumes of water for every 100 volumes over or under this fixed quantity, and that, in order to reduce the spirit to *proof*, 20 per cent of water by volume must be subtracted or added as the case may be. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 215.

8. In *printing*, a trial impression from composed type, taken for correction. Generally a number of successive proofs are read before the matter is ready for the press, corrections being made first in the printing-office until what is technically called a *clean proof* can be submitted to the author. The final proof is called a *press-proof* or a *foundry-proof*, the first being used of letterpress work, and the latter of plate-work.

Lap. What says my printer now?
Gal. Here 's your last *proof*, sir. [Giving proof-sheet.] You shall have perfect books now in a twinkling.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1 (circa 1625).

9. In *engraving* and *etching*, an impression taken from an engraved plate to show its state during the progress of executing it; also, an early and superior impression, or one of a limited number, taken before the title or inscription is engraved on the plate, and known as *proof before letter*. There may be first, second, and third proofs, marking successive states of the work. See also *artist's proof*, *India proof*, *proof with open letters*, and *proof with remarque*, below.

10. In *numis.*, any early impression struck at the mint from a coin-die used for producing the current coins of the realm. Proofs are often distinguished from the coins struck off for actual currency by having their edges left plain instead of being milled or inscribed. They are also often struck in a metal of greater or less value than that which is proper to the current coin: thus, there are gold, silver, and bronze *proofs* of the English copper farthing issued by George III. in 1799. Compare *pattern*, 8.

11. In *bookbinding*, the rough uncut edges of the shorter leaves of a trimmed book, which prove that the book has not been cut down too much.—12. In *arith.*, an operation serving to check the accuracy of the calculation.—**Acroamatic proof.** See *acroamatic.*—**A priori proof.** (*a*) Proof deduced from principles. (*b*) Proof independent of experience.—**Armor of proof,** armor which has been proved trustworthy, or which is known to be trustworthy, as against ordinary weapons.—**Artist's proof,** in *engraving*, a first impression taken from an engraved plate or block after its completion.—**Burden of proof.** See *burden*1 and def. 5 (*c*).—**Composite proof, direct proof.** See the adjectives.—**Dogmatic or discursive proof.** Same as *acroamatic proof.*—**Empirical proof,** proof from actual experience.—**Foul proof, imperfect proof.** See the adjectives.—**India proof.** See *India.*—**Indirect proof,** in *logic*, same as *apagoge*, 1 (*b*).—**Irregular proof,** a proof of the external form of which is different from the standard form of logic.—**Making proof,** under United States land laws, furnishing to the proper officer the requisite affidavits of actual residence, etc., to entitle a settler to a patent for his land.—**Marked proof.** See *marked.*—**Mathematical proof,** proof from construction of concepts, from a diagram or its equivalent.—**Mixed proof,** a proof partly analytic and partly synthetic.—**Monosyllogistic proof,** a proof consisting of a single syllogism.—**Ontological, ostensive, positive proof.** See the adjectives.—**Proof before letter,** an early proof of a plate taken before the title or explanatory lettering has been engraved.—**Proof by notoriety.** Same as *judicial notice* (which see, under *notice*).—**Proof of gunpowder,** a test of strength, one ounce of powder being used with a 24-pound ball, which must be driven a distance of not less than 250 yards.—**Proof of ordnance and small-arms,** tests by means of hydraulic pressure and the firing of heavy charges.—**Proof with open letters,** or **open-letter proof,** an early proof of an engraving, on which the title is engraved in letters that are merely outlined.—**Proof with remark,** or **remark proof,** a proof of an engraving or etching in which the early state is denoted by one or more croquis or fanciful marks traced on the margin, or by the absence of certain lines in different parts of the plate. These remarks are sometimes used to denote the different states of the plate up to the point of completion.—**Pure proof.** See *pure*1.—**To the proof,** to the quick; so as to touch a vital part.

But now I'll speak, and *to the proof*, I hope.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 1.

We must be patient: I am vex'd *to the proof* too.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Experiment, essay, ordeal.—**2.** *Testimony*, etc. (see *evidence* and *inference*), demonstration, certification.

II. *a.* [Elliptical for *of proof:* see *proof*, *n.*, 4.] 1. Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally: as, water-*proof*, fire-*proof*, shot-*proof*, bribe-*proof:* often followed by *to* or *against* before the thing resisted.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight,
With hearts more *proof* than shields.
Shak., Cor., i. 4. 25.

Now am I high *proof*
For any action; now could I fight bravely,
And charge into a wildfire.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

I . . . have found thee
Proof against all temptation.
Milton, P. R., iv. 533.

I do not know . . . a task so difficult in human life as to be *proof against* the importunities of a woman a man loves. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 510.

If James had not been *proof to* all warnings, these events would have sufficed to warn him.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. Noting alcoholic liquors which have the specific gravity 0.91984, usually considered as 0.920, which is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. Such spirits contain 0.495 of their weight, or 0.5727 of their volume, of absolute alcohol. The strength is usually determined by a hydrometer. See *alcoholometry*, *overproof*, and *underproof*.

3. Of excellent quality: said of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Proof strength.** See the quotation.

The *proof strength* is the load required to produce the greatest strain of a specific kind consistent with safety.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 58.

proof-armt, *v. t.* [< *proof* + *arm*2.] To arm as with proof; make secure.

Men. She is a handsome wench.
Leu. A delicate, and knows it;
And out of that *proof-arms* herself.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 8.

proof-armor (prōf'är'mor), *n.* Same as *armor of proof* (which see, under *proof*).

proofed (prōft), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ed*2.] Made proof; specifically, made water-proof: as, *proofed* silk. [Trade term.]

proof-ful† (prōf'fûl), *a.* [< *proof* + *-ful.*] Conveying proof; bearing testimony.

Had you been so blest
To give such honour to your captains' counsels
As their alacrities did long to merit
With *proofull* action. *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey.

proof-galley (prōf'gal'i), *n.* In *printing*, a brass galley flanged at one end and on both sides. The type to be proved is held in position by a sidestick secured by quoins. See *galley*, 5.

proof-glass (prōf'glȧs), *n.* A cylindrical glass vessel very deep in proportion to its diameter, and having a foot and a lip for pouring out liquids; a hydrometer-glass. It is principally used for holding liquids while testing their densities or specific gravities by the use of a hydrometer. See cut under *hydrometer*.

proof-house (prōf'hous), *n.* In *gun-manuf.*, a building in which gun-barrels are proved or tested for flaws or defects by firing them with critical test-charges of a definite weight of a standard powder, and also by hydraulic pressure. See *proof*, *n.*, 6. In London a proof-house is established by law, to which gun-barrels of different makers can be sent for proof. Gun-barrels which meet the test are then stamped with authorized proof-marks.

proof-leaf (prōf'lēf), *n.* A proof; a proof-sheet.

They appear printed in a few *proof-leaves* of it in my possession. *Boswell*, Johnson, I. 204.

proofless (prōf'les), *a.* [< *proof* + *-less.*] Lacking sufficient evidence to constitute proof; not proved.

Such questionable, not to say altogether *proof-less* conceits. *Boyle*, Works, II. 290.

prooflessly (prōf'les-li), *adv.* Without proof.

The maxim . . . Locus conservat locatum . . . has been *proof-lessly* asserted. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 390.

proof-mark (prōf'märk), *n.* In *gun-making*, a mark stamped in the metal of a gun-barrel to show that it has been tested and found good.

proof-plane (prōf'plān), *n.* In *elect.*, a small thin metallic disk, insulated on a non-conducting handle, by which electricity may be carried from one place to another. It is used in experiments on the distribution of electricity on conductors. When it is laid against the surface whose electric density it is intended to measure, it forms, as it were, a part of the surface, and takes the charge due to the area which it covers, which charge may be carried to an electrometer and measured.

proof-press (prōf'pres), *n.* A printing-press used exclusively for taking proofs.

proof-print (prōf'print), *n.* An early impression of an engraving, taken with greater care than an ordinary print; a proof.

proof-printer (prōf'prin'tėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a skilled workman whose especial province is the printing of proofs from engraved or etched plates.

proof-reader (prōf'rē'dėr), *n.* A person who reads printers' proofs for correction; one whose occupation is to discover errors in proofs and note on them the necessary changes. A *critical* or *editorial proof-reader* is one who not only corrects the compositors' errors, but notes or points out the lapses of the original text, or makes or indicates changes for its improvement. Proof-readers were originally called *correctors of the press*, and that phrase still remains in literary or formal use, especially for those who read proofs for criticism as well as for correction.

proof-reading (prōf'rē'ding), *n.* The correction of errors in printers' proofs. See *proof-reader.* In marking a proof, the places in the text where changes are to be made are indicated in the following modes. A caret (^) is inserted in the bottom of a line at a point where something is to be put in or a new paragraph is to be made; a line is drawn through anything to be taken out or changed for something else, and under anything to be changed to different type; the mark ⌐ is made to the left of a word to be shifted in that direction, and ⌋ to the right; and letters or parts of a word improperly separated are connected by a curve or curves (⌣ or ⊃). In the last two cases the same marking is repeated in the margin. The other indicative marks or signs made in the margin (besides a few strictly technical ones, which admit of much variation) are the following: ꝺ or ꝺ (*dele-mark*), representing *d* (ꝺ) for *dele*, take out; ꝯ (*turn-mark*), for turning an inverted letter; # (*space-mark*), for inserting a space, or more space; ⊥, for putting down space; □, for inserting an em-quadrat, or increasing the space to that amount; ¶ (*paragraph-mark*), for making a new paragraph; ×, for a broken or imperfect letter; *stet* (let it stand), for something that is to remain after being crossed out, a row of dots being made under the erasure; *tr.* for *transpose*; *w. f.* for *wrong font* (meaning a letter or letters of different size or face from the others); *ital.* for *italic*, and *rom.* for *roman*; *cap.* or *caps.* for *capital* or *capitals*; *s. c.* for *small capitals*; *l. c.* for *lower-case.* In the last five cases, where only a single letter is involved, proof-readers usually write the letter itself in the margin, in the form desired, or with the proper underscoring. In underscoring, italics are indicated by a single line, small capitals by two lines, and capitals by three lines. A single letter written as a capital does not usually need to be underscored. Where two paragraphs in the text are to be joined or "run in," a line curving at the ends is drawn between them, and "No ¶" written in the margin. A marginal correction should always be written as nearly as possible opposite the place affected in the text; and where the connection cannot thus be made clear, a line should be drawn between the place and the correction.

proof-sheet (prōf'shēt), *n.* A printers' proof.

Mr. Arthur Pendennis having written his article, . . . reviewed it approvingly as it lay before him in its wet *proof-sheet* at the office of the paper.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xlvi.

She recognized the name as that of a distinguished publisher, and the packet as a roll of *proof-sheets.*
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 106.

proof-spirit (prōf'spir'it), *n.* In *com.*, an alcoholic liquor which has a specific gravity of 0.920, and contains 0.495 of its weight, or 0.5727 of its volume, of absolute alcohol.

proof-staff (pröf'stȧf), *n.* A metallic straight-edge used as a standard to correct a wooden staff made for ordinary service.

proof-stick (pröf'stik), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a rod of wood for dipping in boiling syrup to test its condition by the rapidity and character of the crystallization. *E. H. Knight.*

proof-text (pröf'tekst), *n.* A passage of Scripture brought forward to prove a special doctrine.

It is not a legitimate use of the Old Testament to seek in it *proof-texts* for all the doctrines that are found in the New Testament. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 563.

proof-valiant† (pröf'val″yant), *a.* Of tried courage.

Believe me, captain, such distemper'd spirits,
Once out of motion, though they be *proof-valiant*,
If they appear thus violent and fiery,
Breed but their own disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

proöstracal (prō-os'trȧ-kal), *a.* [< *proöstracum* + *-al.*] Forming or formed by the proöstracum; of or pertaining to a proöstracum.

proöstracum (prō-os'trȧ-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + ὄστρακον, shell: see *Ostracea.*] The broad and projecting lamella of the thick covering of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, extending beyond the base of the phragmacone, and being a continuation of the wall of the most anterior chamber of the shell; the foremost part of the guard or rostrum of a fossil cephalopod of the belemnite group. It is variously shaped, usually lamellate, and with the rostrum represents the pen of the squids. See cuts under *belemnite*, *Belemnitidæ*, and *calamary.*

The genus Acanthoteuthis, . . . in which the guard is almost rudimentary, while the *pro-ostracum* is large and pentike. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 465.

proötic (prō-ō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + οὖς (ωτ-), ear, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Anterior with reference to the otic capsule or among otic bones; of or pertaining to the proötic: correlated with *opisthotic*, etc. See II., and *otic.*

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bone of the ear, an anterior ossification of the periotic capsule, forming with the epiotic and opisthotic the petrosal or petromastoid bone, developed in especial relation with the anterior vertical semicircular canal of the bony labyrinth of the ear. It frequently remains distinct from the other otic bones; in man it assists the opisthotic in the formation of the mastoid as well as the petrous part of the temporal bone. See cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Gallinæ*, and *periotic.*

The *pro-otic* is, in fact, one of the most constant bones of the skull in the lower Vertebrata, though it is commonly mistaken on the one hand for the alisphenoid, and on the other for the entire petro-mastoid.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 26.

prop[1] (prop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*, < ME. *proppe*, a prop; = MD. *proppe*, a prop, support; cf. MD. *proppe*, *prop*, a stopple, D. *prop*, a stopple, cork, plug, wad, pellet, = MLG. *prop*, *proppe*, LG. *propp* = G. *propf*, *propfen*, a stopple, cork (not found before the 19th century), = Sw. *propp* = Dan. *prop*, a cork, stopple, plug. The origin of these words is uncertain; some compare G. *pfropf*, *propfen*, a graft, MHG. *pfropfen*, OHG. **pfropfo*, *pfroffo*, a set, slip, < L. *propago*, a set, slip, layer of a plant: see *propago*, *propagate*, etc. The Gael. *prop*, Ir. *propa*, a prop, support, are prob. borrowed from E.] **1.** A stick, staff, pole, rod, beam, or other rigid thing used to sustain an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a support; a stay; a fulcrum: usually applied to something not forming a part of the object supported: as, a *prop* for vines; a *prop* for an old wall.

Proppe, longe (staffe), contus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 415.

You take my house when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 375.

Justice and religion are the two chief *props* and supporters of a well-governed commonwealth.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 608.

But wit's like a luxuriant vine,
Unless to virtue's *prop* it join,
Firm and erect towards heaven bound.
Cowley, Death of Mrs. C. Philips.

They are the *props* of national wealth and prosperity, not the foundations of them.
D. Webster, Speech, House of Representatives, Jan. 2, 1815.

2. In *bot.*, same as *fulcrum*, 3.—**3.** *pl.* Legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn. 1.** See *staff.*

prop[1] (prop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propped*, ppr. *propping.* [Early mod. E. *proppe*; = MD. D. *proppen*, prop, stay, or bear up (cf. MLG. *proppen* = G. *propfen* = Sw. *proppa* = Dan. *proppe*, stop up, cork); appar. from the noun, but the verb may possibly be older: see *prop*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against: as, to *prop* a roof or wall.

Here wee saw certain great Serraglios, exceeding high, and *propt* up by buttresses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 106.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that leans,
Who cannot be new built, nor has no friends,
So much as but to *prop* him?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 60.

He was *propped* up on a bed-rest, and always had his gold-headed stick lying by him.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

2. To support by standing under or against: as, a pillar *props* a roof; beams *prop* a wall.

He whose Arms alone sustain'd the Toil,
And *propp'd* the nodding Frame of Britain's Isle.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 58.

But build a castle on his head,
His skull will *prop* it under.
Burns, Epigram on a Coxcomb.

3. To support or sustain in a general sense: as, to *prop* a failing cause.

Wise men must be had to *prop* the republic.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

It behoved our Merchants to get an Interest here to *prop* up their declining Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 182.

To *prop* fair Liberty's declining Cause,
And fix the jarring World with equal Laws.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux (1704).

4. To help; assist. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To stop or pull up suddenly; balk: said of a horse or other beast. *Douglas Sladen.* [Australia.]

prop[2] (prop), *n.* A shell used in the game of props. See *props*[1].

prop. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proposition*; (*b*) *properly.*

propædeutic (prō-pē-dū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. προπαιδεύειν, teach beforehand, < πρό, before, + παιδεύειν, teach, bring up or rear: see *pædeutics.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics, or the introduction to any art or science; relating to preliminary instruction; instructing beforehand.

The conceptual suppositions, which are taken for assured premises and are in truth erroneous, and at best *propædeutic*, but are dragged unnoticed into the conclusion.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 475.

II. *n.* A branch of knowledge introductory to a particular art or science; a subject to be mastered as a preliminary to some other subject.

It [logic] is a *propædeutic* to all other sciences.
Atwater, Logic, p. 37.

That study [physical geography] which Kant justly termed the "*propædeutic* of natural knowledge."
Huxley, Physiography, Pref., p. vi.

propædeutical (prō-pē-dū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *propædeutic* + *-al.*] Same as *propædeutic.*

propædeutics (prō-pē-dū'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *propædeutic* (see *-ics*).] The preliminary body of knowledge and of rules necessary for the study of some particular art, science, etc.; the introduction to an art or a science.

It [our secular life] is not a mere instrumentality for the purpose of silencing the beast of the body, but rather is it the *propædeutics* of human combination and communication, wherein spiritual life becomes a reality.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 114.

propagable (prop'ȧ-gȧ-bl), *a.* [= It. *propagabile*, < L. as if **propagabilis*, < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] **1.** Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures. *Boyle.*

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines, or principles.

propagand (prop'ȧ-gand), *n.* [< F. *propagande*: see *propaganda.*] Same as *propaganda.*

A grand scheme for the union of Protestant Christendom, and his [Hartlib's] *propagand* of Comenius's school-reform. *Mark Pattison*, Life of Milton, p. 33.

propaganda (prop-ȧ-gan'dȧ), *n.* [= F. *propagande* = Sp. Pg. It. *propaganda*; short for L. (ML.) *congregatio de propaganda fide*, association for propagating the faith (see def.): *propaganda*, abl. fem. gerundive of *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate.*] **1.** A committee of cardinals (Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*, 'for propagating the faith') which has the supervision of foreign missions in the Roman Catholic Church. It was founded by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622. One of its chief instrumentalities is the Propaganda College in Rome. See *congregation*, 6 (*a*), 10. Hence—**2.** Any kind of institution or organization for propagating a new doctrine or system of doctrines, or for proselyting.

The first attempts at a *propaganda* of liberty, and the first attempts at a *propaganda* of nationality, were marked by great excesses and great mistakes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

The rules of the association [the National Secular Society] inform us that it is the duty of an "active member" to promote the circulation of secular literature, and generally to aid the Free-thought *propaganda* of his neighbourhood. *Saturday Rev.*

propagandic (prop-ȧ-gan'dik), *a.* [< *propaganda* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a propaganda or to propagandism.

propagandism (prop-ȧ-gan'dizm), *n.* [= F. *propagandisme* = Pg. *propagandismo*; as *propaganda* + *-ism.*] The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zealous dissemination of doctrines; proselytism.

We have attempted no *propagandism*, and acknowledged no revolution. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 309.

What were the causes which made his [Mohammed's] disciples the leaders of a successful armed *propagandism*?
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 102.

propagandist (prop-ȧ-gan'dist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *propagandiste* = Pg. *propagandista*; as *propaganda* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who devotes himself to the propagation or spread of any system of principles.

Bonaparte selected a body to compose his Sanhedrim of political *propagandists.* *R. Walsh.*

The eager *propagandists* who prowl about for souls.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xx.

II. *a.* Pledged to or employed in such propagation; given to proselyting.

On the second day after Kullmann's murderous attempt, the authorities had been ordered to deal with the Catholic Press, and with *propagandist* societies under the influence of the Jesuits, according to the utmost rigour of the law. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 321.

propagate (prop'ȧ-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propagated*, ppr. *propagating.* [< L. *propagatus*, pp. of *propagare* (> It. *propagare* = Pg. Sp. *propagar* = F. *propager*), peg down (a layer), set (slips or cuttings), propagate, extend, continue (cf. *propago*, a layer of a plant, a set, slip, shoot, hence offspring, progeny), < *pro*, forth, + *pangere* (√ *pag*), fasten, set: see *pact.* Hence ult. *proin*, *prune*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To multiply or continue by natural generation or reproduction; cause to reproduce itself: applied to plants and animals: as, to *propagate* fruit-trees; to *propagate* a breed of horses or sheep.

I sought the purchase of a glorious beauty,
From whence an issue I might *propagate.*
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 73.

The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, . . .
The *propagated* myriads spread.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 484.

But cockle, spurge, according to their law,
Might *propagate* their kind with none to awe.
Browning, Childe Roland.

2. To transmit or spread from person to person or from place to place; carry forward or onward; diffuse; extend: as, to *propagate* a report; to *propagate* the Christian religion.

I first upon the mountains high built altars to thy name,
And grav'd it on the rocks thereby to *propagate* thy fame.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

By newspaper reports, any great effect in one assize town, or electoral town, has been *propagated* to the rest of the empire. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The idle writers of the day continued to *propagate* dulness through a series of heavy tomes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

Throw a stone into the stream, and the circles that *propagate* themselves are the beautiful type of all influence.
Emerson, Nature.

3†. To promote; augment; increase.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have it prest
With more of thine. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1. 193.

While tender airs and lovely dames inspire
Soft melting thoughts, and *propagate* desire.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

4†. To produce; originate; invent.

Thence to visit honest and learned Mr. Hartlib, a public spirited and ingenious person, who had *propagated* many usefull things and arts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 27, 1655.

For the greatest part of the Island of Sumatra *propagates* this Plant [pepper], and the Natives would readily comply with any who would come to Trade with them.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 116.

5. To scatter; disperse. [Rare.]

This short harangue *propagated* the Juncte, and put an end to their resolves; however, they took care of their fee, but then left all concern for the lady behind them.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 544. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To increase, spread, disseminate.

II. *intrans.* To be multiplied or reproduced by generation, or by new shoots or plants; bear young.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw nutrition, *propagate*, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 64.

Every thread of silk in the rich vestments seems only a provision from the worms that spin, for the behoof of worms that *propagate* in sepulchres.
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, ix.

propagating-bench (prop′a-gā-ting-bench), *n.* In *hort.*, a stationary shallow box, usually filled with fine sand, but sometimes with earth, which is kept moist, and into which cuttings or slips are inserted until they have taken root. The propagating-bench is usually so placed that heat can be applied beneath it.

propagating-box (prop′a-gā-ting-boks), *n.* In *hort.*, a shallow wooden box or pan, properly movable (compare *propagating-bench*), for holding slips and cuttings in sand. It is usually placed over the hot flues or water-pipes in a shady part of a plant-house, or on the sand-bed in a propagating-house. Sometimes the cuttings in the box are covered with a propagating-glass.

propagating-glass (prop′a-gā-ting-glȧs), *n.* In *hort.*, a bell-glass used to cover cuttings or seedlings in a hotbed, nursery, or garden.

propagating-house (prop′a-gā-ting-hous), *n.* In *hort.*, etc., any greenhouse especially adapted or used for the propagation or increase of plants from cuttings, or for growing them from the seeds.

propagation (prop-a-gā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *propagacion*, < OF. *propagation*, *propagacion*, F. *propagation* = Sp. *propagacion* = Pg. *propagação* = It. *propagazione*, < L. *propagatio(n-)*, a propagating, an extension, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. The act of propagating; the multiplication or continuance of the kind or species by natural generation or reproduction: as, the *propagation* of plants or animals. In the greater number of flowering plants propagation is effected naturally by means of seeds: but many plants are also propagated by the production of runners or lateral shoots, which spread along the surface of the soil, and root at the joints, from which they send up new stems. Plants are also propagated by suckers rising from rootstocks, and by various other natural means. Propagation may be effected artificially by cuttings, grafting, budding, inarching, etc.

In September the *propagacion*,
In landes auche as tolde is of before,
Is best to sette in occupacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

How is it that in the *propagation* of the race such a marvel is repeated as that . . . every germ of a bodily organism receives the quickening breath of its spirit?
Lotze, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 370.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The spreading or extension of anything; diffusion: as, the *propagation* of Christianity; the *propagation* of socialistic ideas.

The Apostle [Paul] did act like a prudent Governour, and in such a manner as he thought did most tend to the *propagation* of the Gospel. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

It [speech] may be used for the *propagation* of slander.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 166.

3†. Increase; augmentation; enlargement; aggrandizement.

For *propagation* of a dower
Remaining in the coffer of her friends.
Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 154.

The spoil and waste they [the Jews] had made upon all nations round about them for the *propagation* of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires.
South, Sermons, XI. ii.

4. Transmission from one point to another, as of sound by waves of condensation and rarefaction in the air, and of radiant heat and light by undulations in the ether. See *sound*[5], *heat*, *light*[1], and *radiant energy* (under *energy*).

To account for the enormous velocity of *propagation* of light, the substance which transmits it is assumed to be both of extreme elasticity and of extreme tenuity.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 60.

=Syn. 1. Increase, generation, procreation, breeding.—2. Dissemination.

propagative (prop′a-gā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *propagativo*; as *propagate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of propagation; propagating.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution. *Sir M. Hale*, Origin of Mankind, p. 354. (*Latham*.)

A church without *propagative* power in the world cannot be other than a calamity to all within its borders.
H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, [p. 356.

propagator (prop′a-gā-tor), *n.* [= F. *propagateur* = Sp. Pg. *propagador* = It. *propagatore*, < L. *propagator*, a propagator, enlarger, extender, < *propagare*, pp. *propagatus*, generate, increase: see *propagate*.] One who propagates; one who continues by generation or successive production; one who causes something to extend or spread; a promoter; a diffuser: as, a *propagator* of heresies. The name is given to one whose business is the propagation of plants in nurseries, etc., by budding, grafting, etc.

The Author then of Original Sinne is the *propagator* of our Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 29.

Socrates, . . . the greatest *propagator* of morality.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 45.

Jacobus Baradæus, a Syrian, who was a chief *propagator* of the Eutychian doctrines.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 312.

propagatorium (prop′a-gā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *propagatoria* (-ȧ). [NL., neut. *propagatorius*, propagatory: see *propagator*.] In *biol.*, the reproductive apparatus; the entire physical mechanism of reproduction; the organs of generation of either sex, consisting essentially of a sexual gland producing ova or spermatozoa, passages for the conveyance of the product, or for detaining it until mature in the body, and usually, organs of sexual congress. Compare *nutritorium*, *locomotorium*, *sensorium*.

propagatory (prop′a-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. *propagatorius*, < L. *propagator*, propagator: see *propagator*.] Serving to accomplish propagation, as the organs of generation; reproductive, as a system of physical organs.

propago (prō-pā′gō), *n.*; pl. *propagines* (prō-paj′i-nēz). [L., < *propagare*, propagate: see *propagate*.] 1. In *hort.*, a branch laid down in the process of layering.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bulblet*.

propagule (prō-pag′ūl), *n.* [< NL. *propagulum*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *propagulum*.

propagulum (prō-pag′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propagula* (-lȧ). [NL., dim. of *propago*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A shoot, such as a runner or sucker, which may serve for propagation. (*b*) In algæ, a modified branch by which non-sexual reproduction is effected. (*c*†) One of the powder-like grains which form the soredia of lichens.

Propalæotherium (prō-pā′lē-ō-thō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *παλαιός*, ancient, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast: see *Palæotherium*.] A genus of fossil tapiroid mammals from the Eocene of Europe.

propale (prō-pāl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propaled*, ppr. *propaling*. [= Sp. Pg. *propalar* = It. *propalare*, < LL. *propalare*, make public, divulge, < L. *propalam*, openly, publicly, < *pro*, forth, + *palam*, openly.] To publish; disclose. *Scott*.

propalinal (prō-pal′i-nal), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πάλιν*, back, backward, + *-al*.] Moving forward and backward; relating to forward and backward movement; protracted and retracted, as the lower jaw when it moves forth and back in the act of chewing: as, the *propalinal* movement in mastication.

The *propalinal* mastication is to be distinguished into the proal, from behind forwards, . . . and the palinal, from before backwards. *Cope*, Amer. Nat., XXII. 7.

proparapteral (prō-pa-rap′te-ral), *a.* [< *proparapteron* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proparapteron.

proparapteron (prō-pa-rap′te-ron), *n.*; pl. *proparaptera* (-rȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *parapteron*.] In *entom.*, the parapteron of the prothoracic segment; the third sclerite of the propleuron.

proparent (prō-pār′ent), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *paren(t-)s*, parent.] One who stands in the place of a parent. *Imp. Dict.*

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προπαροξύτονος* (see def.), < *πρό*, before, + *παροξύτονος*, paroxytone: see *paroxytone*.] I. *a.* In *Gr. gram.*, having or characterized by the acute accent on the antepenultimate: sometimes applied to words in English and other languages to signify that they have the tonic accent on the antepenultimate.

II. In *Gr. gram.*, a word which has the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytone (prō-par-ok′si-tōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proparoxytoned*, ppr. *proparoxytoning*. [< Gr. *προπαροξυτονεῖν*, < *προπαροξύτονος*, proparoxytone: see *proparoxytone*, *a.*] In *Gr. gram.*, to write or pronounce (a word) with the acute accent on the antepenultimate.

proparoxytonic (prō-par-ok-si-ton′ik), *a.* [< *proparoxytone* + *-ic*.] Accented on the antepenult; proparoxytone.

propassion (prō-pash′on), *n.* [< ML. *propassio(n-)*, < L. *pro*, before, + *passio(n-)*, passion: see *passion*.] A feeling antecedent to passion; an inchoate passion; the first stir of passion.

The philosopher calls it [anger] the whetstone to fortitude, a spur intended to set forward virtue. This is simply rather a *propassion* than a passion.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 476.

Not the first motions [of anger] are forbidden: the twinklings of the eye, as the philosophers call them, the *propassions* and sudden and irresistible alterations.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 211.

propatagial (prō-pat-ā-jī′al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *propatagialis*, < *propatagium*, q. v.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the propatagium; as, a *propatagial* fold of integument; a *propatagial* muscle.

II. *n.* A propatagialis.

propatagialis (prō-pat′ā-ji-ā′lis), *n.*; pl. *propatagiales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *propatagial*.] A tensor muscle of the propatagium, of which there are two, long and short.—**Propatagialis brevis**, the short propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii brevis*.—**Propatagialis longus**, the long propatagial muscle, also called *tensor propatagii longus*.

propatagian (prō-pat-ā-jī′an), *a.* [< *propatagium* + *-an*.] Same as *propatagial*.

The *propatagian* muscles of the swallows.
Science, X. 71.

propatagium (prō-pat-ā-jī′um), *n.*; pl. *propatagia* (-ȧ). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + NL. *patagium*, q. v.] The so-called patagium of a bird's wing: the more precise name of the fold of skin in front of the upper arm and of the forearm which fills up the reëntrance between these parts, and so forms the smooth fore-border of the wing from the shoulder to the carpal angle.

pro patria (prō pā′tri-ȧ). [L.: *pro*, for; *patriā*, abl. of *patria*, one's native land: see *patria*.] For one's native land.

proped (prō′ped), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*, a proleg. *Kirby*. See cut under *proleg*.

propedal (prō′ped-al), *a.* [< *proped* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a proped: as, a *propedal* process.

propel (prō-pel′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propelled*, ppr. *propelling*. [< ME. *propellen*, < L. *propellere*, drive or push forward, < *pro*, forward, + *pellere*, drive, push: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *repel*, etc.] To drive forward; move or cause to move on; urge or press onward by force.

Ferre awaie *propelle*
Horrend odoure of kychen, bath, gutters.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley*.

The rate of succession may be retarded by insisting upon one object, and *propelled* by dismissing another before its time. *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, ix.

propellant (prō-pel′ant), *n.* [Erroneous form of *propellent*.] That which propels or drives forward; a propelling agent.

Though not as a military *propellant*, it [guncotton] has been used with great success in sporting cartridges.
The Engineer, LXIX. 117.

In all saloon rifles and pistols the *propellant* is fulminating powder contained in a small copper case.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 368.

propellent (prō-pel′ent), *a.* [< L. *propellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *propellere*, drive or push forward: see *propel*.] Driving forward; propelling.

propeller (prō-pel′ėr), *n.* [< *propel* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which propels; in *marine engin.*, broadly, any contrivance or appliance, as a sail, paddle, oar, paddle-wheel, screw, etc., used for moving vessels floating upon the surface of water, or under the surface; in a more restricted and more generally accepted sense, any instrument or appliance, and especially a screw, used for marine propulsion and actuated by machinery (usually a steam-engine called a *marine engine*) carried by the vessel so propelled. A principle common to all this class of propellers is that a vessel is moved forward by the reaction on the propeller of the water thrown rearward, the propelling machinery being at some part or parts rigidly attached to the ship. The net propelling power is therefore determined by the mass of water thrown rearward multiplied into the square of the velocity with which it is thrown, allowance being made for prejudicial resistances.

2. A boat or vessel driven by a propeller.—3. In *fishing*, a kind of trolling-hook with artificial bait, fitted with wings or flanges to make it spin in the water; a spinning-bait.—**Archimedean, fish-tail, screw,** etc., **propeller.** See the qualifying words.

propeller-engine (prō-pel′ėr-en′jin), *n.* A marine engine for driving a screw propeller.

propeller-mower (prō-pel′ėr-mō′ėr), *n.* Same as *front-cut mower* (which see, under *mower*[1]).

propeller-pump (prō-pel′ėr-pump), *n.* A form of rotary pump with helical blades inclosed in a casing and submerged in the water.

propeller-shaft (prō-pel′ėr-shaft), *n.* The rigid metallic shaft which carries the propeller of a marine engine.

propeller-well (prō-pel'ėr-wel), *n.* A vertical aperture over the screw in the stern of a ship which has a hoisting propeller. When it is desired to proceed under sail, the screw, a two-bladed one, is hoisted off the end of the shaft into the propeller-well, so that it may not retard the ship by dragging in the water.

propeller-wheel (prō-pel'ėr-hwēl), *n.* A marine propeller or screw; a screw propeller.

propelment (prō-pel'ment), *n.* [< *propel* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of propelling.—2. In clock-work, electrical recording-instruments, calculating-machines, etc., the propelling mechanism; more particularly, an escapement mechanism in which the primary propulsive power is applied to the escapement, and the pallets of the escapement drive the scape-wheel, instead of the latter operating the escapement, as in ordinary clocks.

propend† (prō-pend'), *v. i.* [= OF. *porpendre, pourpendre,* < L. *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined or disposed, < *pro,* forward, + *pendere,* hang: see *pendent.*] To lean forward; incline; be propense or disposed in favor of anything.

Ne'ertheless,
My spritely brethren, I *propend* to you
In resolution to keep Helen still.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 190.

His eyes are like a balance, apt to *propend* each way.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 454.

propendency† (prō-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *propenden(t)* + *-cy.*] 1. A leaning toward anything; inclination; tendency of desire to anything.—2. Attentive deliberation. [Rare.]

An act above the animal actings, which are transient, and admit not of that attention and *propendency* of actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

propendent (prō-pen'dent), *a.* [< L. *propenden(t-)s,* ppr. of *propendere,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1†. Inclining forward or toward anything. *South.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. In *bot.*, hanging forward and downward. *Paxton.*

propense (prō-pens'), *a.* [< L. *propensus,* pp. of *propendere,* hang forward or down, be inclined: see *propend.*] Leaning toward anything, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, whether to good or evil; prone.

God is more *propense* to rewards than to punishments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 40.

Our agents shall discern the mind of the parliament towards us, which if it be *propense* and favorable, there may be a fit season to procure . . . countenance of our proceedings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 345.

propensely (prō-pens'li), *adv.* In a propense manner; with natural tendency.

Others . . . looked upon it, on the contrary, as a real and substantial oath *propensely* formed against Yorick.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

propenseness (prō-pens'nes), *n.* The state of being propense; natural tendency.

A *propenseness* to diseases in the body.
Donne, Devotions, p. 573.

propension (prō-pen'shon), *n.* [< F. *propension* = Sp. *propension* = Pg. *propensão* = It. *propensione,* < L. *propensio(n-),* inclination, propensity, < *propendere,* pp. *propensus,* hang forward or down: see *propend.*] 1. The state of being propense; propensity.

I ever had a greater zeal to sadness,
A natural *propension.*
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iv. 2.

Such by-words as reaction and progress are but the political slang which each side uses to express their aversions and their *propensions.*
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2. The state or condition of tending to move in a certain direction.

In natural motions this impetuosity continually increases, by the continued action of the cause—namely, the *propension* of going to the place assigned it by nature.
Whewell.

propensitude† (prō-pen'si-tūd), *n.* [< *propense* + *-itude,* as in *attitude,* etc.] Propensity. [Rare.]

T' abandon naturall *propensitudes.*
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* [= It. *propensità;* as *propense* + *-ity.*] A bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency; disposition to anything good or evil, particularly to evil: as, a *propensity* to gamble.

He that learns it [angling] must not onely bring an enquiring, searching, and discerning wit, but he must bring also that patience you talk of, and a love and *propensity* to the art itself.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (rep. of 1653), p. 11.

Let there be but *propensity* and bent of will to religion.
South.

=Syn. *Bias, Inclination,* etc. See *bent*1.

propensive† (prō-pen'siv), *a.* [< *propense* + *-ive.*] Inclined; disposed; favorable.

This Edward the Thirde, of his *propensive* minde towardes them, united to Yarmouth Kirtleyroad, from it seaven mile vacant.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 152). (*Davies.*)

propenyl (prop'e-nil), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-en-* + *-yl.*] Same as *glyceryl.*

propeptone (prō-pep'tōn), *n.* [< *pro-* + *peptone.*] One of the first products of peptic and tryptic digestion: same as *hemialbumose.*

propeptonuria (prō-pep-tō-nū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *propeptone* + Gr. *οὖρον,* urine.] The presence of propeptone in the urine.

proper (prop'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *propre,* < OF. *propre,* F. *propre* = Sp. Pg. It. *proprio,* < L. *proprius,* special, proper, one's own, personal, also lasting: no certain connections. From L. *proprius* are also ult. *propriety, property, propriate, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Special; peculiar; belonging to a species or individual and to nothing else; springing from the peculiar nature of a given species or individual; particularly suited to or befitting one's nature; natural; original.

Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only *proper* to myself,
Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviours.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 41.

They have a *proper* saint almost for every peculiar infirmity. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 274.

But first he casts to change his *proper* shape,
Which else might work him danger or delay.
Milton, P. L., iii. 634.

He knew how to adapt every plant to its *proper* soil.
Addison, Hilpah and Shalum.

A neatness that seemed less the result of care and plan than a something as *proper* to the man as whiteness to the lily. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago

2. Belonging to one; one's own.

For if they sholde abyde longe with vs they shuld vndo vs all and ete vs lyke as they do their owne *propre* folke.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).

Here at my house and at my *proper* cost.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 327.

The waiter's hands that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His *proper* chop to each.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Fit; suitable; appropriate.

'Tis *proper* I obey him, but not now.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 196.

A middle estate is most *proper* to the office of teaching.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

To sit with her in sight was happiness, and the *proper* happiness for early morning—serene, incomplete, but progressive. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvi.

Unhappily, you are in a situation in which it is *proper* for you to do what it would be improper in me to endure.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 185.

The *proper* function of authority is to enlarge, not to contract, our horizon. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 196.

4. According to recognized usage; correct; just: as, a *proper* word; a *proper* expression.

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided they signified by dark names which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

No dawn — no dusk — no *proper* time of day!
Hood, November.

5. Rightly so called, named, or described; taken in a strict sense: in this sense usually following the noun: as, the apes *proper* belong to the Old World; no shell-fish are fishes *proper.*

This elevation descended . . . into what might be called the garden *proper.* *Scott*, Waverley, ix.

It is safe to assert that no Government *proper* ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 114.

6. Decent; correct in behavior; respectable; such as should be: as, *proper* conduct.

That is an advertisement to a *proper* maid in Florence, one Diana. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 240.

Under the most exciting circumstances, Titia was such an exceedingly *proper* child.
Mrs. D. M. Craik, Christian's Mistake, ii.

7. Well-formed; good-looking; personable; handsome; also, physically strong or active. [Now only prov. Eng.]

There is not among us al one
That dare medle with that potter, man for man.
I felt his handes not long agone, . . .
He is as *propre* a man as ever you medle withal.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

I am a *proper* fellow of my hands.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 72.

A comely, *proper* woman, though not handsome.
Pepys, Diary, I. 98.

And still my delight is in *proper* young men.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

8. In *her.*, having its natural color or colors: said of any object used as a bearing: thus, a coil of rope *proper* is represented brown, and the spiral lines of the cordage are indicated.—9. In *liturgics,* used only on a particular day or festival, or during a particular octave or season: as, the *proper* introit; a *proper* prefaee; *proper* psalms.—10. Fine; pretty: said ironically of what is absurd or objectionable.

Talk with a man out at a window! a *proper* saying.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 312.

Expect. They two help him to a wife.
Mirth. Ay, she is a *proper* piece that such creatures can broke for. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, i. 2.

11. Becoming; deserved. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Definition proper,** a definition by means of the genus and specific difference.—**Proper adjunct,** an adjunct which belongs to the whole of a species, and always, and to nothing else.—**Proper chant,** an old name for the key of C major. *Stainer and Barrett.*—**Proper cognition**†. See *cognition.*—**Proper conversion,** in *logic.* See *conversion,* 2.—**Proper difference,** an inseparable accident distinguishing two things.—**Proper exciple.** See *exciple.*—**Proper feud,** in *law,* an original and genuine feud held by pure military service.—**Proper fraction.** See *fraction,* 4.—**Proper jurisdiction.** See *jurisdiction.*—**Proper motion,** in *astron.* See *motion.*—**Proper noun** or **name,** a name given to an individual member of a class, for distinction from other members of the same class, as *Shakspere, Cæsar, London, April, Tuesday, Tray, Eclipse,* etc.: opposed to *common* or *appellative noun.*—**Proper object,** an object that is object to but one subject.—**Proper preface.** See *preface.*—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity* (which see, under *extensive*).—**Proper syllogism,** the Ramist name for a syllogism having an individual middle: as, Hobbes was a genius; Hobbes showed no early bent in the direction in which he afterward distinguished himself; hence, it is possible for a man of genius to show no early bent in the direction in which he will afterward distinguish himself. =**Syn.** 1. Particular, individual, specific.—3 and 4. Fitting, befitting, meet, seemly, becoming, legitimate.

II. *n.* 1. That which is set apart to special or individual use. [Rare.] Specifically, in *liturgics,* a special office or special parts of an office appointed for a particular day or time: as, the *proper* of the day; the *proper* of Whitsunday.

2†. A property in the logical sense.

Propers either flow immediately from the essence of the subject . . . or by the mediation of some other property.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

In proper†, individually; privately.

The princes found they could not have that *in proper* which God made to be common.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii. 3.

Proper of saints, the variable parts of an office appointed for use on the festival of an individual saint. Compare *Common of the saints,* under *common.*—**Proper of the mass,** the proper of the season for the mass.—**Proper of the season,** in *liturgics,* the variable parts of an office appointed for use on a Sunday or other day (not celebrated as a saint's day), at a certain festival, etc., or during a certain octave or season.

proper (prop'ėr), *adv.* [< *proper, a.*] Properly; very; exceedingly. [Vulgar.]

"Isn't it lovely, Mrs. Flint?" "*Proper* pretty," replied Celyndy. *Jane G. Austen*, The Desmond Hundred, vi.

properi† (prop'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *proprier,* < L. *propriare,* take as one's own, appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own: see *proper, a.*] 1. To appropriate. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)—2. To make proper; adorn. *Halliwell.*

properate† (prop'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *properatus,* pp. of *properare,* hasten, quicken, < *properus,* quick, speedy, < *pro,* forward, forth, + √ *par-,* make.] To hasten.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
Awhile to keep off death, which *properates.*
Vicars, tr. of Virgil. (*Nares.*)

properation† (prop-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *properatio(n-),* quickness, a hastening, < *properare,* pp. *properatus,* hasten: see *properate.*] The act of properating or hastening; haste; speed.

There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to it, participation of it; all is carried with joy and jouissance. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 216.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *properispomenon,* q. v.] **I.** *n.* In *Gr. gram.,* a word which has the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

II. *a.* In *Gr. gram.,* having or characterized by the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispome (prō-per'i-spōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *properispomed,* ppr. *properispoming.* [< *properispome, n.*] In *Gr. gram.,* to write or pronounce with the circumflex accent on the penultimate.

properispomenon (prō-per-i-spom'e-nen), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *προπερισπώμενον,* a word with the circumflex accent on the penult, neut. of *προπερισπώμενος,* ppr. of *προπερισπᾶν,* draw around before, < *πρό,* before, + *περισπᾶν,* draw around, strip off: see *perispomenon.*] Same as *properispome.*

properistoma (prō-pe-ris'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *properistomata* (prō-per-i-stō'ma-tä). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *peristoma:* see *peristome.*]

The lip of the primitive mouth of a gastrula. Also *properistome*.

At the thickened edges of the gastrula, the primitive . . . *properistoma*, the endoderm and the exoderm pass into each other. *Haeckel*, Evol. Anim. (trans.), I. 220.

properistomal (prō-per'i-stō-mal), *a.* [< *properistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a properistoma.

properistome (prō-per'i-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *properistoma*, q. v.] Same as *properistoma*.

properly (prop'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *properly, proprely, propreliche*; < *proper* + *-ly*2.] 1†. In one's own manner, speech, action, etc.

Ne though I speke here wordes *properly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 729.

2. In a proper manner; with propriety; fitly; suitably; correctly: as, a word *properly* applied; a dress *properly* adjusted.

"Parfay," quath Patience, "*propreliche* to telle
In English, hit is ful harde."
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 119.

Ignorance of forms cannot *properly* be styled ill manners.
Swift, Good Manners.

3. To a high degree; quite; entirely; exceedingly; extremely. [Colloq.]

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true. *Pepys*, Diary, July 14, 1664.

Father . . . gave me a wipe . . . on the side of my face that knocked me over and hurt me *properly*.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in England, xxvi. (*Bartlett*.)

Abbreviated *prop*.

Properly speaking. (*a*) In the correct or strict sense. (*b*) Speaking without qualification.

properness (prop'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *proper* + *-ness*.] The character of being proper, in any sense of that word.

'Slight, sir! yonder is a lady veil'd,
For *properness* beyond comparison,
And, sure, her face is like the rest; we'll see 't.
Fletcher (*and another*) Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 1.

propertied (prop'ėr-tid), *a.* [< *property* + *-ed*2.] Possessed of property.

An institution devoted . . . to the *propertied* and satisfied classes generally.
M. Arnold, Last Essays, Church of England.

The loyal and *propertied* part of the community.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 458.

property (prop'ėr-ti), *n.*; pl. *properties* (-tiz). [< ME. *propertee, properte, proprete, propirte, propurte*, < OF. *propreté*, propriety, fitness, property, < L. *proprietā(t-)s*, a peculiarity, peculiar nature or quality, right or fact of possession, property, < *proprius*, special, particular, one's own: see *proper*. Cf. *propriety*, a doublet of *property*.] 1. Any character always present in an individual or a class; an essential attribute; a peculiar quality; loosely, any quality or characteristic.

It is the *propertie* of a wyse buylder to vse such tooles as the woorke requireth.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 57).

Delectable and pleasant conversation, whose *property* is to move a kindly delight. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

But Thou art the same Lord, Whose *property* is always to have mercy.
Book of Common Prayer, Communion Office, Prayer of Humble Access.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with quality in general. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Strictly speaking, we ought to confine the term *property* to Bodies, not to Matter; for an abstraction can have no *properties*; and it is the bodies which severally manifest the qualities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 42.

Soft iron loses almost all magnetic *properties* at a red heat. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 384.

2. In *logic*, a character which belongs to the whole of a species, and to nothing else, but not to the essence or definition.

Propretie is a naturall promenesse and maner of dooyng whiche agreeth to oue kinde and to the same onely and that evermore. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

What is *propertie?* It is a natural inclination or *property*, incident to one special kind; which is to be understood foure manner of wales. First, it is called proprium, which is proper to one onely kind, as to be a poet or musician is proper to man, but not to every man: secondly, it is called proper that belongeth to all the kind, but not to that kind alone: thirdly, it is said to be proper when it belongeth to one onely kind and to all that kind, but yet not alwayes, as to be bare-headed or bald is proper to man in old age, but yet not alwales: fourthly, it is said to be proper, or rather most proper, which is incident to one kind alone, to all that kind, and alwales, as to have a natural aptnesse to laugh or to speake is proper to man onely, to every man, and alwales, and therefore this kind of *property* is said to be convertible with the kind whereunto it belongeth, as whatsoever hath naturally power to speake or laugh the same is man, and whatsoever is man the same hath power to speake or laugh. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke, i. 4.

3. The right to the use or enjoyment or the beneficial right of disposal of anything that can be the subject of ownership; ownership; estate; especially, ownership of tangible things. In the broader sense, a right of action is *property*; so is a mere right to use or possess, if it be a right as against the general owner, but is usually termed *special property*, to distinguish it from the right of the general owner, which is termed the *general property*. The *entire property* is the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. See *bailment*, and *lien*2, 1.

Ne truste no wight to finden in Fortune
Ay *properte*; hir giftes ben comune.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 392.

Jack has an unresisting good nature, which makes him incapable of having a *property* in any thing.
Steele, Spectator, No. 82.

The idea of *property* being a right to any thing.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. iii. 18.

Property . . . denotes in every state of society the largest powers of exclusive use or exclusive control over things (and sometimes, unfortunately, over persons) which the law accords, or which custom, in that state of society, recognizes. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism, p. 129.

4. A thing or things subject to ownership; anything that may be exclusively possessed and enjoyed; chattels and land; possessions.

The King has also appropriated the Queen's jewels to himself, and conceives that they are his undoubted private *property*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

It was the misfortune of my friend . . . to have embarked his *property* in large speculations.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

English political economy and English popular notions are very deeply and extensively pervaded by the assumption that all *property* has been acquired through an original transaction of purchase, and that, whatever be the disadvantages of the form it takes, they were allowed for in the consideration for the original sale.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 325.

5. A thing required for some peculiar or specific use, as a tool; an accessory; specifically, in theaters, a stage requisite, as any article of costume or furniture, or other appointment, necessary to be produced in a scene (in this specific sense used also attributively).

This devil Photinus
Employs me as a *property*, and, grown useless,
Will shake me off again.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, v. 3.

To hire some of our *properties:* as a sceptre and crown for Jove; and a caduceus for Mercury.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Not to be of any Use or Consequence in the World as to your self, but merely as a *Property* to others.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I had seen many rehearsals, and sometimes got a peep at the play, having been taken on "in arms" as a *property* child in groups of happy peasantry.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., i.

6†. Propriety.

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness. *Camden.*

7. Individuality; that which constitutes an individual. [Rare.]

Property was thus appalled
That the self was not the same.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 37.

8. A cloak or disguise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Hadst thou so cheap opinion of my birth,
My breeding, or my fortunes, that none else
Could serve for *property* of your lust but I?
Shirley, Wedding, i. 3.

Anharmonic, community, corporeal, descriptive property. See the qualifying words.—**Cotes's properties of the circle.** See *circle*.—**De Moivre's property of the circle.** See *circle*.—**Discussion of property.** See *discussion*.—**Focal, individual,** etc., **property.** See the adjectives.—**Mixed subjects of property.** See *mixed*1.—**Movable property.** Same as *personal property*.—**Perishable, personal, private property.** See the adjectives.—**Property in action,** ownership without possession, but with the present right of possession enforceable by action. In the broadest sense the term may include any right of action for money or other property. Compare *chose in action*, under *chose*2.—**Property qualification.** See *qualification*.—**Qualified property,** a limited right of ownership. (*a*) Such right as a man has in wild animals which he has reclaimed. Also called *special property*. (*b*) Such right as a bailee has in the chattel transferred to him by the bailment.—**Real property.** See *real*.—**Special property.** Same as *qualified property* (*a*).=**Syn. 1.** *Attribute, Characteristic,* etc. See *quality*.—**4.** *Property, Effects, Chattels, Goods, Wares, Commodities, Merchandise,* possessions, wealth. *Property* is the general word for those material things which are one's own, whether for sale or not. *Effects* applies to personal property, viewed as including the things even of least value. *Chattels* comprises every kind of property except freehold. (See the definitions of the classes *real* and *personal*, under *chattel*.) *Goods* includes a merchant's stock-in-trade, or one's movable property of any sort. *Wares* are manufactured articles, especially of the heavier sort, as earthenware, woodenware. *Commodities* are such movable articles as are necessities of life, and have a money value. *Merchandise* is the general word for articles of trade.

property† (prop'ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *property, n.*] 1. To invest with (certain) properties or qualities.

His voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 83.

2. To make a property or tool of; appropriate.

I am too high-born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at control,
Or useful serving-man and instrument.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 79.

property-man (prop'ėr-ti-man), *n.* A person employed in a theater and having the charge of stage properties.

At the death of Peer, the *property man* at this theatre, the Guardian extracted much fun from a catalogue of articles under his care.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 16.

property-master (prop'ėr-ti-mȧs″tėr), *n.* In a theater, a person who superintends the making, storage, and use of stage properties; a head property-man.

While the *property-master* and his men were fashioning the god Talepulka, the scenic artist had sketched and modelled the scenery of the opera.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 440.

property-plot (prop'ėr-ti-plot), *n.* In a theater, a list of the accessories required in the production of a play.

property-room (prop'ėr-ti-rōm), *n.* The room in a theater in which the stage properties are kept.

property-tax (prop'ėr-ti-taks), *n.* A direct tax imposed on the property of individuals, amounting to a certain percentage on the estimated value of their property.

prophanet, prophanelyt, etc. Obsolete spellings of *profane*, etc.

prophasis (prof'ȧ-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόφασις*, that which appears, a motive, a pretext, < *προφαίνειν*, show forth, manifest, < *πρό*, forth, + *φαίνειν*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear: see *phase*.] In *med.*, prognosis; foreknowledge of the course of a disease.

prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.*; pl. *prophecies* (-siz). [< ME. *prophecy, prophecie, profecye*, < OF. *prophecie, prophetie*, F. *prophétie* = Sp. *profecia* = Pg. *prophecia* = It. *profezia*, < LL. *prophetia* (ML. also *prophecia*), < Gr. *προφητεία*, the gift of interpreting the will of the gods, in N. T. inspired discourse, prediction (see def. 2), < *προφητεύειν*, prophesy, predict, < *προφήτης*, a prophet: see *prophet*.] 1. Inspired discourse; specifically, in *Christian theol.*, discourse flowing from the revelation and impulse of the Holy Spirit.

Sone a lew stode vp in hy,
And thus he said thurgh *prophecy*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

The rest of the acts of Solomon, . . . are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the *prophecy* of Ahijah? 2 Chron. ix. 29.

For the *prophecy* came not in old time by the will of man, but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. 2 Pet. i. 21.

2. A prediction; declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling under divine inspiration.

In them is fulfilled the *prophecy* of Esaias. Mat. xiii. 14.

A *prophecy*, which says that O
Of Edward's heirs the murderer shall be.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 39.

3†. Interpretation of Scripture; religious exhortation or instruction.

The words of king Lemuel, the *prophecy* that his mother taught him. Prov. xxxi. 1.

Mr. Wilson, praying and exhorting the congregation to love, &c., commended to them the exercise of *prophecy* in his absence. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 60.

4. In *liturgics:* (*a*) A lection from the Old Testament, especially a eucharistic or missal lection; also, a lection in the Mozarabic daily office, and in the Greek Church at sabbath vespers on certain festivals. (*b*) The canticle Benedictus (Luke i. 68–79) as sung in the Gallican liturgy, afterward displaced by the Gloria in Excelsis.=**Syn. 1.** *Divination,* etc. See *prediction*.

prophecy-monger (prof'e-si-mung″gėr), *n.* One who deals in prophecies: so called in contempt.

The English [are] observed by forrainers to be the greatest *prophecy-mongers*, and, whilst the Devil knows their diet, they shall never want a dish to please the palate.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 46. (*Davies.*)

prophesier (prof'e-sī-ėr), *n.* [< *prophesy* + *-er*1.] One who prophesies or predicts.

Saynt Danyd of Wales, the great archebishop of Menevia, had many *prophesiers* and manye angels sent afore to geue warning of his comming . . . yeares ere he was borne.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, i.

The counterfeit module has deceived me, like a double-meaning *prophesier*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 115.

prophesy (prof'e-sī), *r.*; pret. and pp. *prophesied*, ppr. *prophesying*. [Formerly also *prophecy*, < late ME. *prophecie, profiey;* < *prophecy, n.* The orig. long final syllable, having retained its accent, though now secondary, has undergone the usual change of long accented ME. *i*, as in

pacify, multiply, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To predict; foretell; foreshow. See *prophet.*

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 176.

Amongst many other dignities which this letter hath by being received and seen by you, it is not the least that it was *prophesied* of before it was born. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

One of his [Clive's] masters . . . was sagacious enough to *prophesy* that the idle lad would make a great figure in the world. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

For by the warning of the Holy Ghost
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* 1. To speak by divine inspiration; utter or tell as prophet.

Again he said unto me, *Prophesy* upon these bones, and say unto them, O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord. Ezek. xxxvii. 4.

The prophets . . . *prophesied* of the grace that should come unto you. 1 Pet. i. 10.

2. To utter predictions; foretell future events.

Prophesy not in the name of the Lord, that thou die not by our hand. Jer. xi. 21.

3†. To interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; preach; exhort.

In the afternoon, Mr. Roger Williams (according to their custom) propounded a question, to which the pastor, Mr. Smith, spake briefly; then Mr. Williams *prophesied.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 100.

They also allowed greater liberty to *prophesy* than those before them; for they admitted any member to speak and pray as well as their pastor.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

prophesying (prof'ē-sī-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prophesy, v.*] 1†. Preaching; religious exhortation; the act of speaking on religious subjects.

The Liberty of *Prophesying.* [Title.] *Jer. Taylor.*

The Puritans maintained frequent religious exercises, in which texts of Scripture were interpreted or discussed, one speaking to the subject after another, in an orderly method. This was called *prophesying*, in reference to 1 Corin. xiv. 31: Ye may all prophesy, that all may learn, and all may be comforted.
Neal, in New England's Memorial, p. 171, note.

2. The act of foretelling.

prophet (prof'et), *n.* [< ME. *prophete, profett, profite,* < OF. *prophete, profete,* F. *prophète* = Pr. Pg. *propheta* = Sp. It. *profeta* = OFries. *propheta* = D. *profeet* = MLG. *prophēte* = MHG. *prophēte,* G. *prophet* = Sw. Dan. *profet,* < LL. *propheta, prophetes* = Goth. *praufētēs, praufētus,* < Gr. *προφήτης,* Doric *προφάτης,* one who speaks for a god, an interpreter (as Tiresias was of Zeus, Orpheus of Bacchus, Apollo of Zeus, the Pythia of Apollo), expounder (as those who interpreted the words of the inspired seers), proclaimer, harbinger (as the bowl is of mirth, or the cicada of summer), in the Septuagint an interpreter, spokesman, usually an inspired prophet, also a revealer of the future, in N. T. and eccl. an interpreter of Scripture, a preacher, < *προφάναι,* say before or beforehand, < *πρό,* before, in public, + *φάναι,* speak, say: see *fable, fame*[1], *fate.*] 1. One who speaks by a divine inspiration as the interpreter through whom a divinity declares himself. In the times of the Old Testament there was an order of prophets, for the duties of whose office men were trained in colleges called *schools of the prophets.* The members of these schools acted as public religious teachers, and the prophets in the stricter sense (inspired teachers) generally belonged to this order. In the New Testament, Christian prophets were recognized in the church as possessing a charism distinct from that of mere teachers, and as uttering special revelations and predictions. They are often mentioned with apostles, and next after them in order.

Ihesus that sprong of Iesse roote,
As us hath prechid thi *prophete.*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

The word *prophet* (*προφήτης*) was derived in the first instance from the interpreters of the will of the gods (see Pindar, N., i. 91); later and especially it was applied to those who expounded the unintelligible oracles of the Pythoness of Delphi, or the rustling of the leaves of Dodona. In a metaphorical sense it was used of poets, as of interpreters of the gods or Muses. It was then adopted by the Septuagint as the best equivalent of the *nabi* or *prophet* of the Old Testament. . . . In all these cases (Acts ii. 17, 18; xiii. 1; xv. 32; Rev. i. 3; xi. 3, 6, 10, 18; xvi. 6; xviii. 20, 24; xix. 10; xxii. 6, 7, 9, 10, 18), in the New Testament as in the Old, and it may be added in the Koran, the prominent idea is not that of prediction, but of delivering inspired messages of warning, exhortation, and instruction; building up, exhorting, and comforting; convincing, judging, and making manifest the secrets of the heart (1 Cor. xiv. 3, 24, 25). The ancient classical and Hebrew sense prevails everywhere. Epimenides and Mahomet on the one hand, Elijah and Paul on the other, are called *prophets,* not because they foretold the future, but because they enlightened the present.
A. P. Stanley, Com. on Corinthians, p. 243.

2. One who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller; especially, a person inspired to announce future events.

As he spake by the mouth of his holy *prophets*, which have been since the world began: That we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us. Luke i. 70.

Polybius was of the best sort of *prophets*, who predict from natural causes those events which must naturally proceed from them. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

I do rest
A *prophet* certain of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ.* [Local, U. S.]—**French prophets,** a name sometimes given in England to the Camisards.—**Major prophets,** Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; also, the books of their prophecies in the Old Testament.—**Minor prophets,** the writers of the Old Testament from Hosea to Malachi inclusive; also, their books. The distinction between *major* and *minor* relates to the size of the books.—**School of the prophets,** among the ancient Jews, a school or college in which young men were educated and qualified to be public teachers. One elderly or leading prophet presided over them, called their *father* or *master;* hence the students were called *sons of the prophets.* Their chief subject of study was the law and its interpretation, but music and sacred poetry were subsidiary branches of instruction.—**The Prophets,** those books of the Old Testament which are largely composed of prophecies, or which were written or compiled by members of the order of prophets. The ancient Jews sometimes divided the Old Testament into the Law (Pentateuch) and the Propheta, and sometimes (as still in Hebrew Bibles) into Law, Prophets, and Hagiographa. In Hebrew Bibles the *Former Prophets* are Joshua, Judges, I. and II. Samuel, and I. and II. Kings; the *Latter Prophets* are the books from Isaiah to Malachi inclusive, with the exception of Lamentations and Daniel, which are placed in the Hagiographa.

On these two commandments hang all the law and *the prophets.* Mat. xxii. 40.

=**Syn. 1.** *Prophet, Seer, Soothsayer.* A *prophet* is properly one who discloses or speaks forth to others the will of God; a *seer* is one who has himself learned God's will by a vision. Both titles were applied in the Old Testament to the same class of men, but at different times. The extra-Biblical uses of the words correspond to the Biblical. The word *prophet* is sometimes used in the Bible of a candidate for the prophetic office, or of an inspired preacher or interpreter. *Soothsayer,* as used in the Bible, implies impostnre, and in other literature its standing is little better.

Beforetime, in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer:* for he that is now called a *Prophet* was beforetime called a *Seer.*
1 Sam. ix. 9.

They had with them inspired men, *Prophets,* and it were not sober to say they did ought of moment without divine intimation. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 2.

The secret which the king hath demanded cannot . . . the *soothsayers* shew unto the king. Dan. ii. 27.

prophet† (prof'et), *v. i.* [< *prophet, n.*] To prophesy. [Rare.]

Nor *propheting* Helenus, when he foretold dangerous hard haps,
Forspake this burial mourning.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 727. (*Davies.*)

prophete†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit.*

prophetess (prof'et-es), *n.* [< F. *prophétesse* = Pg. *prophetiza* = Sp. *profetisa* = It. *profetessa,* < LL. *prophetissa,* a prophetess, < *propheta,* a prophet: see *prophet.*] A female prophet; a woman who speaks with inspiration or foretells future events.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the *prophetess.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

prophet-flower (prof'et-flou'ėr), *n.* A boraginaceous herb, *Arnebia Griffithii,* found in northwest India, etc., and somewhat cultivated for its interesting flowers. The corolla is funnel-shaped, of a bright primrose-yellow, the limb at opening marked with five dark spots which fade away as the day advances. The flowers are racemed, the plant hairy. The name is of Mussulman origin, probably suggested by the somewhat crescent-shaped spots.

prophethood (prof'et-hůd), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-hood.*] The quality or condition, or the position or office, of a prophet.

His environment and rural *prophethood* has hurt him [Wordsworth] much. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 27.

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *a.* [< F. *prophétique* = Pg. *prophetico* = Sp. *profético* = It. *profetico* (cf. D. *profetisch* = G. *prophetisch* = Sw. Dan. *profetisk*), < LL. *propheticus,* < Gr. *προφητικός,* pertaining to a prophet or to prophecy, < *προφήτης,* a prophet: see *prophet.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to a prophet or to prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy: as, *prophetic* writings.

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 174.

It was with something of quite true *prophetic* fervour that each of these [Byron and Shelley] . . . denounced the hypocrisies which they believed they saw around them.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 119.

2. Presageful; predictive: with *of* before the thing foretold.

And tears are oft *prophetic of* the event.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 46.

3. Anticipative; having or tending to a presentiment or an intuitive discernment of the future.

O my *prophetic* soul! my uncle!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 40.

prophetical (prō-fet'i-kal), *a.* [< *prophetic* + *-al.*] Same as *prophetic.*

God hath endued us . . . with the heavenly support of *prophetical* revelation, which doth open those hidden mysteries that reason could never have been able to find out. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

propheticality (prō-fet-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-i-ty.*] Propheticalness. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

prophetically (prō-fet'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *prophetical* + *-ly*[2].] In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction; in the manner of propheey.

They *prophetically* did fore-signify all such sects to be avoided. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 883.

propheticalness (prō-fet'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *prophetical* + *-ness.*] The character of being prophetical. [Rare.]

prophetism (prof'et-izm), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ism.*] The system, practice, or doctrine of inspired teaching. *The American*, XIII. 59.

prophetize† (prof'et-īz), *v. i.* [< F. *prophétiser* = Sp. *profetizar* = Pg. *prophetizar* = It. *profetizzare,* < LL. *prophetizare,* < Gr. *προφητίζειν,* be a prophet, prophesy, < *προφήτης,* a prophet: see *prophet.*] To utter predictions; prophesy.

Nor, thrild with bodkins, raues in frantik-wise,
And in a furie seems to *prophetize.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Nature . . . so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, iii.

prophetship (prof'et-ship), *n.* [< *prophet* + *-ship.*] Same as *prophethood.*

To deny Mahomet's *prophetship* would excite a violent antagonism. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 24.

prophite†, *n.* A Middle English form of *profit.*

prophloëm (prō-flō'em), *n.* [< *pro-* + *phloëm.*] A tissue in the sporophore of mosses, resembling the phloëm of ordinary stems in microscopic structure, and corresponding to it in position.

prophoric† (prō-for'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προφορικός,* pertaining to utterance, < *προφορά,* a bringing forward, utterance, < *προφέρειν,* bring forward, < *πρό,* forward, + *φέρειν,* bring, bear, = E. *bear*[1].] Enunciative. *Wright.*

prophragma (prō-frag'mą), *n.*; pl. *prophragmata* (-ma-tą). [< Gr. *πρό,* before, + *φράγμα,* fence, partition: see *phragma.*] In *entom.*, a transverse internal plate which, in many *Coleoptera,* descends from the anterior margin of the mesoscutellum, between the mesothorax and the metathorax, serving for the attachment of internal organs. It probably corresponds to the mesoscutum.

prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *prophylactique* = Sp. *profiláctico* = Pg. *prophylactico,* < Gr. *προφυλακτικός,* pertaining to guarding, precautionary, < *προφυλάσσειν,* keep guard before, < *πρό,* before, + *φυλάσσειν,* Attic *φυλάττειν,* watch, guard: see *phylactery.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, preventive; defending from disease: as, *prophylactic* doses of quinine.

His ears had needed no *prophylactic* wax to pass the Sirens' isle. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 77.

Notwithstanding the directions issued for *prophylactic* treatment, and the system of domiciliary visits, the cholera carried off a greater number than before.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 425.

II. *n.* 1. Anything, as a medicine, which defends against disease; a preventive of disease.

Inventive persons have from time to time thought that they had secured a sure cure, if not an unfailing *prophylactic* [for consumption]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 669.

2. Same as *prophylaxis.*

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health, and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 10.

prophylactical (prof-i-lak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *prophylactic* + *-al.*] Same as *prophylactic.*

Dietetical and *prophylactical* receipts of wholesome caution. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon preached to the Lords.

prophylaxis (prof-i-lak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **προφύλαξις,* < *προφυλάσσειν,* keep guard before: see *prophylactic.*] In *med.*, the guarding against the attack of some disease. Also *prophylactic, prophylaxy.*

The germs do not appear to be very tenacious of life, so that an efficient *prophylaxis* can be readily exercised.
Science, III. 557.

prophylaxy (prof'i-lak-si), *n.* [< NL. *prophylaxis,* q. v.] Same as *prophylaxis.*

The discussion on the *prophylaxy* of tuberculosis was then resumed. *Lancet*, No. 3465, p. 218.

prophyllum (prō-fil′um), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A primary leaf; one of the first leaves of a branch or axis.

propice†, *a.* [Also *propise*; < OF. *propice*, < L. *propitius*, propitious: see *propitious*.] Propitious.

Of that mater . . . I wyll traicte more amply in a place more *propise* for that purpose.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 7.

[The wind] veered to the South and South South West, so apt and *propice* for our journey.
Exped. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

This place [where the Cherubim were in the Tabernacle] was called the Propitiatory, because in that place the Lord God did manifest him selfe more *propise* and neere.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 352.

propination (prop-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *propination*, absorption, = Pg. *propinação*, < L. *propinatio*(*n*-), a drinking to one's health, < *propinare*, pp. *propinatus*, drink to one's health: see *propine*.] The act of drinking with another, or together, in fellowship; the act of drinking a pledge or a health.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right-hand, where the superiour quality of some of the gueats did not oblige them to alter that method.
Abp. Potter, Antiq. of Greece, iv. 20.

propine (prō-pīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propined*, ppr. *propining*. [< OF. *propiner* = Sp. Pg. *propinar* = It. *propinare*, < L. *propinare*, drink to one's health, give one to drink, give to eat, give, present, offer, furnish, < Gr. *προπίνειν*, drink before another or to his health, < *πρό*, before, + *πίνειν*, drink: see *potation*.] 1. To pledge in drinking; drink to; wish for in behalf of some one while drinking to him.

The lovely sorceresa mixed, and to the prince
Health, joy, and peace *propined*.
C. Smart, The Hop-Garden.

2†. To present; offer; guarantee.

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion (1660).

The priests of a neighbouring convent, in expectation of the ample donation, or soul-scat, which Cedric had *propined*, attended upon the [funeral] car.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves and our cause unto open and just derision.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 11. (*Latham.*)

propine† (prō-pīn′), *n.* [< OF. *propine*, drink-money, present; from the verb: see *propine*, *v.*] 1. Money given as drink-money, or any gift, favor, or loving pledge.

For no rewarde, gyft, nor *propyne*,
Thole none of thir twois cauals tyne.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 499.

And a' that he gied me to my *propine*
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring.
Bothwell (Child's Ballads, I. 160).

There was never sic a braw *propine* as this sent to a yerl.
Scott, Abbot, xxvii.

2. The power of giving.

And if I were thine, and in thy *propine*,
O what wad ye do to me?
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

propinquate (prō-ping′kwāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propinquated*, ppr. *propinquating*. [< L. *propinquatus*, pp. of *propinquare*, bring near, hasten, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquity*. Cf. *appropinque*.] To approach; be near. *Imp. Diet.*

propinque (prō-pingk′), *a.* [= Sp. *propincuo* = Pg. It. *propinquo*, < L. *propinquus*, near, < *prope*, near.] Near; contiguous. *Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 81. (*Latham.*)

propinquity (prō-ping′kwi-ti), *n.* [< ME. *propinquitee*, < OF. *propinquite* = Sp. *propinquidad* = Pg. *propinquidade* = It. *propinquità*, < L. *propinquita*(*t*-)*s*, vicinity, nearness, < *propinquus*, near: see *propinquate*.] 1. Nearness in place; neighborhood.

It was delightful to see . . . his pure joy in her *propinquity*; he asked nothing, sought nothing, save to be near the beloved object.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. Nearness in time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those soon decaying fruits of summer. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. Nearness of blood; kindred.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 116.

They may love other individuals far better than their relatives, . . . but yet, in view of death, the strong prejudice of *propinquity* revives, and impels the testator to send down his estate in the line marked out by custom so immemorial that it looks like nature.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, i.

propiolic (prō-pi-ol′ik), *a.* [< *propi*(*onic*) + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid derived from a monovalent radical C_3H_3.—**Propiolic acid**, the abbreviated commercial name for ortho-nitrophenyl-propiolic acid, one of the coal-tar derivatives, which, although colorless in itself, may be converted in calico-printing into indigo blue on the fiber. It is a very close approach both chemically and physically to natural indigo. In its application borax is used as a solvent, xanthate of soda as a reducing agent, and starch as a thickening.

propionate (prō′pi-ō-nāt), *n.* [< *propionic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound of propionic acid and a base. See *propionic*.

propionic (prō-pi-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶ*(*τος*), first, + *πίων*, fat, + *-ic*.] Noting an acid ($C_3H_6O_2$), the third substance in the monatomic fatty series.—**Propionic acid**, a colorless liquid, with a pungent odor like that of acetic acid, found in perspiration, the juices of the stomach, the blossoms of milfoil, etc. It is monobasic, forming salts called *propionates*, which have a fatty feel, whence the name.

propiset, *a.* See *propice*.

Propithecus (prō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Bennett, 1832), < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πίθηκος*, an ape: see *Pithecus*.] A genus of lemuroid animals of Madagascar, of the family *Lemuridæ* and subfamily *Indrisinæ*, established upon the *Propithecus diadema*, the diadem-lemur.

propitiable (prō-pish′i-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *propitiable*, *propiciable*, < L. *propitiabilis*, easy to be appeased, < *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] Capable of being propitiated; that may be made propitious.

It could never enter into my mind that he [God] was either irritable or *propitiable* by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services.
Dr. H. More, Gen. Pref. to Philos. Writings, p. x.

propitiate (prō-pish′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *propitiated*, ppr. *propitiating*. [< L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare* (> It. *propiziare* = Pg. Sp. *propiciar* = F. *propitier*), appease, < *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed: see *propitious*.] **I.** *trans.* To appease and render favorable; make propitious; conciliate.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate* and the pest asswage.
Pope, Iliad, i. 192.

He [Frederic William] could always be *propitiated* by a present of a grenadier of six feet four or six feet five.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

II. *intrans.* To make propitiation or atonement.

propitiation (prō-pish-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *propitiation* = Sp. *propiciacion* = Pg. *propiciação* = It. *propiziazione*, < LL. *propitiatio*(*n*-), an appeasing, an atonement, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] 1. The act of propitiating; the act of making propitious. —2. That which propitiates or appeases; that which furnishes a reason for not executing a punishment justly due for wrong-doing; specifically, in the New Testament, Christ himself, because his life and death furnish a ground for the forgiveness of sins.

And he is the *propitiation* for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.
I John ii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Atonement*, *Reconciliation*, *Propitiation*, *Expiation*, *Satisfaction*. By derivation and by Biblical usage *atonement* and *reconciliation* are essentially the same: two that were alienated are made at one, or put back into friendship. *Atonement*, however, is not now applied to the relation of man to man, except in its extra-Biblical extension, by which it means also the making of full and satisfactory amends (*satisfaction*) or the enduring of proper penalties (*expiation*) for a great wrong: as, there could be no *atonement* for such an outrage. As applied to the relations of God and man, *atonement* has been lifted into much greater dignity than any other word in the list; it is now the august, chosen, and only endeared word for the effect of the life and especially of the death of Christ in establishing right relations between God and man; *reconcile* and *reconciliation* are the principal words for this in the New Testament, *atonement* being used only once, and *atone* not at all. *Propitiation* is the only one of these words having exclusive reference to the feelings or purposes of the person or being offended; it is a severe word, implying slowness to relent, and is, in regard to the attitude of God toward man, chiefly a theological term. *Expiation* regards the guilt of the offense; it is the suffering of the penalty proper for an act (as, to make *expiation* for one's crime upon the scaffold), or of an adequate substituted pain. The word is general, and only barely Biblical (Num. xxxv. 33, margin, and revised version), although the fact is by the mass of Christians believed to lie in some form in the sufferings of Christ. *Satisfaction* in this connection means adequate amends: as, *satisfaction* for an insult or for damage; the word has been taken by a school in theology to express the sufficiency of the sufferings of Christ to meet the demands of the retributive justice of God.

The *atonement* has for its object to restore that relation of man to God which sin had disturbed, and to reconcile the sinner to God.
Ullmann, Sinlessness of Jesus (trans.), IV. ii. § 2.

The doctrine of *Reconciliation* has not escaped the fate of other Christian truths; it has done and is doing its work in converting the world, and consoling many a crushed heart; but at the same time the terms in which it should be set forth have been disputed, and sometimes the doctrine itself denied.
W. Thomson, in Aids to Faith, Essay viii., Int.

We may have it as our privilege, I think, when our mind recoils from the tremendous difficulty of *propitiation* itself, to carry the whole matter up above the ranges of time, and look on him who stands there "in the midst of the throne, as it had been a Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."
H. Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, i. 4.

In the great tragic poet Æschylus is a striking instance of *λύτρον* in the sense of an *expiation* or *atonement* for murder. The chorus of mourning women, bewailing the untimely end of Agamemnon, exclaim, "What *atonement* is there for blood that has fallen on the ground? . . . All the rivers moving in one channel would flow in vain to purify murder." *J. P. Thompson*, Theology of Christ, v.

Satisfaction expresses the relation which the work of Christ sustains to the demands of God's law and justice.
A. A. Hodge, Outlines of Theology, xxii. 2.

propitiator (prō-pish′i-ā-tor), *n.* [< F. *propitiateur* = Sp. Pg. *propiciador* = It. *propiziatore*, < LL. *propitiator*, a peacemaker, < L. *propitiare*, pp. *propitiatus*, appease: see *propitiate*.] One who propitiates. *Johnson.*

propitiatorily (prō-pish′i-ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* [< *propitiatory* + *-ly*[2].] By way of propitiation.

propitiatory (prō-pish′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propitiatoire* = Sp. Pg. *propiciatorio* = It. *propiziatorio*, < LL. *propitiatorius*, atoning, reconciling, < L. *propitiatus*, pp. of *propitiare*, appease: see *propitiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to make propitious; effecting or intended to effect propitiation: as, a *propitiatory* sacrifice.

Christ's sacrifice on the cross was the only perfect and all-sufficient *propitiatory* sacrifice "for the sins of the world." *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 285.

When the predominance of the chief has become so decided that he is feared, he begins to receive *propitiatory* presents. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 542.

II.† *n.* 1. In *Jewish antiq.*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant, lined within and without with plates of gold.

But nowe hath God declared Christe to be unto all people the very *propitiatory*, mercie table, and sacrifice.
J. Udall, On Rom. iii.

They [Joseph and Mary], like the two cherubims about the *propitiatory*, took the Child between them.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 76.

2. A propitiation.

God hath set forth Christ to be the *propitiatory* in his blood. *Locke*, On Rom. iii. 25.

propitious (prō-pish′us), *a.* [= OF. *propice* (> obs. E. *propice*) = Sp. Pg. *propicio* = It. *propizio*, < L. *propitius*, favorable, well-disposed, kind (usually said of deities); origin unknown. Some conjecture it to have been orig. a term in augury with ref. to the flying of birds, < L. *pro*, forward, + *petere*, seek, orig. fly (see *petition*); according to another view, < L. *prope*, near.] 1. Favorably disposed; ready to grant a favor or indulgence; kind; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive and bestow favors.

My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak!
Milton, P. L., viii. 380.

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

As *propitious* Heav'n might send
What once I valu'd and could boast, a friend.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 377.

2. Affording favorable conditions or circumstances; favorable: as, a *propitious* season.

That diet which is most *propitious* to one is often pernicious to another. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 284.

No time could be more *propitious* than the present.
D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

=**Syn.** 1. Gracious, benign.—2. *Auspicious*, *Propitious*, promising. *Auspicious* cannot be safely used in any meaning beyond that of giving omen or indication of success; an *auspicious* event is one that seems an omen of prosperity for that which follows. *Auspicious* could be applied to a person only by a highly figurative use of the word. The earlier tendency to use the word outside of the limits here indicated is not now sanctioned by good usage. *Propitious* applies primarily to persons, but may be freely extended by figure to things. *Propitious* goes beyond *auspicious* in representing a benign disposition and manner, leading one to expect a kind reception and help.

Auspicious omens from the past and present cheer us for the future. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 109.

And now t' asswage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I meane to sing the praises of thy name.
Spenser, Hymne in Honour of Love, l. 9.

Sure some *propitious* planet then did smile,
When first you were conducted to this isle.
Dryden, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, l. 133.

propitiously (prō-pish′us-li), *adv.* In a propitious manner; favorably; kindly.

propitiousness (prō-pish′us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being propitious, in any sense of that word.

The *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree.
Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

prop-joint (prop'joint), *n.* In *carriage-making*, a jointed bar which spreads the bows of a calash-top. *E. H. Knight.* Compare *rule-joint.*

proplasm (prō'plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόπλασμα*, a model, < *πρό*, for, before, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, shape: see *plasm.*] A mold; a matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

We gather that the mysterious Spirit is merely the noumenon or *proplasm* of physical and psychical phenomena. Now it is surely far simpler and better to speak of this *proplasm* as Matter, and thus avoid the very equivocal term Spirit. *Lond. Jour. of Sci.*, No. cxxiv. 242.

proplastic (prō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, for, before, + *πλαστικός*, pertaining to molding or modeling: see *plastic.*] Forming a mold or cast.

proplastics (prō-plas'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *proplastic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making molds for castings, etc.

prop-leg (prop'leg), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *proleg.*

propleural (prō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *propleuron* + *-al.*] Anterior and lateral or pleural, as a part of the prothorax; of or pertaining to the propleura.

propleuron (prō-plö'ron), *n.*; pl. *propleura* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πλευρά*, side: see *pleuron.*] The lateral part of the prothorax; a prothoracic pleuron. There are two propleura, right and left; and each propleuron is typically divided into three sclerites—an episternum, an epimeron, and a parapteron.

proplex (prō'pleks), *n.* [< NL. *proplexus*, q. v.] Same as *proplexus.*

proplexus (prō-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *proplexus* or *proplexuses.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *plexus*, a braiding: see *plexus.*] The plexus of the procœlia; the choroid plexus of either lateral ventricle of the brain. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 485.

propodeum (prō-pō'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *propodea* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < L. *pro*, before, + *pod(ex)*, fundament.] In *entom.*, a part of the thorax immediately over and partly surrounding the insertion of the abdomen, seen principally in the *Hymenoptera.* It is originally the first abdominal segment, which, during the development of the larva and pupa, becomes transferred to the thorax, and so intimately joined with it that it appears to be a part of the last thoracic ring.

propodia, *n.* Plural of *propodium.*

propodial (prō-pō'di-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *propodium* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the propodium of a mollusk.—2. Of or pertaining to the propodialia.

II. *n.* Same as *propodium.*

Limbs consisting of one basal element, two *propodials*, and metapodials and digits. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 852.

propodialia (prō-pō-di-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *προπόδιος*, before the feet: see *propodium.*] The bones of the proximal segment of both fore and hind limbs (that is, the humerus and femur) taken together or considered as corresponding to each other. See *epipodialia.*

propodite (prop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[1].] In *Crustacea*, the sixth (penultimate) joint of a developed endopodite, between the carpopodite and the dactylopodite. In a lobster, for example, it is the joint which with the movable dactylopodite makes the nipper or chelate claw. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* Also *propodos.* See cut under *endopodite.*

propoditic (prop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *propodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the propodite of the limb of a crustacean.

propodium (prō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *propodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *προπόδιος*, before the feet, < *πρό*, for, before, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] The anterior one of the three median parts into which the foot of some mollusks may be divided: correlated with *mesopodium* and *metapodium.* Also *propodial.* Compare *epipodium.*

propodos (prop'ō-dos), *n.* Same as *propodite.*

propolis (prop'ō-lis), *n.* [< L. *propolis*, < Gr. *πρόπολις*, the substance with which bees line and fence their hives, the suburb or outer part of a city, < *πρό*, for, before, + *πόλις*, city.] A red, resinous, odorous substance having some resemblance to wax and smelling like storax. It is collected by bees from the viscid buds of various trees, and used to stop the holes and crevices in their hives to prevent the entrance of cold air, to strengthen the cells, etc. Also called *bee-glue.*

Speaking of the honey-bee reminds me that the subtle and sleight-of-hand manner in which it fills its baskets with pollen and *propolis* is characteristic of much of nature's doings. *The Century*, XXV. 678.

propolize (prop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *propolized*, ppr. *propolizing.* [< *propol-is* + *-ize.*] To cover with propolis. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 55.

propone (prō-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proponed*, ppr. *proponing.* [= Sp. *proponer* = Pg. *propôr* = It. *proporre, proponere*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before, < *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent.* Cf. *propound*, a doublet of *propone.*] 1. To put forward; propose; propound.

He [Aristotle] . . . never *propones* any allegation, or makes any surmise, but he yeelds a reason or cause to fortifie and proue it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 191.

He *proponed* vnto me sundry questions, both touching religion, and also the state of our countreys.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

2. In *Scots law*, to bring forward; state.

Denying flersly al the other new invencions alleged and *proponed* to his charge.
Hall's Union (1548). (*Halliwell.*)

Pleas proponed and repelled, in *Scots law*, pleas stated in court, and overruled before decree.

proponent (prō-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *proponente*, < L. *proponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone.*]
I. *a.* Making proposals; proposing.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent* Heaven's authority.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 121.

II. *n.* 1. One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.—2. In *law*, one who propounds a will for probate.

propons (prō'ponz), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *pons*, bridge: see *pons.*] In *anat.*, a small bundle of transverse fibers just below the pons, crossing the proximal end of the pyramid. Also called *ponticulus.*

proport†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *purport.*

proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *n.* [< ME. *proporcion, proporcioun*, < OF. *proportion, proporcion*, F. *proportion* = Sp. *proporcion* = Pg. *proporção* = It. *proporzione*, < L. *proportio(n-)*, comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, < *pro*, for, before, + *portio(n-)*, share, part: see *portion.*] 1. The relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, magnitude of corresponding parts, capacity, or degree.

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Every thing must bear a *proportion* with the outward value that is set upon it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 171.

In *proportion* as men know more and think more, they look less at individuals and more at classes.
Macaulay, Milton.

Justice can be well administered only in *proportion* as men become just. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 289.

2. Specifically, the relation of one part to another or to the whole with respect to magnitude; the relative size and arrangement of parts: as, the *proportion* of the parts of an edifice, or of the human body. Commonly in the plural.

The system of definite *proportion* which the Greeks employed in the design of their temples was another cause of the effect they produce even on uneducated minds.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 251.

The three vast recesses [of the façade of Peterborough Cathedral: see cut under *portal*] have not, as they have at Lincoln, any correspondence with the *proportions* of the nave and aisles which they terminate. Being of equal height, and the narrow one being in front of the wide central aisle while the wide ones fall in front of the narrow side aisles, they wholly contradict these *proportions.*
Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 165.

3. Symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry or harmony.

Hee commeth to you with words sent in delightfull *proportion*, either accompanied with or prepared for the well inchaunting skill of Musicke.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie, p. 40.

Statues which are placed on high are made greater than the life, that they may descend to the sight in their just *proportion.* *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

[We,] your guilty Subjects, . . . have held pace and *proportion* with you in our evill wayes.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 63.

4. That which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to a rule or principle; just or proper share; in general, portion; lot.

Wee were all constrained to liue onely on that Smith had onely for his owne Companie, for the rest had consumed their *porportions.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 1.

I have received my *proportion*, like the prodigious son.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 3. 3.

5†. Form; shape; figure.

I thought King Henry had resembled thee
In courage, courtship, and *proportion.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 57.

Look; here 's a face now of another making,
Another mould; here 's a divine *proportion.*
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, III. 3.

The people . . . [are] generally tall and straight, of a comely *proportion.* *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. In *math.*, the equality of ratios or relations; analogy. Complicated and difficult definitions of this word were given by Euclid and the old mathematicians, because they were unwilling to regard a ratio as a quantity capable of equality; but it is now recognized that such generalizations are at once the most profound and the most intelligible way throughout mathematics.

When he hadde founde his firste mansioun [in astrology], He knew the remenaunt by *proporcioun.*
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 558.

7. In *music:* (*a*) The ratio between the vibration-numbers of two tones. (*b*) Same as *rhythm* or *meter.*—8. In *arith.*, the rule of three; that rule which, according to the theory of proportion, enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers—that is, a number to which the third bears the same ratio as the first does to the second.—**Academic proportions.** See *figure of academic proportions*, under *academic.*—**Alternate proportion.** See *alternate.*—**Combining proportions.** Same as *definite proportions.*—**Composition of proportion.** See *composition.*—**Compound proportion,** the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and consequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios.—**Continued proportion,** a succession of several equal ratios the consequent of each of which is identical with the antecedent of that which follows, as 8 : 12 = 12 : 18 = 18 : 27, etc.—**Contra-arithmetical proportion, contraharmonical mean and proportion, definite proportions.** See the adjectives.—**Conversion of proportions.** See *conversion.*—**Direct proportion.** See *direct ratio*, under *ratio.*—**Discrete proportion.** See *discrete*, 2.—**Duplicate, geometrical, harmonic, inordinate proportion.** See the adjectives.—**Gunter's proportion.** Same as *Gunter's line* (*a*) (which see, under *line*[2]).—**Inverse proportion.** See *reciprocal proportion.*—**Law of multiple proportion.** See *multiple.*—**Mixed ratio or proportion.** See *mixed*[1].—**Musical proportion.** Same as *harmonic proportion.*—**Reciprocal or inverse proportion,** an equality between a direct and a reciprocal ratio, or a proportion in which two of the quantities are taken inversely: thus, the ratio of 4 to 2 is that of 3 to 6 taken inversely, or 4 : 2 = ⅓ : ¼.—**Simple proportion,** the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.=**Syn.** 3. See *symmetry.*

proportion (prō-pōr'shon), *v. t.* [< ME. *proporcionen, porporcionnen*, < OF. *proportionner, proporcionner*, F. *proportionner* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionar* = It. *proporzionare;* from the noun.] 1. To adjust in suitable relations; adapt harmoniously to something else as regards dimensions or extent: as, to *proportion* the size of a building to its height, or the thickness of a thing to its length; to *proportion* expenditure to income.

He . . . [advises] men to live within Bounds, and to *proportion* their Inclinations to the Extent of their Fortune. *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

Fortunately, the Sphinx proposes her conundrums to us one at a time, and at intervals *proportioned* to our wits.
Lowell, Address at Harvard Anniversary.

2. To form with symmetry; give a symmetrical form to.

Sir, 3eff thow wilt wrappe thy soueraynes bred stately,
Thow must square & *porporcioun* thy bred clene and evenly. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault quickly to be discovered by the senses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. To bear proportion or adequate relation to; correspond to.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransom, which must *proportion* the losses we have borne.
Shak., Hen. V., III. 6. 134.

4†. To divide into portions; allot; apportion.

Next, for your monthly pains, to shew my thanks,
I do *proportion* out some twenty ducats.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

Here are my commodities, whereof take your choice, the rest I will *proportion* fit bargains for your people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 214.

5. To compare; estimate the relative proportions of.

Now, Penshurst, they that will *proportion* thee
With other edifices, when they see
These proud ambitious heaps, and nothing else,
May say their lords have built, but thy lord dwells.
B. Jonson, The Forest.

Fond earth! *proportion* not my seeming love
To my long stay. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 2.

6. In *type-manuf.*, to adjust (a font of type) so that it shall contain the proper number of each letter, point, etc.

proportionable (prō-pōr'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *proportionable, proportionnable* = Sp. *proporcionable* = Pg. *proporcionavel* = It. *proporzionabile*, < LL. "*proportionabilis* (in adv. *proportionabiliter*), < L. *proportio(n-)*, proportion: see *proportion.*] Capable of being proportioned or made proportional; also, being in due propor-

tion; having a due comparative relation; proportional; corresponding.

For us to levy power
Proportionable to the enemy
Is all unpossible. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 125.

My encouragement in the Navy alone being in no wise *proportionable* to my pains or deserts.
Pepys, Diary, II. 317.

Such eloquence may exist without a *proportionable* degree of wisdom. *Burke.*

proportionableness (prō-pōr′shon-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being proportionable.

Because there will be a *proportionableness* of the parts of our perfection; and therefore, as our love to God and his works will be there perfected, so will be our knowledge. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

proportionably (prō-pōr′shon-ạ-bli), *adv.* [< *proportionable* + *-ly*[2].] Proportionally.

As he approached nearer home, his good humour *proportionably* seemed to increase.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iii.

proportional (prō-pōr′shon-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *proporcional*, n., < OF. *proportionel*, *proporcionel*, F. *proportionnel* = Sp. Pg. *proporcional* = It. *proporzionale*, < LL. *proportionalis*, pertaining to proportion, < L. *proportio*(*n*-), proportion: see *proportion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Based upon proportion; pertaining to or having proportion.

Relations depending on the equality and excess of the same simple idea in several subjects may be called . . . *proportional*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 1.

2. According to or having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree.

The conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division, with its previous occupants.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 62.

They see a great amount of wealth in the country, and they think that their share is not *proportional* to their deserts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 52.

3. In *math.*, having the same or a constant ratio: as, *proportional* quantities.—**Directly proportional**, in *math.*, noting proportional quantities when the proportion is according to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is greater in the same ratio that another is greater): in contradistinction to *inversely* or *reciprocally proportional*, when the proportion is contrary to the order of the terms (that is, one thing is less in the same ratio that another is greater, and vice versa).

We may assume that the elastic force of the luminiferous medium called into play by a displacement is *directly proportional* to the displacement. *Tait*, Light, § 281.

Proportional compasses, compasses with a pair of legs at each end, turning on a common pivot. The pivot is secured in a slide which is adjustable in the slots of the legs so as to vary in any required proportion the relative distances of the points at the respective ends. The legs are provided with marks by which the ratio of proportion of the respective ends may be arranged or determined. The instrument is used in reducing or enlarging drawings, etc. —**Proportional parts**, parts of magnitudes such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional—that is, the first part of the first is to the first part of the second as the second part of the first is to the second part of the second, and so on.—**Proportional radii**. See *radius*.—**Proportional representation**. See *representation*.—**Proportional scale**. (*a*) A scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. (*b*) A scale for preserving the proportions of drawings or parts when changing their size.

II. *n.* **1.** A quantity in proportion. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, in the theory of definite proportions, the weight of an atom or prime. See *prime*, *n.*, 6. (*b*) In *math.*, one of the terms of a proportion: of these the first and last are called the *extremes*, and the intermediate the *means*, or, when the proportion consists of only three terms, the *mean*. See *mean*[3].

2†. A table of proportional parts.

Hise *proporcioneles* convenientz
For hise equacions in every thyng.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 550.

Continued proportionals. See *continued*.

proportionality (prō-pōr-shō-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *proportionnalité* = Sp. *proporcionalidad* = Pg. *proporcionalidade* = It. *proporzionalità*, < LL. *proportionalita*(*t*-)*s*, proportion, < *proportionalis*, proportional: see *proportional*.] The character or state of being in proportion.

The principle of *proportionality* of cause and effect is suspended, the smallest causes producing, if need be, the largest effects. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 178.

proportionally (prō-pōr′shon-ạl-i), *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another . . . would be *proportionally* diminished. *Newton.*

proportionary†, *n.* [ME. *proporcynary*, < ML. *proportionarius*, proportional, < L. *proportio*(*n*-), proportion: see *proportion*.] Proportion.

And so to werke it, after his *proporcynary*,
That it may appere to all that shall it se
A thyng ryght partyte and wel in eche degre.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Prol., p. 3.

proportionate (prō-pōr′shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *proportionné* = Sp. Pg. *proporcionado* = It. *proporzionato*, < LL. *proportionatus*, proportioned, < L. *proportio*(*n*-), proportion, symmetry, analogy: see *proportion*.] Having proportion, or due proportion; adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation; proportional.

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will, but only to retribute to him . . . what is *proportionate* to his transgression. *Locke.*

Is such effect *proportionate* to cause?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

If the demand for increase of power in some particular faculty is great and unceasing, development will go on with *proportionate* speed.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 452.

proportionate (prō-pōr′shon-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proportionated*, ppr. *proportionating*. [< *proportionate*, *a.*] To make proportional; adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation or proportion: as, to *proportionate* punishments to crimes.

Every single particle hath an innate gravitation towards all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance.
Bentley, Sermons.

proportionately (prō-pōr′shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a proportionate manner or degree; with due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, xii.

proportionateness (prō-pōr′shon-āt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being proportionate.

proportioning (prō-pōr′shon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *proportion*, *v.*] Relation of size, height, etc.; adjustment of proportions.

The vertical *proportioning* [of the interior of Durham Cathedral] is quite unlike what we have seen in the eastern districts; the main arcade is much higher, and the triforium arcade relatively lower. *The Century*, XXXV. 228.

proportionment (prō-pōr′shon-ment), *n.* [< OF. *proportionnement*, < *proportionner*, proportion: see *proportion*.] The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned.

A regard to the *proportionment* of the projective motion to the vis centripeta. *Molyneux*, To Locke, July 26, 1697.

propos (prō-pō′), *n.* [F.: see *purpose*.] A proposition; statement.

John the Saint,
Who maketh oft *Propos* full queint.
Prior, Earl Robert's Mice.

proposal (prō-pō′zạl), *n.* [< *propose* + *-al*.] **1.** A proposition, plan, or scheme offered for acceptance; a scheme or design; in the plural, terms or conditions proposed: as, to make *proposals* for a treaty of peace; to make a *proposal* of marriage.

When we . . . propounded terms
Of composition, straight they changed their minds. . . .
If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 618.

2. Offer or presentation to the mind; statement.

The *proposal* of an agreeable object. *South.*

The truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal*. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. In *law*, a statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a master in Chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application ex parte, or a decretal order of the court. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sealed proposals**, competitive offers to furnish supplies or perform work, made as bids for a contract to be awarded therefor, each offer being inclosed in a sealed envelop when presented, and all to be opened simultaneously, so as to prevent later bidders from learning the terms offered by earlier bidders in time to underbid. =**Syn. 1.** *Proposal*, *Proposition*, *Overture*. A *proposal* is something proposed to be done, which the person addressed may accept or reject: as, a *proposal* of marriage. A *proposition* may be something proposed for discussion, with a view to ascertaining the truth or the wisdom of it: as, a *proposition* in Euclid; few now refuse assent to the *proposition* that the earth is round. *Proposition* is likely to be applied to a *proposal* which is deliberated upon, discussion and deliberation being associated with the word *proposition*, and action with the word *proposal*: as, a *proposition* to build a new dam, if it will not cost too much; a *proposal* to build it for $10,000. Both these words imply some exactness, completeness, or formality, whereas an *overture* may be of a tentative sort. By derivation, an *overture* opens negotiation or business: as, an *overture* from an inferior to a superior ecclesiastical body; an *overture* of peace from one of two estranged friends or neighbors. An *overture*, if not rejected, may be followed by a definite *proposal*.

propose (prō-pōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proposed*, ppr. *proposing*. [< ME. *proposen*, < OF. *proposer*, F. *proposer*, propose, purpose, taking the place of L. *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, set forth, place before (< *pro*, forth, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *propone*), as with similar words: see *pose*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put forward or offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, admission, or adoption: as, to *propose* a bill or resolution to a legislative body; to *propose* a question or subject for discussion; to *propose* one as a member of a club.

Sphinx is said to *propose* various difficult questions and riddles to men. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

It is hard to find a whole age to imitate, or what century to *propose* for example. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 1.

2. To place before as something to be done, attained, or striven after; form or declare as an intention or design.

What to ourselves in passion we *propose*,
The passion ending, doth the purpose lose.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 204.

But ere we could arrive the point *proposed*,
Cæsar cried, "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!"
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 110.

And then come to town till I begin my journey to Ireland, which I *propose* the middle of August.
Swift, Letter, July 8, 1726.

3†. To set or place forth; place out; state.

Milton has *proposed* the Subject of his Poem in the following Verses. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

4†. To place one's self before; face; confront.

Aaron, a thousand deaths
Would I *propose* to achieve her whom I love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 80.

5†. To speak; utter; discourse.

Of hyr lenger wold I haue spoke sure,
Iff more of wryting therof founde myght be; . . .
And sin more ther of I can noght *propose*,
Offors moste I here take rest and repose.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6404.

Euery one gaue his consent with Surius, yeelding the choyce of that nights pastime to the discretion of the Ladie Flauia, who thus *proposed* her mind.
Lyly, Euphues and his England (ed. Arber), p. 40.

Where I stand kneel thou,
Whilst I *propose* the selfsame words to thee
Which, traitor, thou would have me answer to.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 20.

=**Syn. 1.** To propound, present, suggest, recommend, move, enounce.—**2.** To intend, mean, design.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form or declare an intention or design.

Man *proposes*, but God disposes.
Chron. of Battle Abbey (Lower's trans.), p. 27.

2. To offer; specifically, to make an offer of marriage.

Why don't the men *propose*, mamma?
T. Haynes Bayly, Why Don't the Men *Propose?*

3†. To converse; discourse.

Run thee into the parlour;
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice
Proposing with the Prince and Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 3.

propose†, (prō-pōz′), *n.* [< *propose*, *v.*; cf. *purpose*, *n.*] Talk; discourse.

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 12.

proposedly† (prō-pō′zed-li), *adv.* Designedly; purposely.

They had been *proposedly* planned and pointed against him. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 117.

proposer (prō-pō′zėr), *n.* [< *propose* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who proposes; one who offers anything for consideration or adoption.

He [Nicholas Briot] was the inventor, or at least one of the first *proposers*, of coining money by a press, instead of the former manner of hammering.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. i.

The candidates should be nominated by means of a paper containing the names of a *proposer* and seconder and eight assentors. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, lix.

2†. A speaker; an orator.

Let me conjure you, . . . by what more dear a better *proposer* could charge you withal, be even and direct with me. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 297.

proposita, *n.* Plural of *propositum*.

proposition (prop-ō-zish′on), *n.* [< ME. *proposicioun*, < OF. *proposition*, F. *proposition* = Sp. *proposicion* = Pg. *proposição* = It. *proposizione*, < L. *propositio*(*n*-), a setting forth, a representation, < *proponere*, pp. *propositus*, propose: see *propone*, *propose*.] **1.** The act of placing or setting forth; the act of offering.

The ample *proposition* that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below
Fails in the promised largeness.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 3.

Gums fit for incense, and oblations for the altar of *proposition*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 677.

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms: commonly in the plural: as, *propositions* of peace.

The Governour and council of Plimouth returned answerable courteous acceptance of their loving *propositions*
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 133.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

3. A representation in thought or language of an act of the mind in thinking a quality or general sign, termed a *predicate*, to be applicable to something indicated, and termed a *subject*. This connecting of predicate and subject may range from a mental necessity to a mere impulse to look at a certain possibility. These differences are called differences in the *mode*, or *modality*, of the proposition, according to which, as ordinarily stated, propositions are either *de inesse* (that is, the mode is not considered) or *modal*, and in this case *problematical*, *contingent*, or *apodictic*. The modality may properly be said to affect the copula, or form of junction of the predicate and subject. The predicate, logically speaking, embraces the whole representation of the quality of the fact. Thus, in the proposition "Elijah was caught up to heaven," the grammatical predicate is "was caught up to heaven"; but the logical predicate includes the whole picture which the sentence conveys — that of a man caught up to heaven. The predicate, however, is not a mere picture; it views the fact represented analytically, and distinguishes certain objects as identical with the subjects. There may be only one subject, or, if the predicate expresses a relation, there may be several. These subjects cannot be sufficiently indicated by any general description, but only by a real junction with experience, as by a finger-pointing. In ordinary language they are for the most part but imperfectly expressed. In whatever way they are represented, they can commonly (in the last analysis always) be set forth in classes only; from each a class the subject meant is to be taken in one or other of three ways: first, by a suitable selection, so as to render the proposition true; secondly, by taking any one, no matter which; thirdly, by taking no matter what one among a selected proportion of those which present themselves in experience. The first mode of selection gives a particular proposition, as "An object can be selected which is a man caught up to heaven"; the second mode gives a universal proposition, as "Take any object you please in this world, and it is not a man caught up to heaven"; the third mode gives a statistical proposition, as "Half the human beings in the world are women." If there are several subjects, the order of their selection is often important. Thus, it is one thing to say that having taken any man you please a woman can be found who was his mother, and quite another to say that a woman can be found such that, whatever man you select, that woman was that man's mother. Several of the distinctions between propositions found in the old treatises are based on distinctions between the different categories (or, in modern logical language, *universes*) from which the subjects are understood to be drawn. Such is the distinction between a *categorical proposition*, whose subject is denoted by a noun, and a *hypothetical proposition*, whose subject is a hypothetical state of things denoted by a sentence. Such is also the distinction between a *synthetical proposition*, whose subject is drawn from the world of real experience, and may suitably be denoted by a concrete noun, and an *analytic proposition*, whose subject is drawn from a world of ideas, and may suitably be denoted by an abstract noun. Propositions are further distinguished according to the forms of their predicates; but these distinctions, unlike those already noticed, merely concern the form under which the proposition happens to be thought or expressed, and do not concern its substance. The predicates of propositions are either simple, negative, or compound; and in the latter case they may conveniently be considered (by a slight fiction) as either disjunctive or conjunctive.

A *proposicion* is a perfeicte sentence spoken by the indicative mode, signifiyng either a true thing or a false without al ambiguite or doubtfulnesse.

Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Verbal *propositions*, which are words, the signs of our ideas, put together or separated in affirmative or negative sentences. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. v. 5.

All that is necessary to constitute a *proposition* is that it should imply inclusion or exclusion, attribution or non-attribution. *Veitch*, Int. to Descartes's Method, p. xxxv.

4. In *math.*, a statement in terms of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed. It is called a *theorem* when it is something to be proved, and a *problem* when it is an operation to be done. Abbreviated *prop.*

Ros. What said he? How looked he? Wherein went he? . . .

Cel. It is as easy to count atomies as to resolve the *propositions* of a lover. *Shak.*, As you Like it, III. 2. 246.

5. In *rhet.*, that which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration; the first part of a poem, in which the author states the subject or matter of it: as, Horace recommends modesty and simplicity in the *proposition* of a poem.

It is very disproportionable for a man to persecute another certainly for a *proposition* that, if he were wise, he would know is not certain.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 376.

Though that *proposition* had many degrees of truth in the beginning of the law, yet the case is now altered: God hath established its contradictory.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 806.

6. In *music:* (*a*) The act or process of enunciating or giving out a theme or subject. Specifically — (*b*) The subject of a fugue, as distinguished from the *answer*. — **Absolute, adversative, affirmative, ampliative, analytical, apodictic, assertory, binary, categorical, causal, cognate proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Composite proposition**, a proposition consisting of several propositions all asserted at once. — **Compound proposition**, a proposition consisting of two or more propositions, associated copulatively, disjunctively, conditionally, or otherwise. — **Comprehensive proposition**, a proposition in which the subject is regarded as a whole of logical comprehension including the predicate as a part. — **Conditional, conflictive, contradictory, contrary proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Contrariety of propositions.** See *contrariety*. — **Converted proposition, converting proposition.** See *convert*. — **Copulative proposition**, a proposition consisting of parts united by a copulative conjunction; a composite proposition. — **Correlative proposition.** See *correlative*. — **Cumulative proposition**, a proposition regarded as a compound of singular propositions, united conjunctively or disjunctively. Thus, "every man is mortal" is cumulative, as implying the first, the second, the third, etc., man to be, each of them, mortal. — **Descriptive proposition.** See *descriptive*. — **Dialectic proposition.** (*a*) A probable interrogation; a problem suitable for discussion. (*b*) An assumption of what appears likely. — **Dilemmatic, discretive, disjunct, disjunctive, divided proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Dual proposition.** Same as *binary proposition*. See *binary enunciation*, under *binary*. — **Elementary, equal, exceptive, exclusive, exemplar, explicative, explicatory, explicit, exponent, exponible, extensive, false proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Finite proposition**, a proposition whose predicate is not an infinitated term. — **Form of a proposition.** See *form*. — **Fundamental, hypothetical, hypothetico-disjunctive, identical, incident proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Impossible proposition**, a proposition which cannot be true. — **Indefinite proposition.** See *indefinite*. — **Infinite proposition**, a proposition whose predicate, affirmed of its subject, has the form of a negative: as, Every devil is non-human. — **Intensive proposition.** See *intensive*. — **Inventive proposition**, a proposition de inesse. — **Loaves of proposition**†, in *Jewish antiq.*, the showbread.

Under this fair heauen . . . there was the holy table, vppon whiche was set the holy bread, called the *loaves of proposition*.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 351.

Local proposition. See *local*. — **Major proposition**, a major premise. — **Minor proposition**, a minor premise. — **Modal, necessary, negative proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Numerically definite proposition**, a proposition which states how many objects, at least, there are of a given description. — **Obligistic proposition**, a proposition which has to be admitted in disputation owing to institution, petition, position, deposition, dubitation, or truth. — **Opposite propositions**, propositions having the same terms but not identical: as, Some woman is mother of some man; Some woman is mother of each man; Some woman is mother of every man; Every woman is mother of some man; All women are mothers of one man; Every woman is mother of every man. — **Particular, perfect, practical, principal, privative proposition.** See the adjectives. — **Possible proposition.** Same as *problematic proposition*. — **Predicative proposition.** Same as *categorical proposition*. — **Probable proposition**, a proposition stating with more or less determinacy how often within a certain genus of events a certain specific event would be found to occur, in a given range of experience. — **Problematic proposition**, a proposition asserting something to be possible in some sense. — **Proposition de inesse.** See def. 3. — **Proposition de necessario**, a proposition thought to be necessary. Such propositions were divided by the old logicians into (*a*) propositions *de necessario conditionali*, which stated something to be necessarily true, provided a certain condition held; (*b*) propositions *de necessario quando*, which stated something to be necessarily true at specified times; and (*c*) propositions *de necessario simpliciter*, or categorical apodictic propositions. The latter were further divided into propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro nunc*, or propositions stating something to be necessarily true now, and propositions *de necessario simpliciter pro semper*, stating something to be always necessarily true. — **Proposition de omni**, a universal proposition. — **Proposition in sensu composito**, a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the subject or predicate. Such a proposition, as remarked by Scotus, is not, properly speaking, a modal but an ordinary proposition concerning possibility. — **Proposition in sensu diviso**, a proposition in which the expression of the mode is attached to the copula. — **Proposition per se**, a proposition which asserts something to be essentially true — that is, the universe is a universe of essences, not of existences. Four modes of such propositions are recognized by Aristotle: first, where the predicate is involved in the idea of the subject; second, where the subject is involved in the idea of the predicate; while the third and fourth modes are respectively modes of existing and of causing. — **Propositions of second adjacent, of third adjacent.** See *adjacent*. — **Pure proposition**, a proposition not modal. — **Pythagorean proposition.** See *Pythagorean*. — **Quantified proposition**, a proposition in which the manner of selecting the subject is fully expressed. — **Rational proposition**, a hypothetical proposition in which several categoricals are united by a causal conjunction. — **Reciprocating proposition**, one which asserts two terms to be coextensive: as, "Man" is identical with "rational animal." — **Relative proposition**, a proposition whose predicate is a relative term. — **Remotive proposition.** See *remotive*. — **Restrictive proposition**, a proposition with a restrictive clause: as, Christ, in his divine nature, is omnipresent. — **Simple proposition.** (*a*) Properly, a proposition whose predicate is simple: as, There is a man. (*b*) Usually, a categorical proposition, or one expressed by means of a noun and a verb, as contradistinguished from a *conditional proposition*. — **Singular proposition**, a proposition whose subjects are single individuals: as, Cain killed Abel. — **Spurious proposition**, a proposition one of the subjects of which is a character designated as one of those which belong to a given group. Thus, from the premises, Every European wants some character of Americans, and Every nobleman possesses some character other than those that are common to Americans, we can infer, first, that every European wants some character different from some character common to noblemen, and that every nobleman possesses a character different from some character wanting to every European. These are spurious propositions. — **Statistical proposition**, a proposition which states how many objects of one kind there are in connection with each one of another kind, in the average of a certain line of experience. — **Subaltern proposition**, a proposition asserting a part, and only a part, of what is asserted in another proposition. — **Subcontrary propositions**, propositions which have the same terms and may be true together but cannot be false together. — **Syllogistic proposition**, a proposition forming part of a syllogism. — **Synthetic proposition.** See *synthetic judgment*, under *synthetic*. — **Temporal proposition**, a proposition consisting of two categoricals united by a temporal adverb. — **Ternal or trinary proposition**, a proposition of third adjacent. — **Theoretical proposition**, a proposition concerning the fact, not concerning what ought to be done. — **True proposition.** See *true*. — **Universal proposition**, a proposition whose subject is any object whatever in the universe of discourse: as, Take any object you please, you will find it not a griffin. Every such proposition states the non-existence of something. If, in addition, it asserts the existence of something, it should be regarded as a composite proposition, partly universal and partly particular. But many logicians divide universal propositions into different species according as they do or do not assert the existence of their subjects. The result of this mode of treating the subject is a highly complicated doctrine. — **Unquantified proposition**, an indefinite proposition. = **Syn. 2.** *Overture*, etc. See *proposal*. — 3 and 5. Position, thesis, statement, declaration, dictum, doctrine. *Proposition* differs from the words compared under *subject*, in that it is the technical word in rhetoric for the indication of the theme of a discourse.

The *proposition* is that part of a discourse by which its subject is defined. It includes, therefore, but is not restricted to, that which is termed *proposition* in the nomenclature of logic. It embraces all varieties of rhetorical form by which a *subject* is indicated to the audience. An interrogative may be in rhetorical dialect the *proposition*.

A. Phelps, Theory of Preaching, xx. § 1.

propositional (prop-ō-zish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *proposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a proposition; considered as a proposition.

If a proposition ascribing the nature of things has an indefinite subject, it is generally to be esteemed universal, in its *propositional* sense. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

In theology truth is *propositional* — tied up in neat parcels, systematized, and arranged in logical order.

H. Drummond, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 362.

Propositional quantity. See *quantity*.

propositionally (prop-ō-zish'ọn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the manner of a proposition.

If he only uttered them [propositions] at random, or if they were only signs of emotion, they would not serve *propositionally*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositionize (prop-ō-zish'ọn-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *propositionized*; ppr. *propositionizing*. [< *proposition* + *-ize*.] To make a proposition.

To speak is not merely to utter words, but to *propositionize*. *Lancet*, No. 3476, p. 787.

propositum (prō-poz'i-tum), *n.* [ML., < L. *propositum*, the first premise of a syllogism, an argument, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth: see *propose*, *v.*, and *purpose*, *n.*] In medieval universities, a disputation concerning the canon law, which had to be performed by every bachelor in law.

propostscutellar (prō-pōst-skū'te-lạr), *a.* [< *propostscutell-um* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the propostscutellum.

propostscutellum (prō-pōst-skū-tel'num), *n.*; pl. *propostscutella* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *postscutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the postscutellum of the pronotum; the postscutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

propound (prō-pound'), *v. t.* [With unorig. *-d*, for earlier *propoune*, var. of *propone*, < L. *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propone*. Cf. *compound*, *expound*.] 1. To put forward; offer for consideration; offer; put or set, as a question; propose.

If then he [the offender] appear not, they banish him, and *propound* a reward according to the greatness of the offence. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 6.

Give me leave to *propound* to you a second question.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 150.

2. Among Congregationalists, to propose or name as a candidate for admission to membership in a church.

He was . . . (with his wife) *propounded* to be admitted a member. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 131.

propounder (prō-poun'dėr), *n.* [< *propound* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who propounds; one who proposes or offers for consideration.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 11.

Some deny the infallibility of the present church, and only make the tradition of all ages the infallible *propounder*. *Chillingworth*, Works, I. 119.

2. A monopolist. *Blount*. (*Halliwell.*)

proppage (prop'ạj), *n.* [< *prop* + *-age*.] That which props or supports; materials for propping.

Hat and stick were his *proppage* and balance-wheel. *Carlyle*.

propræscutal, *a.* See *propresecutal.*

propræscutum (prō-prē-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *propræscuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *præscutum,* q. v.] In *entom.*, the præscutum of the pronotum; the prescutal sclerite of the prothorax.

proprætor, proprætorial. See *propretor, propretorial.*

propret, propretet. Middle English forms of *proper, properly.*

proprescutal, propræscutal (prō-prē-skū'tal), *a.* [< *propræscut-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propræscutum.

propretor, proprætor (prō-prē'tor), *n.* [< L. *proprætor,* < *pro,* for, + *prætor,* pretor.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a magistrate filling the office and exercising the authority of a pretor, but not holding the titular rank; one who, having discharged the office of pretor at home, was sent into a province to command there with pretorial authority; also, an officer sent extraordinarily into the provinces to conduct the government with the authority of a pretor.

propretorial, proprætorial (prō-prē-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *propretor, proprætor,* + *-ial.*] Of or relating to a propretor or the office of propretor.

Thus the distinction between consular (or proconsular) and prætorial (or *proprætorial*) provinces varied from year to year with the military exigencies of different parts of the empire. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

propriate (prō'pri-āt), *a.* [Appar. by aphæresis for *appropriate* (†); otherwise < L. *propriatus,* pp. of *propriare,* appropriate: see *proper,* r.] Peculiar; specific. [Rare.]

But any simple Tom will tell ye,
The source of life is in the belly,
From whence are sent out those supplies
Without whose *propriate* sympathies
We should be neither strong nor wise.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

propriest, *n.* [< L. *propria,* neut. pl. of *proprius,* proper, own: see *proper.*] Possessions; property. *Halliwell.*

proprietarian (prō-prī-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *propriet-y* + *-arian.*] A stickler for the proprieties; a formal and precise person. [Rare.]

The conversazioni of the rigid *proprietarians,* where people sit down to a kind of hopeless whist, at a soldo the point, and say nothing. *Howells,* Venetian Life, xxi.

proprietary (prō-prī'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *propriétaire* = Sp. *propietario* = Pg. It. *proprietario,* < LL. *proprietarius,* pertaining to a property-holder; as a noun, an owner; < L. *proprieta(t-)s,* property: see *propriety, property.*]

I. *a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner; of or pertaining to property or ownership: as, *proprietary* rights.

Though sheep which are *proprietary* are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The recognition by kings that, if they do not recognise the *proprietary* rights of the weaker, then the stronger will not consider theirs.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 214.

Proprietary colony. See II., 1.—**Proprietary medicine,** a medicine the manufacture or sale of which is restricted through patent of the drug or combination of drugs, of the label, or of the name, or otherwise, or a medicine concerning which the person making it claims a private formula.—**Proprietary right,** the right of a proprietor; specifically, in the theatrical profession, the common-law right of the author of a drama to control exclusively its production or representation so long as the drama remains unpublished: also applied to the right when protected by copyright after publication.

II. *n.*; pl. *proprietaries* (-riz). 1. One who has exclusive title; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right; an owner; a proprietor; specifically, in *Amer. colonial hist.*, the grantee or owner, or one of the owners, of one of those colonies called *proprietary colonies* (in distinction from charter colonies and royal colonies or provinces). See *colony,* I.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts and *proprietaries* in others.
Government of the Tongue.

To the *proprietaries* of Carolina the respect of the revolution [of 1688] for vested rights secured their possessions.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S. (12th ed.), III. 13.

2. A body of proprietors collectively: as, the *proprietary* of a county.

The influence of a monopolist middleman — such as the corporate *proprietary* of a railway virtually constitute — is placed in a new light. *The Academy,* July 27, 1889, p. 53.

3. The right of proprietor; ownership.

Peasant *proprietary* or occupying ownership, which are the names European economists give to that system of ownership which we have regarded as typically American, may exist for a long while among a population whose natural increase is restrained, where emigration is not thought of. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLII. 395.

4. In monasteries, a monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of his profession. *Imp. Dict.*

proprietor (prō-prī'e-tor), *n.* [An accom. form, with substituted suffix *-or,* for **proprieter,* < OF. *proprietaire,* an owner: see *proprietary, n.*] One who has the legal right or exclusive title to something; an owner: as, the *proprietor* of a farm or of a mill.

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors.*
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 98. (*Latham.*)

Lord proprietor, in *Amer. colonial hist.*, same as *proprietary,* 1.

Charleston became the principal town; and to it the whole political power of the colony [South Carolina] was exclusively confined during the government of the *Lords Proprietors.* *Calhoun,* Works, I. 401.

Peasant proprietor. See *peasant.*

proprietorial (prō-prī-e-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *proprietor* + *-i-al.*] Proprietary.

Proprietorial rights. *N. A. Rev.,* CXLII. 56.

proprietorship (prō-prī'e-tor-ship), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ship.*] The state or right of a proprietor; the condition of being a proprietor.

If you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxvi.

proprietress (prō-prī'e-tres), *n.* [< *proprietor* + *-ess.*] A female proprietor.

Are castles shadows? Three of them? Is she
The sweet *proprietress* a shadow?
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

proprietrix (prō-prī'e-triks), *n.* [Fem. of *proprietor.*] A proprietress.

propriety (prō-prī'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *proprieties* (-tiz). [< OF. *propriete,* later form of the vernacular *proprete* (> E. *property*), F. *propriété* = Pr. Sp. *propiedad* = Pg. *propriedade* = It. *proprietà,* < L. *proprieta(t-)s,* peculiarity, property: see *property.*] 1†. Peculiar or exclusive right of possession; ownership; possession; property.

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as in his life? *Bp. Hall,* Cases of Conscience.

So are the *proprieties* of a wife to be disposed of by her lord; and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to refresh and supply hers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 710.

The reasons annexed to the second commandment are God's sovereignty over us, his *propriety* in us, and the zeal he hath to his own worship.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 52.

Pensylvania. . . . The *Propriety* and Goverment of this Country was given by King Charles II. to William Penn, Esq. *Hist., Geog.,* etc., *Dict.,* ed. Collier, 2d ed. (1701).

2†. That which is proper or peculiar; property; peculiarity.

Man did give names unto other creatures in Paradise, as they were brought before him, according unto their *proprieties.* *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, i.

A court which, if you will give me leave to use a term of logick, is only an adjunct, not a *propriety* of happiness.
Dryden, Aureugzebe, Ded.

3†. An estate; a holding.

The splitting the colony into *proprieties,* contrary to the original charters. *Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 92.

4. Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness; correctness.

Propriety's cold, cautious rules
Warm Fervour may o'erlook.
Burns, Apologetic, to Mrs. Lawrie.

Miss Temple had always something of serenity in her air, of state in her mien, of refined *propriety* in her language. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, viii.

After all his [Daniel Webster's] talents have been described, there remains that perfect *propriety* which animated all the details of the action or speech with the character of the whole, so that his beauties of detail are endless.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

5†. Individuality; particular or proper state.

Alas! it is the baseness of thy fear
That makes thee strangle thy *propriety* [*i. e.*, makes thee disavow thyself]. *Shak.,* T. N., v. 1. 150.

Silence that dreadful bell: it frights the isle
From her *propriety* [*i. e.*, out of herself].
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 176.

The proprieties, the standards of conduct and behavior adopted and approved by society; conventional customs. =Syn. 4. *Precision,* etc. (see *purity*): appropriateness, seemliness.

proprium (prō'pri-um), *n.* [L., neut. of *proprius,* special, peculiar, own: see *proper.*] In *Swedenborgianism,* what is one's own; selfhood.

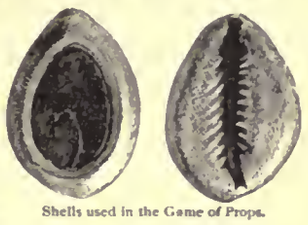
You will find that the will of man is his *proprium,* and that this from nativity is evil, and that thence is the false in the understanding.
Swedenborg, True Christian Religion (trans.), iv.

Their character is the majestic *proprium* of their personality. *Bushnell,* Nature and the Supernat., ii.

Religion has had but one legitimate spiritual aim, namely, the softening of the selfhood or *proprium* which man derives from nature.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 256.

proproctor (prō-prok'tor), *n.* [< *pro-* + *proctor.*] In English universities, an assistant proctor.

props[1] (props), *n. pl.* 1. A gambling game in vogue about 1850–60, especially in Boston. It was, in effect, a crude sort of dice-throwing. Small shells were partially ground down and their hollows filled with sealing-wax. Four of these shells were shaken in the hand and thrown on a table, the stake being won or lost according to the number of red or white sides coming up.


Shells used in the Game of Props.

2. The shells used in this game.

props[2] (props), *n.* [Short for *properties(-man).*] The property-man of a theater. [Theatrical slang.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, *props* for short. *New York Tribune,* July 14, 1889.

prop-stay (prop'stā), *n.* In *steam* and *pneumatic engin.*, a stay used to strengthen tubes, water-spaces in steam-boilers, or large tubes and annular spaces in air-tanks, and resist pressure tending to collapse or rupture after the manner of a strut, instead of acting by tensile strength after the manner of a tie-rod. Where such stays pass through flues of steam-boilers, they are usually made tubular, thus permitting water to flow through them as a protection from overheating, while at the same time their exteriors become more or less effective heating-surfaces. The so-called Galloway boiler is a good example of the use of tubular prop-stays.

propterygial (prō-tē-rij'i-al), *a.* [< *propterygium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the propterygium: as, the *propterygial* basale.

propterygium (prō-tē-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *propterygia* (-ä). [NL. (Gegenbaur), < L. *pro,* before, + NL. *pterygium,* q. v.] In *ichth.*, the foremost one of three basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present. See *pterygium.*

The peculiar form of the [pectoral] fin in the Ray is due to the great development of the *propterygium.*
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 478.

proptosed (prop'tōst), *a.* [< **proptose,* *v.* (< *proptosis*), + *-ed*[2].] Prolapsed. [Rare.]

A small portion of the bladder wall was *proptosed* through the deficient neck. *Lancet,* No. 3466, p. 246.

proptosis (prop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόπτωσις,* a fall forward, < *προπίπτειν,* fall forward, < *πρό,* before, + *πίπτειν,* fall.] Prolapse or protrusion, as of the eyeball.

propugnt (prō-pūn'), *v. t.* [< OF. **propugner* = Pg. *propugnar* = It. *propugnare,* < L. *propugnare,* go forth to fight, fight for, defend, < *pro,* forth, before, + *pugnare,* fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn, impugn, oppugn.*] To fight for; defend; vindicate.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

propugnacle† (prō'pug-nā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *propugnacle,* also *propugnaculo* = Sp. *propugnáculo* = Pg. *propugnaculo* = It. *propugnacolo, propugnaculo,* < L. *propugnaculum,* a bulwark, rampart, defense, < *propugnare,* fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Same as *propugnaculum.*

Rochel [La Rochelle] was the chiefest *Propugnacle* of the Protestants there. *Howell,* Letters, I. v. 8.

propugnaculum (prō-pug-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *propugnacula* (-lä). [L.: see *propugnacle.*] A bulwark; a defense.

The Roman colonies were thus not merely valuable as *propugnacula* of the state. *Encyc. Brit.,* VI. 158.

propugnation† (prō-pug-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *propugnazione,* < L. *propugnatio(n-),* a defense, vindication, < *propugnare,* pp. *propugnatus,* fight or contend for: see *propugn.*] Defense.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 136.

propugner† (prō-pū'nėr), *n.* [Also *propugnor;* < OF. **propugneor,* also *propugnateur,* < L. *propugnator,* a defender, < *propugnare,* defend: see *propugn.*] A defender; a vindicator.

Zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed.
Government of the Tongue.

He [Plutarch] was an earnest *propugnor* of another third principle. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 216.

propulsation† (prō-pul-sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *propulsatio(n-)*, a driving forth, a repulse, < *propulsare*, pp. *propulsatus*, drive forth, ward off: see *propulse*.] The act of driving away or repelling; the keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of public injuries. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

propulse† (prō-puls′), *v. t.* [= Pg. *propulsar* = It. *propulsare*, < L. *propulsare*, drive forth, ward off, freq. of *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth, push before, < *pro*, forward, before, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To repel; drive off; keep away.

Perceavyng that all succours were clerely estopped and *propulsed* from them, and so brought into utter despaire of alde or comfort. *Hall*, Hen. VII., *f.* 23. (*Halliwell.*)

propulsion (prō-pul′shon), *n.* [< F. *propulsion* = Sp. *propulsion* = Pg. *propulsão*, < ML. **propulsio(n-)*, < L. *propellere*, pp. *propulsus*, drive forth: see *propulse*, *propel*.] 1. The act of propelling or driving forward; impulse given.

The reasonable soul and all its faculties are in children, wit and understanding, passions, and powers of attraction and *propulsion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 131.

God works in all things; all obey
His first *propulsion*. *Whittier.*

2. In *pathol.*, same as *paralysis festinans*.—**Modulus of propulsion.** See *modulus*.

propulsity (prō-pul′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *propulsus*, pp. of *propellere*, propel (see *propulse*), + *-ity*.] Propulsion; motive power.

It euer was; that was ere Time had roome
To stirre itselfe by Heau'n's *propulsity*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

propulsive (prō-pul′siv), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ive*.] Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on.

The *propulsive* movement of the verse. *Coleridge.*

Two *propulsive* forces, which appear to have overcome the body's inertia, and to have imparted to it a rapid motion. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 24.

propulsory (prō-pul′sō-ri), *a.* [< *propulse* + *-ory*.] Same as *propulsive*.

propupa (prō-pū′pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *pupa*.] A stage of development of certain insects, intermediate between the larva and the pupa. Also called *semipupa*.

prop-wood (prop′wu̇d), *n.* 1. Saplings and copse-wood suitable for cutting into props.—2. Short stout lengths of fir and other wood used for propping up the roofs of collieries.

propygidium (prō-pi-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *propygidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *πυγή*, rump, + dim. *-ίδιον*. Cf. *pygidium*.] In *entom.*, the penultimate or subterminal dorsal segment of the abdomen: especially used in describing those beetles whose elytra do not reach to the end of the abdomen.

propylæum (prop-i-lē′um), *n.*; pl. *propylæa* (-ä). [L., also *propylæon*, < Gr. *προπύλαιον*, usually in pl. *προπύλαια*, a gateway, an entrance, neut. of *προπύλαιος*, before a gate, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, a gate.] An important architectural vestibule or entrance to a sacred inclosure or other precinct, as that of the Acropolis of Athens, or that of the sanctuary of Eleusis: usually in the plural. In its origin it was a strongly fortified gateway, but it became developed into an ornamental structure, often elaborate and magnificent, with which were combined gates of more or less defensive strength.

Propylæa.

A, plan of the propylæa of the Acropolis of Athens and Temple of Nike Apteros, as they stood in Pericles's time; B, wings, never completed, which formed part of the original project of Mnesicles; C, the earlier propylæa of Cimon, removed by Pericles; D, Roman pedestal of Agrippa; E, ancient Pelasgic wall of the primitive fortification of the Acropolis; F, ramparts of the Periclean citadel.

propylene (prop′i-lēn), *n.* [< *prop(ionic)* + *-yl* + *-ene*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_3H_6), belonging to the series of olefines. It is one of the products of the destructive distillation of organic matters, and is produced artificially by the action of phosphorus iodide on glycerin, and in other ways.

propylite (prop′i-līt), *n.* [So called because supposed to have opened a new era in volcanic geology, or to have opened the Tertiary volcanic epoch; < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway (see *propylon*), + *-ite*[2].] In *lithol.*, the name given by Richthofen to a volcanic rock occurring in and considered by him as characteristic of various important silver-mining regions, especially those of Washoe (in Nevada) and Hungary. It is a considerably altered form of andesite, or of some igneous rock more or less nearly related to it. The metamorphism which was displayed in the formation of the metalliferous deposits of these regions was also attended by great changes in the inclosing and associated rocks. Also called *greenstone trachyte*.

I hope shortly to be able to describe some of the chief types of these rocks, . . . their altered forms (the *propylites*), and their Plutonic representatives (diorites and quartz-diorites). *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 201.

propylitic (prop-i-lit′ik), *a.* [< *propylite* + *-ic*.] Related to or characteristic of propylite.

These rocks . . . may be traced undergoing certain changes due to both deep-seated and surface action, and also exhibiting interesting examples of the so-called *propylitic* modification. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 179.

propylon (prop′i-lon), *n.* [L., < Gr. *πρόπυλον*, a gateway, a vestibule, < *πρό*, before, + *πύλη*, gate. Cf. *propylæum*.] In *anc. Egypt. arch.*, a monumental gateway, usually between two towers in outline like truncated pyramids, of which one or a series stood before the actual entrance or pylon of most temples or other important buildings.

Propylon at Karnak, Egypt.

At Essabua, Girsheh, and Dandour, the cells of the temple have been excavated from the rock, but their courts and *propylons* are structural buildings added in front. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 126.

prora (prō′rä), *n.*; pl. *proræ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *prora*, the fore part of a ship: see *prore*.] The prow or point of a cymba, or C-shaped spongespicule. When lobed or alate, the proræ are called *pteres*. See *ptere*. *Sollas.*

proral (prō′ral), *a.* [< *prora* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the proræ of a cymba: as, *proral* pteres. *Sollas.*

pro rata (prō rā′tä). [ML.: L. *pro*, for, in accordance with; ML. *ratā*, abl. sing. of *rata*, rate: see *rate*[2].] In proportion.

pro-ratable (prō-rā′ta-bl), *a.* [< *pro-rate* + *-able*.] Capable of being pro-rated. [U. S.]

pro-rate (prō-rāt′), *v.* [< *pro rata*.] I. *trans.* To assess pro rata; distribute proportionally. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To make arrangement or agreement on a basis of proportional distribution.

A general circular was issued from the Santa Fe headquarters yesterday giving notice to all lines doing business between the Missouri River and St. Louis that it will hereafter refuse to *prorate* with them on shipments of grain and live stock. *New York Tribune*, June 6, 1890.

prore (prōr), *n.* [< L. *prora*, < Gr. *πρῷρα*, the prow of a ship, < *πρό*, before, in front. Cf. *prow*[2], a doublet of *prore*.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Poetical and rare.]

There no vessel with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffic, glides from shore to shore.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 145.

The tall ship, whose lofty *prore*
Shall never stem the billows more.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 13.

prorector (prō-rek′tor), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rector*, a governor, a ruler: see *rector*.] An officer in a German university who represents the rector, or who is next in authority to the directing officer.

prorectorate (prō-rek′tor-āt), *n.* [< *prorector* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a prorector.

prorenal (prō-rē′nal), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, before, + *renes*, the kidneys: see *renal*.] Existing or acting instead of or prior to the definite formation of a kidney; of or pertaining to the segmental organ, or primitive kidney.

The *pro-renal* (segmental) duct; a conspicuous thick-walled tube seen, on either side, lying within the somatic mesoblast. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 169.

pro re nata (prō rē nā′tä). [L.: *pro*, for, according to; *re*, abl. sing. of *res*, thing, affair, circumstance; *natā*, abl. sing. fem. of *natus*, pp. of *nasci*, be born, arise, originate: see *natal*[1].] For some contingency that arises unexpectedly or out of due course. A pro re nata meeting, for instance, is one called not at the stated time of meeting, but on account of the emergence of some occurrence or circumstance requiring it.

proreption† (prō-rep′shon), *n.* [< L. *proreptus*, pp. of *prorepere*, creep forth, come out, < *pro*, forward, before, + *repere*, creep, crawl: see *repent*[2], *reptile*.] A creeping on. *Imp. Dict.*

prorex (prō′reks), *n.* [< L. *pro*, for, instead of, + *rex*, king: see *rex*.] A viceroy. [Rare.]

Create him *Pro-rex* of all Africa.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 1.

proritation†, *n.* [< L. as if **proritatio(n-)*, < *proritare*, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + **ritare*, as in *irritare*, excite, provoke, irritate: see *irritate*[1].] Provocation; challenging.

Your Maimonides, after all your *proritation*, holds no other than fair terms with our Samaritan Chronicle. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 399. (*Davies.*)

Prorodon (prō′rō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πρώρα*, prow (see *prore*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Prorodontidæ*, with terminal mouth and armed pharynx. There are many species, mostly of fresh water, as *P. niveus*; *P. marinus* is found in salt water.

Prorodontidæ (prō-rō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Prorodon* (*-dont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, named from the genus *Prorodon*, of symmetrical oval or cylindric figure, with lateral or terminal mouth and a distinct pharynx, usually plicate or armed with rod-like teeth. It corresponds to Perty's *Deeteria*, but is more restricted. *W. S. Kent.*

prorogate (prō′rō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogated*, ppr. *prorogating*. [< L. *prorogatus*, pp. of *prorogare*, prolong, extend, defer: see *prorogue*.] To prorogue; put off. *Brougham.*

prorogation (prō-rō-gā′shon), *n.* [< F. *prorogation* = Sp. *prorogacion* = Pg. *prorogação* = It. *prorogazione*, < L. *prorogatio(n-)*, an extension, a putting off, < *prorogare*, pp. *prorogatus*, prolong, extend: see *prorogue*.] 1. The act of continuing, prolonging, or protracting; continuance in time or duration; a lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation; the delaying of action upon anything.

When they preferred another law for the *prorogation* of the provinces and armies which Cæsar demanded, Cato would speak no more to the people to hinder it.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 651.

Patriarchal *prorogations* of existence.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 253.

2. The act of proroguing; more specifically, the right which belongs to the British crown, exercised by its ministers, of terminating a session of Parliament; also, the exercise of that right.

But it now seems to be allowed that a *prorogation* must be expressly made in order to determine the session.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

The power of *prorogation* either before or after the day of meeting rested with the king.
Stubbs, Hist. Eng., § 296.

Prorogation of a judge's jurisdiction, a judge's adjudication by consent of parties on matters properly outside his jurisdiction.—**Prorogation of a lease**, the extension of a lease.—**Syn. 2.** *Recess*, *Dissolution*, etc. See *adjournment*.

prorogue (prō-rōg′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prorogued*, ppr. *proroguing*. [Early mod. E. *proroge*; < OF. *proroguer*, F. *proroger* = Sp. Pg. *prorogar* = It. *prorogare*, < L. *prorogare*, prolong, protract, extend, continue, defer, < *pro*, forth, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] 1†. To prolong; protract.

We'll *prorogue* his expectation, then, a little.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Mirth *prorogues* life. *Burton.*

2†. To defer; put off; delay.

To promise better at the next we bring
Prorogues disgrace, commends not anything.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Epil.

The king's journey into Scotland must be *prorogued* until another year, notwithstanding the gestes thereof be already set down. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 207.

3. To discontinue meetings of for a time, usually for a period of time not expressly stated: used specifically of the British Parliament. Parliament is prorogued from session to session by the sovereign's authority, either by the lord chancellor in the royal presence, or by commission, or by proclamation. See *parliament* and *adjournment*.

The Parliament is *prorogued* till Michaelmas Term.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

prorsad (prôr'sad), *adv.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-ad*3.] In *anat.*, forward; so as to be to or toward the front; antrorsely; cephalad: opposed to *retrad*.

prorsal (prôr'sal), *a.* [< L. *prorsum*, forward, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, forward; anterior: the opposite of *retral*.

prorumpt (prō-rump'), *v. i.* [= OF. *prorompre*, *prorumpre* = Sp. *prorumpir* = Pg. *prorromper* = It. *prorompere*, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break forth, burst out, < *pro*, forth, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*.] To break forth; burst out. [Rare.]

What a noise it made! as if his spirit would have *prorumpt* with it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

proruption (prō-rup'shon), *n.* [< LL. *proruptio(n-)*, a breaking or bursting forth, < L. *prorumpere*, pp. *proruptus*, break or rush forth: see *prorump*.] The act of bursting forth; a bursting out. [Rare.]

Excluding but one day, the latter brood, impatient, by a forcible *proruption* anticipate their period of exclusion. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 16.

pros. An abbreviation of *prosody*.

pros-. [L., etc., *pros-*, < Gr. προς-, prefix, *πρός*, prep., from forth, from (one point) toward (another), toward, before, in presence of, hard by, near, etc.; earlier *προτί*, *ποτί*, = Skt. *prati*, toward, against, = OBulg. *proti* (cf. with *ποτί* the Zend *paiti*); with a formative *-ti*, from the base of *πρό*, forth, before: see *pro-*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'to,' 'toward,' 'before,' etc.

prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *a.* [= F. *prosaïque* = Sp. *prosáico* = Pg. It. *prosaico* (cf. D. *prozaïsch* = G. *prosaisch* = Sw. Dan. *prosaisk*), < LL. *prosaicus*, pertaining to prose, in prose, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] 1†. Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose.

In modern rhythm, . . . be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries, II. 3.

2. Ordinary or commonplace in style or expression; uninteresting; dull; of persons, commonplace in thought; lacking imagination; literal.

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope. (*Latham*.)

The danger of the *prosaic* type of mind lies in the stolid sense of superiority which blinds it to everything ideal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 250.

=Syn. 2. Vapid, flat, bald, tame, humdrum, stupid.

prosaical (prō-zā'i-kal), *a.* [< *prosaic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosaic*.

The first *prosaical* work with which Rastell's ponderous folio opens is called "The Life of John Picus."
Int. to *Sir T. More's* Utopia, p. ixxiii.

All manner of Greek writers, both metrical and *prosaical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 261.

prosaically (prō-zā'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dull or prosaic manner.

prosaicism (prō-zā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *prosaic* + *-ism*.] A prosaic style or quality.

Through this species of *prosaicism*, Cowper, with scarcely any of the higher poetical elements, came very near making his age fancy him the equal of Pope.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies*.)

prosaicness (prō-zā'ik-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being prosaic.

The vulgarity and *prosaicness* of these people.
Athenæum, No. 3254, p. 303.

prosaism (prō'za-izm), *n.* [= F. *prosaïsme*; as L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ism*.] A prose idiom; a prosaic phrase. *Coleridge*.

prosaist (prō'za-ist), *n.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *-ist*.] 1. A writer of prose.

There is no other *prosaist* who possesses anything like Milton's command over the resources of language.
Mark Pattison, Milton, I. 46.

2. A prosaic or commonplace person; one destitute of poetic thought or feeling.

Thou thyself, O cultivated reader, who too probably art no Psalmist, but a *Prosaist*, knowing God only by tradition. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 11.

prosalt (prō'zal), *a.* [< OF. *prosal*, < ML. as if **prosalis*, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] In the form of prose.

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 177.

prosapiet, *n.* [< OF. *prosapie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosapia*, < L. *prosapia*, also *prosapies*, a stock, race, family.] A stock; race. [Rare.]

My harte abhorreth that I should so
In a woman's kirtle my self disguise,
Beyng a manne, and begotten to
Of a mannes *prosapie*, in manly wise.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 69. (*Davies*.)

prosar (prō'zär), *n.* [< ML. *prosarium*, a book containing the proses, < L. *prosa*, prose: see *prose*.] A service-book containing the proses. See *prose*, 3.

proscapula (prō-skap'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *proscapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] In *ichth.*, the principal and outer element of the scapular arch, generally carried forward and downward to articulate with its fellow of the opposite side, and supporting on its inner surface the cartilage or the bones which in turn bear the pectoral fin. It was called by Cuvier *humeral*, by Owen *coracoid*, and by later writers *clavicle*.

proscapular (prō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< *proscapula* + *-ar*3.] In *ichth.*, relating to the proscapula, or having its character.

proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *proscenia* (-ä). [< L. *proscænium*, *proscenium*, < Gr. *προσκήνιον*, the place in front of the scene or scenery, the stage, also the fore part or entrance of a tent, < *πρό*, before, in front of, + *σκηνή*, a tent, scene: see *scene*.] 1. In the ancient theater, the stage before the scene or back wall.

During his time, from the *Proscenium* ta'en,
Thalia and Melpomene both vanish'd.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

In Asia Minor some of the theatres have their *proscenia* adorned with niches and columns, and friezes of great richness. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 271.

2. In the modern theater, that part of the house which lies between the curtain or drop-scene and the orchestra: often used also to mean the curtain and the arch or framework which holds it.

proscenium-arch (prō-sē'ni-um-ärch), *n.* An arch or archway or any equivalent opening in the wall, which, except for this opening, is usually built solid as a precaution in case of fire between the stage and the auditorium of a modern theater.

proscenium-box (prō-sē'ni-um-boks), *n.* A stage-box; a box in the proscenium-arch.

proscenium-grooves (prō-sē'ni-um-grövz), *n. pl.* The scenery-grooves nearest the proscenium.

proscindt (prō-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *proscindere*, tear open in front, rend, < *pro*, before, + *scindere*, cut, tear: see *scission*. Cf. *exscind*, *prescind*.] To rend in front.

They did too much *proscind* and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 573. (*Davies*.)

proscolecine (prō-skol'e-sin), *a.* [< *proscolex* (*-ec-*) + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a proscolex, or having its character.

proscolex (prō-skō'leks), *n.*; pl. *proscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σκώληξ*, a worm: see *scolex*.] The first embryonic stage of a cestoid, as a tapeworm, when it has been liberated from the egg and is a minute vesicular body provided with hooks or horny processes for adhering to and working its way into the tissues of the host. Compare *deutoscolex* and *proglottis*. See cut under *Tænia*.

The *proscolex*, or six-hooked embryo, which gives rise to the bladder-worm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

proscolla (pros-kol'ä), *n.*; pl. *proscollæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *πρός*, before, + *κόλλα*, glue.] In *bot.*, a viscid gland on the upper side of the stigma of orchids, to which the pollen-masses become attached. *Treas. of Bot.*

proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proscribed*, ppr. *proscribing*. [= F. *proscrire* = Sp. *proscribir* = Pg. *proscrever* = It. *proscrivere*, < L. *proscribere*, write before, publish, advertise, publish as having forfeited one's property, confiscate the property of, outlaw, proscribe, < *pro*, before, + *scribere*, write.] 1. To publish the name of, as condemned to death and liable to confiscation of property.

Sylla and the triumvirs never *proscribed* so many men to die as they do by their ignorant edicts.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 100.

2. To put out of the protection of the law; banish; outlaw; exile.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, was . . . banished the realm and *proscribed*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

3. To denounce and condemn as dangerous; reject utterly; interdict; prohibit.

In the year 325 . . . the Arian doctrines were *proscribed* and anathematized in the famous council of Nice.
Waterland.

That he who dares, when she [Fashion] forbids, be grave,
Shall stand *proscrib'd* a madman or a knave.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 476.

The king told Rochester to choose any ministers of the Established Church, with two exceptions. The *proscribed* persons were Tillotson and Stillingfleet.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. To doom.—3. To forbid.

proscriber (prō-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who denounces; one who dooms to destruction.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form than they now appear, if the Emperour had not taken care to make friends of him and Horace.
Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

proscript (prō'skript), *n.* [< OF. *proscript*, F. *proscrit* = Sp. Pg. *proscripto* = It. *proscritto*, < L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, write before, etc.: see *proscribe*.] 1. A proscribed person. —2. A prohibition; an interdict.

For whatsoeuer he were which for the diminution of the liberties of the church were excommunicat, and so continued a yeeres space, then he should be within the danger of this *proscript*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 271, an. 1250.

[Rare in both uses.]

proscription (prō-skrip'shon), *n.* [< F. *proscription* = Sp. *proscripcion* = Pg. *proscripção* = It. *proscrizione*, < L. *proscriptio(n-)*, public notice, advertisement, proscription, < *proscribere*, pp. *proscriptus*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; denunciation; prohibition; exclusion; specifically, the dooming of citizens to death as public enemies, and the confiscation of their goods. The two great proscriptions in Roman history were that by Sulla about 82 B. C., and that by the second triumvirate 43 B. C.

By *proscription* and bills of outlawry,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 173.

proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* [< L. *proscriptus*, pp. of *proscribere*, publish, proscribe: see *proscribe*.] Pertaining to or consisting in proscription; proscribing; disposed to proscribe.

The Imperial ministers pursued with *proscriptive* laws and ineffectual arms the rebels whom they had made.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xxxv.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit.
Burke, Present Discontents.

proscriptively (prō-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a proscriptive manner.

proscutal (prō-skū'tal), *a.* [< *prosecut-um* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prosecutum.

proscutellar (prō-skū'te-lär), *a.* [< *prosecutellum* + *-ar*3.] Of or pertaining to the prosecutellum.

proscutellum (prō-skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *proscutella* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutellum of the pronotum; the scutellar sclerite of the prothorax.

proscutum (prō-skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *prosecuta* (-tä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *scutum*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the scutum of the pronotum; the scutal sclerite of the prothorax.

prose (prōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *prose*, < OF. *prose*, F. *prose* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosa* = D. *proza* = OHG. *prōsa*, MHG. *prōse*, G. *prosa* = Icel. *prōsa* = Sw. Dan. *prosa*, < L. *prosa*, prose, short for *prosa oratio*, straightforward or direct speech (i. e. without transpositions or ornamental variations as in verse): *prosa*, fem. of *prosus*, contr. of *prorsus*, straightforward, direct, contr. of **proversus*, < *pro*, forth, + *versus*, turned, pp. of *vertere*, turn (> *versus* (*versu-*), a turning, a line, verse): see *verse*. The element *vers-* is thus contained, though in different applications, in both *verse* and *prose*. Cf. Gr. *πεζὸς λόγος* or *πεζὴ λέξις*, L. *pedestris oratio*, prose, lit. 'speech afoot' (not 'mounted' or elevated).] I. *n.* 1. The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language not conformed to poetical measure, as opposed to verse or metrical composition. See *poetry*.

"Sire, at o word, thou shalt no lenger ryme." . . .
"I wol yow telle a litel thyng in *prose*
That oghte liken yow, as I suppose."
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 19.

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in *prose* or numerous verse.
Milton, P. L., v. 149.

Well, on the whole, plain *prose* must be my fate: . . .
I'll e'en leave verses to the boys at school.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 198.

Prose, however fervid and emotional it may become, must always be directed, or seem to be directed, by the reins of logic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 261.

Hence—2. Commonplace ideas or discourse. *Goodrich.*—3. In *liturgics*, a hymn sung after the gradual, originating from a practice of setting words to the jubilatio of the alleluia. Such hymns were originally either in the vernacular or in rimed Latin, with rhythma depending, as in modern verse, upon the accent: hence they were called *prose*, proses, in distinction from *versus*, verses, this latter term being applied only to poetry written in meters depending on quantity as in the ancient classic poets. See *sequence*.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.
Harmar, tr. of Beza (1587), p. 267.

On all higher festivals, besides this sequence, the rhythm called the *prose*, which generally consisted of between twenty and thirty verses, was likewise chanted.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 21.

4†. An oration; a story.

Whethur long, othir littull, list me not tell,
Ffor no mynd is there made in our mene bokes,
Ne noght put in our *proses* by polettes of old.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9075.

II. *a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; prosaic; not poetic; hence, plain; commonplace. *Thackeray.*

There you have the poetic reverie, . . . and the dull *prose* commentary. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 7.

prose (prōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosed*, ppr. *prosing*. [< ME. *prosen*; < *prose*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To write or compose in prose: as, a fable *prosed* or versified.

But alle shul passe that men *prose* or ryme;
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Scogan, l. 41.

And if ye winna mak' it clink,
By Jove I'll *prose* it!
Burns, Second Epistle to Lapraik.

II. *intrans.* 1. To write or compose in prose.

It was found . . . that whether ought was impos'd me by them that had the overlooking, or betak'n to of mine own choise in English or other tongue, *proving* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the stile by certain vital signes it had was likely to live.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

"To prose" is now to talk or to write heavily, tediously, without spirit and without animation; but "to *prose*" was once the antithesis of to versify, and "proser" of a writer in metre. *Trench*, Select Glossary.

2. To write or speak in a dull or tedious manner.

When much he speaks, he finds that ears are closed,
And certain signs inform him when he's *prosed*.
Crabbe, Works, II. 158.

"My very good sir," said the little quarto, yawning most drearily in my face, "excuse my interrupting you, but I perceive you are rather given to *prose*."
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 168.

The wither'd Misses! how they *prose*
O'er books of travell'd seamen.
Tennyson, Amphion.

prosect (prō-sekt'), *v.* [< L. *prosectus*, pp. of *prosecare*, cut off from before (taken in sense of 'dissect beforehand'), < *pro*, before, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] **I.** *trans.* To dissect (a subject) beforehand; prepare (a cadaver) for anatomical demonstration by a professor.

II. *intrans.* To fill the office or perform the duties of a prosector: as, to *prosect* for anatomical lectures.

prosection (prō-sek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *prosectio(n-)*, a cutting off, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] The act or process of prosecting; dissection practised by a prosector.

prosector (prō-sek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosector*, one who cuts in pieces, < L. *prosecare*, pp. *prosectus*, cut off from before: see *prosect*.] One who prosects; one who dissects the parts of a cadaver for the illustration of anatomical lectures; a dissector who assists a lecturer by preparing the anatomical parts to be described by the latter. The office of prosector in a medical college ranks nearly with that of demonstrator.

A competent *prosector* attached to our zoölogical garden—one who combined the qualities of an artist, an author, and a general anatomist—would soon demonstrate the high importance of his work, and contribute the most efficient aid to animal taxonomy. *Science*, VII. 506.

prosectorial (prō-sek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *prosector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a prosector or prosection; fitted for prosecting: as, *prosectorial* duties; a *prosectorial* office.

Often small species can be at once consigned to alcohol, for the future use of the *prosectorial* department.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 790.

prosectorship (prō-sek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *prosector* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a prosector.

During his tenure of this *Prosectorship* he [Henle] published three anatomical monographs on previously undescribed species of animals.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. No. 239, p. iv.

prosecutable (pros'ē-kū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *prosecute* + *-able*.] Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution. *Quarterly Rev.*

prosecute (pros'ē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *prosecuted*, ppr. *prosecuting*. [Formerly also *prosequte*; < OF. *prosecuter*, < L. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, pp. of *prosequi* (> It. *proseguire* = Pg. Sp. *proseguir* = OF. *prosequer*, vernacularly *porsuir*, *poursuivre*, > E. *pursue*), follow after or up, pursue, < *pro*, for, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *execute*, *persecute*, etc., and see *pursue*, from the same L. verb.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow up; pursue with a view to attain or obtain; continue endeavors to accomplish or complete; pursue with continued purpose; carry on; follow up: as, to *prosecute* a scheme; to *prosecute* an undertaking.

So forth she rose, and through the purest sky
To Joves high Palace straight cast to ascend,
To *prosecute* her plot. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia;
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?
Shak., M. N. D., I. i. 105.

In the yeare 1596, there were sent other two shippes, to *prosequute* this Discouerie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

This intelligence put a stop to my travels, which I had *prosecuted* with much satisfaction.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

The very inhabitants discourage each other from *prosecuting* their own internal advantages.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxiii.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To seek to obtain by legal process: as, to *prosecute* a claim in a court of law. (*b*) To arraign before a court of justice for some crime or wrong; pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal: as, to *prosecute* a man for trespass or for fraud. A person instituting civil proceedings is said to *prosecute* his action or suit; a person instituting criminal proceedings, or civil proceedings for damages for a wrong, is said to *prosecute* the party charged. (*c*†) To proceed against or pursue by law: said of crimes.

What they will inform,
Merely in hate, 'gainst any of us all,
That will the king severely *prosecute*
'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 244.

=Syn. 1. To follow out, persevere in.—2 (*b*). To arraign.

II. *intrans.* To carry on a legal prosecution; act as a prosecutor before a legal tribunal.

Faith, in such case, if you should *prosecute*,
I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 23.

He [the king] is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace, being the person injured in the eye of the law.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

prosecution (pros-ē-kū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosecution*, *prosecucion* = Sp. *prosecucion* = Pg. *prosecução* = It. *prosecuzione*, < LL. *prosecutio(n-)*, a following or accompanying, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1†. A following after; a pursuing; pursuit.

When I should see behind me
The inevitable *prosecution* of
Disgrace and horror. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 14. 65.

Let us therefore press after Jesus, as Elisha did after his master, with an inseparable *prosecution*, even whithersoever he goes. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 25.

2. The act or process of prosecuting, or pursuing with the object of obtaining or accomplishing something; pursuit by endeavor of body or mind; the carrying on or following up of any matter in hand: as, the *prosecution* of a scheme or undertaking; the *prosecution* of war or of commerce; the *prosecution* of a work, argument, or inquiry.

It is a pursuit in the power of every man, and is only a regular *prosecution* of what he himself approves.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

3. (*a*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong: as, the *prosecution* of a claim in chancery. (*b*) The institution and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges or accusations before a legal tribunal and the pressing of them: as, *prosecutions* by the crown or by the state.—4. The party by whom proceedings are instituted: as, such a course was adopted by the *prosecution*.—**Criminal, malicious,** etc., **prosecution.** See the adjectives.—**Prosecution of Offenses Act,** an English statute of 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., c. 22) which established the office of director of public prosecutions for the purpose of instituting and carrying on criminal proceedings under the superintendence of the attorney-general, giving advice to police authorities, etc.

prosecutor (pros'ē-kū-tor), *n.* [< LL. *prosecutor*, *prosequutor*, prosecutor, < L. *prosequi*, pp. *prosecutus*, *prosequutus*, follow after, pursue: see *prosecute*.] 1. One who prosecutes; one who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, enterprise, or undertaking.

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof.
Spelman, Hist. Sacrilege. (*Latham.*)

2. In *law*, the person who institutes and carries on any proceedings in a court of justice, whether civil or criminal: generally applied to a complainant who institutes criminal proceedings.

In criminal proceedings, or prosecutions for offences, it would still be a higher absurdity if the king personally sat in judgment; because in regard to these he appears in another capacity, that of *prosecutor*.
Blackstone, Com., I. vii.

Public prosecutor, an officer charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions in the interests of the public, as a district attorney and in Scotland a procurator fiscal.

prosecutrix (pros'ē-kū-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *prosecutor*, prosecutor: see *prosecutor*.] A female prosecutor.

proselachian (prō-se-lā'ki-an), *n.* [< NL. *Proselachius* + *-an*.] A hypothetical primitive selachian of the imaginary genus *Proselachius*.

Proselachius (prō-se-lā'ki-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *selachius*, q. v.] A hypothetical genus of primitive selachians, "closely related to the existing sharks, and hypothetical ancestors of man" (*Haeckel*).

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *n.* [Formerly also *proselite*; < ME. *proselite*, < OF. *praselite*, F. *prosélyte* = Sp. *prosélito* = Pg. *proselyto* = It. *proselito*, < LL. *proselytus*, < Gr. προσήλυτος, a convert, proselyte, lit. one who has come over to a party, < προσέρχεσθαι (2d aor. προσῆλθον), come to, < πρός, to, toward, + ἔρχεσθαι (2d aor. ἐλθεῖν), come.] 1. One who changes from one opinion, creed, sect, or party to another, with or without a real change in purpose and principle: chiefly used in a religious sense. Often accompanied with an adjective indicating the religion to which the change is made: as, a Jewish *proselyte* (that is, a proselyte to Judaism). See *convert*.

Ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*.
Mat. xxiii. 15.

False teachers commonly make use of base, and low, and temporal considerations, of little tricks and devices, to make disciples and gain *proselytes*. *Tillotson.*

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From ev'ry hair-brain'd *proselyte* he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 491.

It is not to make *proselytes* to one system of politics or another that the work of education is to be directed.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 19.

2. Specifically, in *Jewish hist.*, one who became detached from the heathen and joined a Jewish community.

Many of the Jews and religious *proselytes* followed Paul.
Acts xiii. 43.

Proselytes of righteousness, in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were circumcised and adopted into the body of the Israelites.—**Proselytes of the gate,** in *rabbinical lit.*, those proselytes who were not compelled to submit to the regulations of the Mosaic law.

At the last Passover, we read in John's Gospel, certain Greeks—who were not Jews, but heathen, probably *proselytes of the gate*—who had come up to the festival to worship, came to Philip, one of the twelve, and expressed their wish to see Jesus (John xii. 20).
The Century, XXXIX. 538.

=Syn. 1. *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), catechumen.

proselyte (pros'ē-līt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proselyted*, ppr. *proselyting*. [< *proselyte*, *n.*] To induce to become the adherent of some given doctrine, creed, sect, or party; proselytize: as, "a *proselyted* Jew," *South*, Sermons, XI. 108.

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

I have no wish to *proselyte* any reluctant mind.
Emerson, Free Religious Associations.

proselytise, proselytiser. See *proselytize*, *proselytizer*.

proselytism (pros'ē-li-tizm), *n.* [= F. *prosélytisme* = Pg. *proselytismo*; as *proselyte* + *-ism*.] 1. The act or practice of making proselytes or converts to a religion or to any doctrine, creed, system, sect, or party.

They were possessed of a spirit of *proselytism* in the most fanatical degree. *Burke.*

2. Conversion to a system or creed.

Spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be wash'd, as the Christian is baptized.
Hammond, Works, IV. 500.

proselytist (pros'ē-li-tist), *n.* [< *proselyte* + *-ist.*] A proselytizer.

The Mormon *proselytists* report unusual success in their missionary work. *New York Evangelist*, June 22, 1876.

proselytize (pros'ē-li-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proselytized*, ppr. *proselytizing*. [< *proselyte* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make a proselyte of; induce to become the adherent of some religion, doctrine, sect, or party; convert.

If his grace be one of these whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

II. *intrans.* To make proselytes or converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria.
L. Addison, Mahomet (1679), p. 71.

Man is emphatically a *proselytising* creature.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

The egoism of the Englishman is self-contained. He does not seek to *proselytise*.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

Also spelled *proselytise*.

proselytizer (pros'ē-li-tī-zėr), *n.* One who makes or endeavors to make proselytes. Also spelled *proselytiser*.

There is no help for it; the faithful *proselytizer*, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiii.

prose-man (prōz'man), *n.* A writer of prose; a proser.

All broken poets, all *prose-men* that are fallen from small sense to mere letters. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

Verse-man or *prose-man*, term me which you will.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 64.

Let them rally their heroes, send forth all their powers,
Their verse-men and *prose-men*, then match them with ours. *Garrick*, quoted in Boswell's Johnson, II. 53.

proseminary (prō-sem'i-nā-ri), *n.*; pl. *proseminaries* (-riz). [< *pro-*, before, + *seminary.*] A preparatory seminary; a school which prepares students to enter a higher school or seminary.

Merchant Taylors' School in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

proseminate (prō-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *proseminated*, ppr. *proseminating*. [< L. *proseminatus*, pp. of *proseminare*, sow, scatter about, < *pro*, forward, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate.*] To sow; scatter abroad, as seed.

Not only to oppose, but corrupt the heavenly doctrine, and to *proseminate* his curious cockles, diasenasions, and factions. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 222.

prosemination (prō-sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *proseminate* + *-ion.*] Propagation by seed.

We are not, therefore, presently to conclude every vegetable aponte natum, because we see not its *prosemination*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 268.

prosencephalic (pros'en-sē-fal'ik or pros-en-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *prosencephalon* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to the prosencephalon or fore-brain.—2. Pertaining to the forehead or fore part of the head; frontal: applied to the next to the first one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of the skull. *Owen.*

prosencephalon (pros-en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρός, before, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.] 1. (*a*) The fore-brain; the cerebral hemispheres, together with the callosum, striato bodies, and fornix. It may also include the rhinencephalon. (*b*) All of the parts developed from the anterior of the three primary cerebral vesicles, including, in addition to those of (*a*), the thalamencephalon. Also called *procerebrum*.—2. The second cranial segment, counting from before backward, of the four of which the head has been theoretically assumed to be composed. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

prosenchyma (pros-eng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρός, to, toward, + ἔγχυμα(τ-), that which is poured in, an infusion: see *enchymatous* and *parenchyma.*] In *bot.*, the fibrovascular system or tissue of plants; the cells and modified cells which constitute the framework of plants, as distinguished from *parenchyma*, or the cells which constitute the soft tissues of plants. See *parenchyma*. In most of the lower plants it is barely if at all developed, but in the higher plants it exists as a skeleton which brings all the parts into closer relation. The solid wood of trunks and the veins of leaves are familiar examples. As in parenchyma, the cells composing this tissue are very various in form, size, etc., and have been minutely classified, yet they may be reduced to a few comparatively simple types. These cells, which are normally of considerable length in proportion to the transverse diameter, are generally more or less sharply pointed, and are divided into typical wood-cells and woody fibers (including libriform cells and secondary wood-cells) and vasiform wood-cells or tracheids. The most important modification is that in which cells belonging to this system unite to form long rows in which the terminal partitions are nearly or quite obliterated, throwing the cavities into one, forming a duct. These ducts or vessels may be dotted, spirally marked, annular, reticulated, or trabecular. A modification in a different direction produces bast-cells, bast-fibers, or liber-fibers. See also *wood-cell*, *libriform cells* (under *libriform*), *vasiform tracheïds* (under *tracheïd*), *duct*, 2 (*b*), *bast*[1], 2, *liber*[1], 1.

prosenchymatous (pros-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *prosenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, like or belonging to prosenchyma.

According to the amount of surface-growth and thickening of the cell-wall, various forms of parenchymatous and *prosenchymatous* tissue result. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 85.

proser (prō'zėr), *n.* [< *prose* + *-er*[1].] 1†. A writer of prose.

And surely Nashe, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to bear.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

[See also second quotation under *prose*, *v. i.*, 1.]

2. One who proses or makes a tedious narration of uninteresting matters.

But Saddletree, like other *prosers*, was blessed with a happy obtuseness of perception concerning the unfavourable impression which he sometimes made on his auditors.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Proserpina (pros-ėr-pī'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Proserpina*: see *Proserpine.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Proserpinidæ*.

Proserpinaca (pros'ėr-pi-nā'kä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called because of its partly prostrate habit; < L. *proserpinaca*, a plant, *Polygonum aviculare*, < *proserpere*, creep forward, creep along, < *pro*, forward, + *serpere*, creep: see *serpent.*] A genus of polypetalous water-plants of the order *Halorageæ*. It is characterized by the absence of petals, and by the numerical symmetry in threes, having usually a three-sided calyx-tube, three calyx-lobes, three stamens, three stigmas, and for fruit a three-angled three-seeded nutlet. There are but 2 species, natives of North America, including the West Indies. They are smooth and low-growing aquatics, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves, pectinately toothed or cut, and minute sessile axillary flowers. They are named *mermaid-weed*, doubtless from their comb-like leaves and growth in water.

Proserpine (pros'ėr-pin), *n.* [= F. *Proserpine*, < L. *Proserpina*, OL. *Prosepna*, corrupted from Gr. Περσεφόνη, also Περσεφόνεια, Proserpine (see def.), traditionally explained as 'bringer of death,' < φέρειν, bring (see *bear*[1]), + φόνος, death (see *bane*[1]); but this explanation, untenable in itself, fails to apply to the equiv. Περσέφασσα, Περσέφαττα; these forms, if not adaptations of some antecedent name, are appar. < περσε-, a form in comp. of πέρθειν, destroy; the second element *-φονη* may be connected with φόνος, death, *-φασσα* with √ φα, shine.] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the greater goddesses, the Greek Persephone or

Proserpine.
Relief of Ceres (Demeter), Iacchus or Triptolemus, and Proserpine (Persephone or Kora), found at Eleusis, Attica.

Kora, daughter of Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions. She passed six months of the year in Olympus with her mother, during which time she was considered as an amiable and propitious divinity; but during the six months passed in Hades she was stern and terrible. She was essentially a personification of the changes in the seasons, in spring and summer bringing fresh vegetation and fruits to man, and in winter harsh and causing suffering. She was intimately connected with such mysteries as those of Eleusis. The Roman goddess was practically identical with the Greek. Compare cuts under *Pluto* and *modius*.

Proserpinidæ (pros-ėr-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proserpina* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Proserpina*. The animal has a foot truncated in front and acute behind, without appendages, and a pulmonary pouch. The shell is helicoform, with a semilunar aperture, the columella plicated or truncated at the base, and the interior is absorbed with advancing age. The operculum is wanting. The species are inhabitants of middle America and the West Indies.

prosest, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) spelling of *process*.

prosethmoid (pros-eth'moid), *n.* [< Gr. πρός, toward, + E. *ethmoid.*] In *ichth.*, the foremost upper bone of the cranium of typical fishes, generally regarded as homologous with the ethmoid of the higher vertebrates.

proseuche, proseucha (pros-ū'kē, -kä), *n.*; pl. *proseuchæ* (-kē). [< LGr. προσευχή, prayer, place of prayer, < προσεύχεσθαι, pray, offer up vows, < πρός, toward, + εὔχεσθαι, pray.] A place of prayer; specifically, among the Jews, one that was not a synagogue, in distinction from the temple. These proseuchæ were usually outside the town, near some river or the sea, and built in the form of a theater, unroofed.

A *Proseucha* among the Hebrew people was simply an oratory or place of retirement and devotion.
E. H. Sears, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, [p. 271, note.

prose-writer (prōz'rī'tėr), *n.* A writer of prose; a prosaist.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*. *Addison.*

prosiliency (prō-sil'i-en-si), *n.* [< L. *prosilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prosilire*, leap forth, spring up, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *salire*, ppr. *salien(t-)s*, leap, bound: see *salient.*] The act of leaping forward; hence, a standing out. [Rare.]

Such *prosiliency* of relief. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prosily (prō'zi-li), *adv.* In a prosy manner; tediously; tiresomely.

prosimetrical (prō-zi-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *prosa*, prose, + *metrum*, meter, + *-ic-al* (cf. *metrical*[2]).] Consisting of both prose and verse.

Prosimia (prō-sim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *simia*, an ape.] A genus of lemurs: same as *Lemur*. *Brisson*, 1764.

Prosimiæ (prō-sim'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Prosimia.*] A group of primatial quadrumanous mammals, founded by Storr in 1780 on the genus *Prosimia* of Brisson, later called *Strepsirrhini* and *Lemuroidea*; the lemurs. It is now regarded as one of two suborders of the order *Primates*, including all the lemurine or lemuroid quadrupeds. The cerebrum leaves much of the cerebellum uncovered. The lacrymal foramen is extra-orbital, and the orbita are open behind. The ears are more or less lengthened and pointed, without a lobule. The uterus is two-horned, the clitoris is perforated by the urethra, and the mammæ are variable. There are three families, *Lemuridæ*, *Tarsiidæ*, and *Daubentoniidæ*. See cut under *Lemur*.

prosimian (prō-sim'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prosimia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Lemurine or lemuroid; strepsirrhine, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Prosimiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosimiæ*; a lemuroid, lemurine, or lemur.

prosiness (prō'zi-nes), *n.* [< *prosy* + *-ness.*] The character or quality of being prosy.

His garrulity is true to nature, yielding unconsciously to the *prosiness* of dotage. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

prosing (prō'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prose*, *v.*] Dullness or tediousness in speech or writing.

He . . . employed himself rather in the task of anticipating the nature of the reception he was about to meet with . . . from two beautiful young women, than with the *prosing* of an old one, however wisely she might prove that small-beer was more wholesome than strong ale.
Scott, Pirate, xii.

prosingly (prō'zing-li), *adv.* In a prosing manner; prosily.

prosiphon (prō-sī'fon), *n.* [< *pro-* + *siphon.*] The predecessor of the protosiphon in the *Ammonites*, consisting of a kind of ligament united to the wall of the initial chamber, or protoconch.

prosiphonal (prō-sī'fon-al), *a.* [< *prosiphon* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the prosiphon.

Prosiphonata (prō-sī-fo-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosiphonate.*] A primary group of camerate cephalopods, having the siphonal funnel directed forward, or in the direction of growth. (*a*) In the *Nautiloidea* the group is represented only by the extinct *Nothoceratidæ*. (*b*) In the *Ammonitoidea* the corresponding group includes all except the family *Goniatitidæ*.

prosiphonate (prō-sī'fon-āt), *a.* [< L. *pro*, before, + NL. *siphon*: see *siphon*, 2.] Having the siphonal region of the partitions convex forward, or in the direction of growth: applied to various cephalopodous shells so distinguished.

prosit (prō′sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *prodesse* (ind. pres. 1st pers. *prosum*, 3d pers. *prodest*), be of use or advantage, do good, < *pro*, for, + *esse*, be.] Good luck to you: a salutation used in drinking healths and otherwise among Germans and Scandinavians, especially among university students.

There were students from different Universities. . . . There was jesting, singing, . . . some questioning, some answering, . . . *prosit!* luck be with you! Adieu!
C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Hartz [Journey.

proslambanomenos (pros-lam-ba-nom′e-nos), *n.* [< Gr. προσλαμβανόμενος (sc. τόνος), < προσλαμβάνειν, take or receive besides, add, < πρός, before, + λαμβάνειν, take.] In *Byzantine music*, the lowest tone of the recognized system of tones: so called because it was added below the lowest tetrachord. Its pitch is supposed to have corresponded to that of the second A below middle C.

pro-slavery (prō-slā′vėr-i), *a.* [< L. *pro*, for, + E. *slavery*.] In *U. S. hist.*, favoring the principles and continuance of the institution of slavery, or opposed to national interference therewith: as, a *pro-slavery* Whig; *pro-slavery* resolutions.

The majority in the Senate was not merely Democratic, of the Lecompton or extreme *pro-Slavery* caste; it was especially hostile to Senator Douglas.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 306.

proslepsis (pros-lep′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσληψις, an assumption, < προσλαμβάνειν, take besides, assume besides, < πρός, before, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take, assume (> λῆψις, an assumption).] In *Stoic philos.*, a premise, the minor premise of a modus ponens or tollens.

prosnet, *n.* [< OF. *prosne*, *prone*, "the publication made or notice given by a priest unto his parishioners (when service is almost ended) of the holy days and fasting days of the week following, of goods lost or strayed," etc. (Cotgrave).] A homily.

I will conclude this point with a saying, not out of Calvin or Beza, who may be thought partial, but out of a *prosne* or homily made . . . two hundred years ago.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 56. (*Davies.*)

prosneusis (pros-nū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσνευσις, a tendency, direction of a falling body, < προσνεύειν, incline toward, nod to, < πρός, before, + νεύειν (= L. *nuere*), nod, incline (> νεῦσις, inclination).] The position-angle of the part of the moon first eclipsed.

prosobranch (pros′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* Same as *prosobranchiate*.

Prosobranchiata (pros-ō-brang-ki-ā′tiȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosobranchiate*.] An order or subclass of gastropods, having the gills anterior to the heart, generally breathing water, more or less completely inclosed in a univalve shell, and sexually distinct: opposed to *Opisthobranchiata*.

prosobranchiate (pros-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *prosobranchiatus*, < Gr. πρόσω, later Attic also πόρρω (= L. *porro*), forward, further, further on, in advance, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiate*.] **I.** *a.* Having the gills in front of the heart, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Prosobranchiata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prosobranchiata*.

prosobranchism (pros′ō-brang-kizm), *n.* [< *prosobranch* + *-ism*.] Disposition of the gills of a gastropod before the heart; the character of a prosobranchiate.

prosodal (pros′ō-dal), *a.* [< *prosodus* + *-al*.] Incurrent or adital, as an opening in a sponge; of the nature of or pertaining to a prosodus.

prosodiac[1] (prō-sō′di-ak), *a.* [< LL. *prosodiacus*, < Gr. προσῳδιακός, pertaining to accentuation, < προσῳδία, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodiac[2] (prō-sō′di-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *prosodion* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Used in prosodia (see *prosodion*); hence, constituting or pertaining to a variety of anapestic verse, named from its use in prosodia. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripody with admission of an (anapestic) spondee or an iambus in the first place.—**Hyporchematic prosodiac.** See *hyporchematic*.

prosodial[1] (prō-sō′di-al), *a.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

Chapleted youths singing the praise of Pallas in *prosodial* hymns. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 215.

prosodial[2] (prō-sō′di-al), *a.* Same as *prosodiac*[2].

prosodian (prō-sō′di-an), *n.* [< L. *prosodia*, accentuation (see *prosody*), + *-an*.] One who is skilled in prosody, or in the rules of metrical composition.

Some have been so bad *prosodians* as from thence to derive the Latine word malum, because that fruit [apple] was the first occasion of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 1.

Each writer still claiming in more or less indirect methods to be the first *prosodian* among us.
S. Lanier, Science of English Verse, p. viii.

prosodic (prō-sod′ik), *a.* [= F. *prosodique* = Sp. *prosódico* = Pg. *prosodico*, < Gr. προσῳδικός, pertaining to accentuation, < προσῳδία, accentuation: see *prosody*.] Pertaining to prosody, or to quantity and versification.

The normal instrumental ending **A**, preserved for *prosodic* reasons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

prosodical (prō-sod′i-kal), *a.* [< *prosodic* + *-al*.] Same as *prosodic*.

prosodically (prō-sod′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards prosody.

prosodiencephal (pros-ō-dī-en-sef′al), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσω, forward, + NL. *diencephalon*, q. v.] The proseneephalon and the dieneephalon taken together.

prosodiencephalic (pros-ō-dī′en-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *prosodiencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the prosodieneephal.

prosodion (prō-sō′di-on), *n.*; pl. *prosodia* (-ȧ). [< Gr. προσόδιον, neut. of προσόδιος, belonging to processions, processional, < πρόσοδος, a procession, < πρός, from, + ὁδός, way, expedition.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, a song or hymn sung by a procession approaching a temple or altar before a sacrifice.

prosodist (pros′ō-dist), *n.* [< *prosod-y* + *-ist*.] One who understands prosody; a prosodian.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness. *Johnson*, Pope.

prosodus (pros′ō-dus), *n.*; pl. *prosodi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. πρός, to, + ὁδός, a way, road.] An incurrent opening or passageway in a sponge; an aditus. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

prosody (pros′ō-di), *n.* [= F. *prosodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *prosodia*, < L. *prosodia*, < Gr. προσῳδία, a song with accompaniment, modulation of voice, especially tone or accentuation, mark of pronunciation, < πρός, to, + ᾠδή, a song: see *ode*.] The science of the quantity of syllables and of pronunciation as affecting versification; in a wider sense, metrics, or the elements of metrics, considered as a part of grammar (see *metrics*[2], 2). [The modern sense of *prosody* (*prosodia*) seems to have originated from the fact that the marks of quantity were among the ten signs called προσῳδίαι.]

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.
B. Jonson, English Grammar, i.

prosogaster (pros-ō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσω, forward, + γαστήρ, stomach.] An anterior section of the peptogaster, extending from the pharynx to the pylorus, and including the esophagus or gullet, with the stomach in all its subdivisions, from the cardiac to the pylorie orifice—the fore-gut of some writers.

prosognathous (prō-sog′nā-thus), *a.* Same as *prognathic*.

prosoma (prō-sō′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρό, before, + σῶμα, body.] 1. The anterior or cephalic section of the body of a cephalopod, bearing the rays or arms; the head or anterior part of any mollusk, in advance of the mesosoma.—2. In dimyarian lamellibranchs, a region of the body in which is the anterior adductor muscle, and which is situated in front of the mouth: it is succeeded by the mesosoma.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the wide part of the body, preceding the thoracic segments: in the barnacle, for example, that part which is situated immediately behind the point of attachment of the body to the shell on the rostral side. *Darwin*. See cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*.

prosomal (prō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *prosoma* + *-al*.] Same as *prosomatic*.

prosomatic (prō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *prosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-ic*.] Anterior, as a part of the body; pertaining to the prosoma.

prosome (prō′sōm), *n.* [< NL. *prosoma*.] Same as *prosoma*.

prosonomasia (pros-on-ō-mā′si-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. προσονομασία, a naming, < προσονομάζειν, call by a name, < πρός, to, + ὀνομάζειν, name, < ὄνομα, name.] In *rhet.*, a figure wherein allusion is made to the likeness of a sound in two or more names or words; a kind of pun.

A lesting frier that wrate against Erasmus called him, by resemblance to his own name, Errans mus, and [is] . . . mainteined by this figure *Prosonomasia*, or the Nicknamer.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 169.

prosopalgia (pros-ō-pal′ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + ἄλγος, pain.] Facial neuralgia.

prosopalgic (pros-ō-pal′jik), *a.* [< *prosopalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with facial neuralgia, or tic-douloureux.

Prosopis (prō-sō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. προσωπίς, an unidentified plant, < πρόσωπον, face.] 1. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and tribe *Adenantheræ*, characterized by the cylindrical spikes, and by the pod, which is nearly cylindrical, straight or curved or twisted, coriaceous or hard and spongy, indehiscent, and commonly filled with a pulpy or fleshy substance between the seeds. There are about 16 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, often prickly, thorny, or both, bearing broad and short twice-pinnate leaves, and small green or yellow flowers in axillary spikes, rarely shortened into globose heads. Each flower has a bell-shaped calyx, five petals often united below, and ten separate stamens, their anthers crowned with glands. *P. juliflora* is the mesquit, also called *honey-pod* and *honey-locust* in the southwestern United States, *coshaw* and *July-flower* in Jamaica, and *pacay* in Peru: see *mesquit*[2], *algarroba*, 2, *algarrobilla*, *honey-mesquit*, and *mesquit-gum* (under *gum*[2]). For *P. pubescens*, the tornilla or tornillo, see *screw-pod mesquit* (under *mesquit*[2]), and *screw-bean* (under *bean*[1]).

Branch of Mesquit (*Prosopis juliflora*), with Flowers and Leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of obtusilingual solitary bees of the family *Andrenidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1804. (*b*) A section or subgenus of *Trochatella*, a genus of *Helicinidæ*.

prosopite (pros′ō-pīt), *n.* [< Gr. προσωπ(εῖον), a mask (< πρόσωπον, face), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous fluoride of aluminium and calcium occurring in colorless monoclinic crystals in the tin-mines of Bohemia, and also found in Colorado.

Prosopocephala (prō-sō-pō-sef′a-lȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + κεφαλή, head.] The tooth-shells, or *Dentaliidæ*, as an order of gastropods: synonymous with *Cirribranchiata*, *Scaphopoda*, and *Solenoconchæ*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

prosopography (pros-ō-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *rhet.*, the description of any one's personal appearance.

First touching the *prosopographie* or description of his person. *Holinshed*, Stephan, an. 1154.

The reader that is inquisitive after the *prosopography* of this great man [Mr. Cotton] may be informed that he was a clear, fair, sanguine complexion, and, like David, of a "ruddy countenance." *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

prosopolepsy† (prō-sō′pō-lep-si), *n.* [< Gr. προσωπολῆψία, respect of persons, < πρόσωπον, face, countenance, + λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take.] Respect of persons; especially, an opinion or a prejudice formed merely from a person's appearance. [Rare.]

There can be no reason given why there might not be as well other ranks and orders of souls superior to those of men, without the injustice of *prosopolepsie*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 567.

prosopology (pros-ō-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Physiognomy.

Prosoponiscus (prō-sō-pō-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1857), < Gr. πρόσωπον, face, + ὀνίσκος, a wood-louse, dim. of ὄνος, ass: see *Oniscus*.] A genus of supposed amphipod crustaceans, a species of which, *P. problematicus*, occurs in the Permian of England.

prosopopeia, prosopopœia (prō-sō-pō-pō′yȧ), *n.* [= F. *prosopopée* = Sp. *prosopopeya* = Pg. *prosopopea*, *prosopopeia* = It. *prosopopea*, *prosopopeja*, < L. *prosopopœia*, < Gr. προσωποποιία, personification, a dramatizing, < προσωποποιεῖν, personify, dramatize, < πρόσωπον, face, person, a dramatic character, + ποιεῖν, make, form, do.] Literally, making (that is, inventing or imagining) a person; in *rhet.*, originally, introduction, in a discourse or composition, of a pretended speaker, whether a person absent or deceased, or an abstraction or inanimate object: in modern usage generally limited to the latter sense, and accordingly equivalent to *personification*.

The first species [of representative figures] is *prosopopœia*, in which the speaker personates another; as where Milo is introduced by Cicero as speaking through his lips. . . . Sometimes this figure takes the form of a colloquy or a dialogue. This was the ancient sermocinatio.
H. N. Day, Art of Discourse, § 344.

prosopopeyt, *n.* [< F. *prosopopée*, < L. *prosopopœia*: see *prosopopeia*.] Same as *prosopopeia*.

The witlessly malicious *prosopopey*, wherein my Refuter brings in the Reverend and Peerless Bishop of London pleading for his wife to the Metropolitan, becomes well the mouth of a scurril Mass-priest.
Bp. Hall, Honor of Married Clergy, ii. § 7.

prosopopœia, *n.* See *prosopopeia*.

prosoposternodymia (prō-sō-pō-stėr-nō-dim'-i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *στέρνον*, breast, + *δίδυμος*, double: see *didymous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monstrosity, with union of faces from forehead to sternum.

prosopotocia (prō-sō-pō-tō'shiä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσωπον*, face, + *τόκος*, parturition.] Parturition with face-presentation.

Prosopulmonata (pros-ō-pul-mō-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prosopulmonate*.] Those air-breathing gastropods whose pulmonary sac occupies an anterior position.

prosopulmonate (pros-ō-pul'mō-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + L. *pulmo*, lung: see *pulmonate*.] Having anterior pulmonary organs: applied to those pulmonates or pulmoniferous gastropods in which the pallial region is large, and gives to a visceral sac, with the concomitant forward position of the pulmonary chamber, an inclination of the auricle of the heart forward and to the right, and of the ventricle backward and to the left.

prosopylar (pros'ō-pī-liėr), *a.* [< *prosopyle* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a prosopyle; provided with a prosopyle; incurrent, as an orifice of an endodermal chamber of a sponge.

prosopyle (pros'ō-pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In sponges, the incurrent aperture by which an endodermal chamber communicates with the exterior.

Returning to the ancestral form of sponge, Olynthus, let us conceive the endoderm growing out into a number of approximately spherical chambers, each of which communicates with the exterior by a *prosopyle* and with the paragastric cavity by a comparatively large aperture, which we may term for distinction an apopyle.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

prosothoracopagus (pros-ō-thō-ra-kop'a-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσω*, forward, + *θώραξ* (*-ακ-*), thorax, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, stick, fix in.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with the thoraces fused together in front.

prospect (prō-spekt'), *v.* [< L. *prospectare*, look forward, look out, look toward, foresee, freq. of *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance, look out, foresee, < *pro*, forth, + *specere*, look; in signification 1., 2, from the n.]
I. *intrans.* 1†. To look forward; have a view or outlook; face.

This poynte . . . *prospectethe* towarde that parte of Aphrike whiche the portugales caule Caput Bonæ Sperantiæ. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 129).

Like Carpenters, within a Wood they choose
Sixteen fair Trees that never leaues do loose,
Whose equall front in quadran form *prospected*,
As if of purpose Nature them erected.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining*, to make a search; explore: as, to *prospect* for a place which may be profitably worked for precious metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To look forward toward; have a view of.

He tooke the capitaine by the hand and brought him with certeine of his familiars to the highest towre of his palaice, from whense they myght *prospecte* the mayne sea. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 179).

2 (pros'pekt). In *mining*: (*a*) To explore for unworked deposits of ore, as a mining region. (*b*) To do experimental work upon, as a new mining claim, for the purpose of ascertaining its probable value: as, he is *prospecting* a claim. [Pacific States.]

prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* [< F. *prospect* = Sp. Pg. *prospecto* = It. *prospetto*, < L. *prospectus*, a lookout, a distant view, < *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward or into the distance: see *prospect*, *v.*] 1. The view of things within the reach of the eye; sight; survey.

Who was the lord of house or land, that stood
Within the *prospect* of your covetous eye?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, I. 2.

The streets are strait, yeelding *prospect* from one gate to another. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

Eden, and all the coast, in *prospect* lay.
Milton, P. L., x. 89.

2. That which is presented to the eye; scene; view.

There is a most pleasant *prospect* from that walke ouer the railes into the Tuillerie garden.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 35, sig. D.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the *prospect* round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 286.

What a goodly *prospect* spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires!
Thomson, Summer.

There was nothing in particular in the *prospect* to charm; it was an average French view.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 95.

3†. A view or representation in perspective; a perspective; a landscape.

I went to Putney and other places on ye Thames to take *prospects* in crayon to carry into France, where I thought to have them engrav'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 20, 1649.

The Domes or Cupolas have a marvellous effect in *prospect*, though they are not many.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

The last Scene does present Noah and his Family coming out of the Ark, with all the Beasts, two by two, and all the Fowls of the Air seen in a *Prospect* sitting upon the Trees. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 257.

4. An object of observation or contemplation.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

The Survey of the whole Creation, and of every thing that is transacted in it, is a *Prospect* worthy of Omniscience. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

5†. A place which affords an extensive view.

People may from that place as from a most delectable *prospect* contemplate and view the parts of the City round about them. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 205.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high.
Milton, P. L., iii. 77.

6. A wide, long, straight street or avenue: as, the Ascension *Prospect* in St. Petersburg. [A Russian use.]—7. Direction of the front of a building, window, or other object, especially in relation to the points of the compass; aspect; outlook; exposure: as, a *prospect* toward the south or north.

Without the inner gate were the chambers of the singers; . . . and their *prospect* was toward the south; one at the side of the east gate having the *prospect* toward the north. Ezek. xl. 44.

8. A looking forward; anticipation; foresight.

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate who lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to or provision for the remaining part of life? *Tillotson.*

9. Expectation, or ground of expectation, especially expectation of advantage (often so used in the plural): as, a *prospect* of a good harvest; a *prospect* of preferment; his *prospects* are good.

I had here also a *prospect* of advancing a profitable Trade for Ambergrease with these People, and of gaining a considerable Fortune to my self.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 481.

For present joys are more to flesh and blood
Than a dull *prospect* of a distant good.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 365.

Without any reasonable hope or *prospect* of enjoying them. *Bp. Atterbury*, On Mat. xxvii. 25.

I came down as soon as I thought there was a *prospect* of breakfast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

Over and over again did he [Cellini] ruin excellent *prospects* by some piece of madcap folly.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 75.

10. In *mining*, any appearance, especially a surface appearance, which seems to indicate a chance for successful mining. Sometimes used as a synonym of *color* in panning out auriferous sand, or more often for the entire amount of metal obtained in panning or vanning.

11. In *her.*, a view of any sort used as a bearing: as, the *prospect* of a ruined temple. = **Syn. 1-3.** *Scene*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*, *n.*—**9.** Promise, presumption, hope.

prospecter, *n.* See *prospector*.

prospection (prō-spek'shon), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-ion*.] The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants; providence.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

prospective (prō-spek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *prospectyve*, n., < OF. *prospectif*, a. (as a noun, *prospective*, f.), = It. *prospettivo*, < LL. *prospectivus*, pertaining to a prospect or to looking forward, < L. *prospicere*, pp. *prospectus*, look forward, look into the distance: see *prospect*.]
I. *a.* 1†. Suitable for viewing at a distance; perspective.

In time's long and dark *prospective* glass
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, l. 71.

This is the *prospective* glass of the Christian, by which he can see from earth to heaven.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

2. Looking forward in time; characterized by foresight; of things, having reference to the future.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too in this affair. *Sir J. Child.*

A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Nothing could have been more proper than to pass a *prospective* statute tying up in strict entail the little which still remained of the Crown property.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

3. Being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to; expected: as, *prospective* advantages; a *prospective* appointment.

II. *n.* 1. Outlook; prospect; view.

A quarter past eleven, and ne'er a nymph in *prospective*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Men, standing according to the *prospective* of their own humour, seem to see the self same things to appear otherwise to them than either they do to other, or are indeed in themselves. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

The reports of millions in ore, and millions in *prospective*. *Boston Traveller*, Jan. 24, 1880.

2†. The future scene of action.

Howsoever, the whole scene of affairs was changed from Spain to France; there now lay the *prospective*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 219.

3†. A perspective glass; a telescope.

They speken of Alocen and Vitulon,
And Aristotle, that writen in her lyves
Of queynte mirours and of *prospectyves*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 226.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a satire to persons of judgment, to see what shifts these formalists have, and what *prospectives* to make superficies to seem body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon*, Seeming Wise (ed. 1887).

What doth that glass present before thine eye? . . .
And is this all? doth thy *prospective* please
Th' abused fancy with no shapes but these?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

4†. A lookout; a watch.

Be ther plaed
A *prospective* vpon the top o' th' mast, . . .
And straight give notice when he doth descrie
The force and comming of the enemie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

5. In *her.*, perspective: as, a pavement paly barry in *prospective*.

prospectively (prō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* [< *prospective* + *-ly*².] In a prospective manner; with reference to the future.

prospectiveness (prō-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* [< *prospective* + *-ness*.] The state of being prospective; the act or habit of regarding the future; foresight.

If we did not already possess the idea of design, we could not recognize contrivance and *prospectiveness* in such instances as we have referred to. *Whewell.*

prospectivewise (prō-spek'tiv-wiz), *adv.* In *her.*, in prospective. See *prospective*, 5.

prospector, prospecter (pros'pek-tor, -tėr), *n.* [< *prospect* + *-or*¹, *-er*¹.] In *mining*, one who explores or searches for valuable minerals or ores of any kind as preliminary to regular or continuous operations. Compare *fossicker*.

A large number of *prospectors* have crossed over the divide to the British head waters of the Yukon, in search of the rich diggings found by a lucky few last year.
Science, VIII. 179.

On all diggings there is a class of men, impatient of steady constant labour, who devote themselves to the exploring of hitherto unworked and untrodden ground: these men are distinguished by the name of *prospectors*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 253.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* [< L. *prospectus*, a lookout, prospect: see *prospect*.] A printed sketch or plan issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some proposed enterprise. A prospectus may announce the subject and plan of a literary work, and the manner and terms of publication, etc., or the proposals of a new company, joint-stock association, or other undertaking.

prosper (pros'pėr), *v.* [< F. *prospérer* = Sp. Pg. *prosperar* = It. *prosperare*, < L. *prosperare*, cause to succeed, render happy, < *prosper*, *prosperus*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.]
I. *intrans.* 1. To be prosperous or successful; succeed; thrive; advance or improve in any good thing: said of persons.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and *prosper*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 316.

Enoch . . . so *prosper'd* that at last
A luckier or a bolder fisherman,
A carefuller in peril, did not breathe.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To be in a successful state; turn out fortunately or happily: said of affairs, business, and the like.

The Lord made all that he did to *prosper* in his hand.
Gen. xxxix. 3.

All things do *prosper* best when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

I never heard of any thing that *prospered* which, being once designed for the Honour of God, was alienated from that Use. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 8.

Well did all things *prosper* in his hand,
Nor was there such another in the land
For strength or goodliness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 112.

3†. To increase in size; grow.

Black cherry-trees *prosper* ever to considerable timber. *Evelyn.*

II. *trans.* To make prosperous; favor; promote the success of.

Let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath *prospered* him. I Cor. xvi. 2.

We have so bright and benign a star as your majesty to conduct and *prosper* us.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

All things concur to *prosper* our design. *Dryden.*

prosperation (pros-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *prosperation*, < LL. *prosperatio(n-)*, prosperity, < L. *prosperare*, prosper: see *prosper*.] Prosperity. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

I bethink me of much ill-luck turned to *prosperation*.
Amelia E. Barr, Friend Olivia, vi.

prosperity (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *prosperitie*, < OF. *prosperite*, *prosprete*, F. *prospérité* = Sp. *prosperidad* = Pg. *prosperidade* = It. *prosperità*, < L. *prosperita(t-)s*, good fortune, < *prosper*, favorable, fortunate: see *prosperous*.] The state of being prosperous; good fortune in any business or enterprise; success in respect of anything good or desirable: as, agricultural or commercial *prosperity*; national *prosperity*.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue. *Bacon*, Adversity.

Prosperity hath the true Nature of an Opiate, for it stupefies and pleases at the same time.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

He . . . would . . . return
In such a sunlight of *prosperity*
He should not be rejected.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. Good fortune, weal, welfare, well-being. See *prosperous*.

prosperous (pros'pėr-us), *a.* [< ME. **prosperous*, < AF. *prosperous*, *prospereus*, prosperous, an extended form of OF. *prospere*, F. *prospère* = Sp. Pg. It. *prospero*, < L. *prosperus*, *prosper*, favorable, fortunate, lit. 'according to one's hope,' < *pro*, for, according to, + *spes*, hope (> *sperare*, hope). Cf. *despair*, *desperate*.] **1.** Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; having continued good fortune; successful; thriving: as, a *prosperous* trade; a *prosperous* voyage; a *prosperous* citizen.

The seed shall be *prosperous*; the vine shall give her fruit. Zech. viii. 12.

Count all the advantage *prosperous* vice attains;
'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 89.

There the vain youth who made the world his prize,
That *prosperous* robber, Alexander, lies.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

2. Favorable; benignant; propitious: as, a *prosperous* wind.

A calmer voyage now
Will wait me; and the way, found *prosperous* once,
Induces best to hope of like success.
Milton, P. R., i. 104.

A favourable speed
Ruffle thy mirror'd mast, and lead
Thro' *prosperous* floods his holy urn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

=Syn. 1. *Successful*, etc. (see *fortunate*), flourishing, well-off, well-to-do.—2. Propitious, auspicious.

prosperously (pros'pėr-us-li), *adv.* In a prosperous manner; with success or good fortune.

Consider that he liue at his hartes ease *prosperously* in this worlde to his liues end.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, To the Reader.

prosperousness (pros'pėr-us-nes), *n.* The state of being prosperous; prosperity.

prosphysis (pros'fi-sis), *n.*; pl. *prosphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρόσφυσις*, a growing to something, a joining, < *προσφύειν*, make to grow to, fasten, pass. *προσφύεσθαι*, grow to or upon, < *πρός*, to, + *φύειν*, cause to grow, pass. *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, adhesion; a growing together.

prospicience (prō-spish'ens), *n.* [< L. *prospicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *prospicere*, look forward, look out: see *prospect*.] The act of looking forward.

prosporangium (prō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *prosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sporangium*, q. v.] A vesicular cell in the *Chytridieæ*, the protoplasm of which passes into an outgrowth of itself, the sporangium, and becomes divided into swarm-spores. *De Bary.*

pross[1] (pros), *n.* [Appar. a dial. form of *prose* in like sense.] Talk; conversation. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pross[2]† (pros), *n.* [In pl. *prosses*, as if pl. of *pross*, but appar. orig. sing., same as *process*: see *process*.] A process or projection, as of or on a horn. [Rare.]

They have onely three speers or *prosses*, and the two lower turne awry, but the uppermost groweth upright to heaven. *Topsell's* Four-Footed Beasts, p. 327. (*Halliwell.*)

Prostanthera (pros-tan-thē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1806), so called in allusion to the spurred anthers; irreg. < Gr. *προστιθέναι*, add (< *πρός*, to, besides, + *τιθέναι*, put), + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of shrubs of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Prostantherеæ*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx with the lips entire or one minutely notched, and by completely two-celled anthers, usually with the back of the connective spurred, but the base not prolonged. The 38 species are all Australian. They are resinous, glandular, and powerfully odorous shrubs or undershrubs, with usually small leaves, and with white or red flowers solitary in the axils, sometimes forming a terminal raceme. They are known as *mint-tree*, *mint-bush*, or *Australian lilac*; and *P. lasianthos*, the largest species, sometimes reaching 30 feet, is also called the *Victorian dogwood*.

Prostantherеæ (pros-tan-thē'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Prostanthera* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of Australian shrubs of the order *Labiatæ*. It is characterized by a ten- to thirteen-nerved equal or two-lipped calyx, four stamens with two-celled or one-celled anthers, a two-lipped corolla with broad throat and broad flattish upper lip, an ovary but slightly four-lobed, and obovoid reticulated nutlets, fixed by a broad lateral scar. It includes about 93 species in 7 genera, of which *Prostanthera* is the type.

prostata (pros'tā-tä), *n.*; pl. *prostatæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] The prostatic gland, or prostate: chiefly in the phrase *lerator prostatæ*, a part of the levator ani muscle in special relation with the prostate. Also *prostatica*.

prostatalgia (pros-tā-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, most properly neuralgia, in the prostate gland.

prostate (pros'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *προστάτης*, one who stands before, < *προιστάναι*, stand before, < *πρό*, before, + *ἱστάναι*, stand.] **I.** *a.* Standing before or in front of something; prostatic: specifically noting the gland known as the *prostate*.—**Prostate body** or **gland.** Same as **II.**—**Prostate concretions**, calculi of the prostate gland.

II. *n.* The prostate gland; a large glandular body which embraces the urethra immediately in front of the mouth of the bladder, whence the name. In man the prostate is of the size and shape of a horse-chestnut, surrounding the first section of the course of the urethra. It is a pale firm body, placed in the pelvis behind and below the symphysis of the pubis, posterior to the deep perineal fascia, and resting upon the rectum, through the walls of which it may easily be felt, especially when enlarged. It is held in place by the puboprostatic ligaments, by the posterior layer of deep perineal fascia, and by a part of the levator ani muscle called on this account *levator prostatæ*. It measures about 1½ inches in greatest width, 1½ inches in length, and 1 inch in depth, and weighs about 6 drams. It is partially divided into a median and two lateral lobes. The prostate is inclosed in a firm fibrous capsule, and consists of both muscular and glandular tissue. The latter is composed of numerous racemose follicles whose ducts unite to form from 12 to 20 large excretory ducts, which pour their secretion into the prostatic part of the urethra.

prostatectomy (pros-tā-tek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of more or less of the prostate gland.

prostatic (pros-tat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *προστατικός*, pertaining to one who stands before, < *προστάτης*, one who stands before: see *prostate*.] Of or pertaining to the prostate gland: as, the *prostatic* fluid, the secretion of this gland; *prostatic* urethra, the part of the urethra embraced by the prostate; *prostatic* concretions, calculi of the prostate.—**Prostatic ducts**, twelve to twenty short ducts which open upon the floor of the urethra, chiefly in the prostatic sinuses.—**Prostatic plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Prostatic sinus**, a longitudinal groove in the floor of the urethra, on either side of the crest, into which the prostatic ducts open.—**Prostatic vesicle**, a small cul-de-sac, from a quarter to a half of an inch in its greatest diameter, situated at the middle of the highest part of the crest of the urethra. It corresponds with the uterus of the female. Also called *sinus pocularis*, *utricle*, and *uterus masculinus*.

prostatica (pros-tat'i-kä), *n.*; pl. *prostaticæ* (-sē). [NL.: see *prostatic*.] The prostate gland: more fully called *glandula prostatica*.

prostatitic (pros-tā-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *prostatitis* + *-ic*.] Affected with prostatitis.

prostatitis (pros-tā-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the prostate.

prostatocystitis (pros'tā-tō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-itis*. Cf. *cystitis*.] Inflammation of the prostate and the bladder.

prostatolithus (pros-tā-tol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A calculus of the prostate gland.

prostatorrhœa, prostatorrhea (pros'tā-tō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Excessive or morbid discharge from the prostate gland.

prostatotomy (pros-tā-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *prostata*, q. v., + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, incision into the prostate.

prosternal (prō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *prosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prosternum; prothoracic and sternal or ventral, as a sclerite of an insect's thorax.—**Prosternal epimera and episterna**, the pleuræ or side pieces of the prothorax, adjoining the prosternum.—**Prosternal groove** or **canal**, a hollow extending between the front coxæ: it is found in many *Rhynchophora*, serving for the reception of the rostrum in repose.—**Prosternal lobe**, a central prolongation of the front of the prosternum, more or less completely concealing the mouth when the head is in repose, as in the *Elateridæ* and *Histeridæ*.—**Prosternal process**, a posterior process of the prosternum, between the anterior coxæ.—**Prosternal sutures**, the impressed lines separating the side-pieces from the prosternum.

prosternation† (pros-tėr-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *prosternation* = Sp. *prosternacion* = Pg. *prosternação* = It. *prosternazione*, < L. *prosternere*, throw to the ground, overthrow: see *prostrate*. Cf. *consternation*.] The state of being cast down; prostration; depression.

While we thinke we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazzard, the falling floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruine. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlookt for. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 60.

Fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.
Wiseman, Surgery.

prosternum (prō-stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *prosterna* (-nä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *sternum*, q. v.] **1.** In *entom.*, the ventral or sternal sclerite of the prothorax; the under side of the prothoracic somite; the middle piece of the antepectus. Also *præsternum*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. Also *Prosternon*.—**Lobed prosternum.** See *lobed*.

prosthaphæresis† (pros-tha-fer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *προσθαφαίρεσις*, previous subtraction, < *πρόσθεν*, before, + *ἀφαίρεσις*, a taking away: see *aphæresis*.] **1.** The reduction to bring the apparent place of a planet or moving point to the mean place.—**2.** A method of computing by means of a table of natural trigonometrical functions, without multiplying. It was invented by a pupil of Tycho Brahe, named Wittig, but was entirely superseded by logarithms.

prostheca (pros-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *prostheceæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *προσθήκη*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] A somewhat gristly or subcartilaginous process of the inner side, near the base, of the mandibles of some coleopterous insects, as the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*.

prosthecal (pros-thē'kal), *a.* [< *prostheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prostheca.

prosthema (pros'the-mä), *n.*; pl. *prosthemata* (pros-them'a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεμα*, an addition, appendage, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prostheca*.] A nose-leaf; the leafy appendage of the snout of a bat. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

prosthencephalon (pros-then-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, in front, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] A segment of the brain consisting essentially of the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. *Spitzka.*

prosthenic (pros-then'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *σθένος*, strength.] Strong in the fore parts; having the fore parts preponderating in strength.

prosthesis (pros'the-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prosthesis*, < Gr. *πρόσθεσις*, a putting to, an addition, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add, < *πρός*, to, + *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*.] Addition; affixion; appendage. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, the addition of one or more sounds or letters to a word; especially, such addition at the beginning. (*b*) In *anc. pros.*, a disemic pause. (*c*) In *surg.*, the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body, as a wooden leg, etc.; also, a flesh-growth filling up an ulcer or fistula. Also *prothesis*.

prosthetic (pros-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρόσθετος*, added or fitted to, < *προστιθέναι*, put to, add: see *prosthesis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to prosthesis; added; especially, prefixed.

The *prosthetic* initial sound for words beginning with vowels is now (the infant learning to articulate is twenty months old) zh, or an aspirated y. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 503.

Prosthobranchia (pros-thō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρόσθεν*, before, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Prosobranchiata*.

prostibulous† (pros-tib'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *prostibulum*, *prostibula*, *prostibilis*, a prostitute, < *prostare*, stand forth, stand in a public place, < *pro*, forth, before, + *stare*, stand: see *stable*.] Pertaining to prostitutes; hence, meretricious.

Prostibulouse prelates and priestes. *Bp. Bale*, Image, iii.

prostitute (pros′ti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostituted*, ppr. *prostituting*. [< L. *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituere* (> It. *prostituire* = Sp. Pg. *prostituir* = F. *prostituer*), place before or in front, expose publicly, < *pro*, forth, before, + *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statue*, *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*, etc.] 1. To offer to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness, for hire.

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore. Lev. xix. 29.

For many went to Corinth, in respect of the multitude of Harlots *prostituted* or consecrated to Venus.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

2. To surrender to any vile or infamous purpose; devote to anything base; sell or hire to the service of wickedness.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, . . . and add a greater sin,
By *prostituting* holy things to idols?
Milton, S. A., l. 1358.

I pity from my soul unhappy men
Compell'd by want to *prostitute* their pen.
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

The title [of esquire] has, however, become so basely *prostituted* as to be worthless. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 478.

prostitute (pros′ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *prostitutus*, exposed publicly, prostituted, pp. of *prostituere*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.* II. *n.* = Sp. Pg. It. *prostituta*, < L. *prostituta*, a prostitute, fem. of *prostitutus*, exposed publicly: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Openly devoted to lewdness for gain.

Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Sold for base or infamous purposes; infamous; mercenary; base.

I found how the world had been misled by *prostitute* writers to ascribe the greatest exploits in war to cowards.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

So shameless and so *prostitute* an attempt to impose on the citizens of America.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. lxv.

II. *n.* 1. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness for gain; a strumpet; a harlot. In criminal law it has been held that the element of gain is not essential or may be presumed.

Dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who engages in infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise.
Pope, Ep. to Harley, l. 36.

prostitution (pros-ti-tū′shon), *n.* [< F. *prostitution* = Sp. *prostitucion* = Pg. *prostituição* = It. *prostituzione*, < L. *prostitutio*(*n*-), prostitution, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*.] 1. The act or practice of prostituting, or offering the body to indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire.

Till *prostitution* elbows us aside
In all our crowded streets.
Cowper, Task, iii. 60.

2. The act of offering or devoting to a base or infamous use: as, the *prostitution* of talents or abilities.

When a country (one that I could name)
In *prostitution* sinks the sense of shame,
When infamous Venality, grown bold,
Writes on his bosom "to be let or sold."
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 415.

I hate the *prostitution* of the name of friendship to signify modish and worldly alliances. *Emerson*, Friendship.

prostitutor (pros′ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *prostituteur* = Pg. *prostituidor*, < L. *prostitutor*, a prostitutor, pander, violator, < *prostituere*, pp. *prostitutus*, expose publicly: see *prostitute*, *v.*] One who prostitutes; one who submits one's self or offers another to vile purposes; one who degrades anything to a base purpose.

This sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the Methodists as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper. *Bp. Hurd*, To Warburton, Let. cl.

prostomial (prō-stō′mi-al), *a.* [< *prostomi-um* + *-al*.] Preoral; situated in advance of the mouth; pertaining to the prostomium.

The Molinsea are sharply divided into two great lines of descent or branches, according as the *prostomial* region is atrophied on the one hand or largely developed on the other. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 639.

prostomiate (prō-stō′mi-āt), *a.* [< *prostomium* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a prostomium.

prostomium (prō-stō′mi-um), *n.*; pl. *prostomia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The region in front of the mouth in the embryos of the *Cœlomata*; the preoral part of the head: said chiefly of invertebrates, as mollusks and worms. This is the essential part of the head, and is connected with the faculty of forward locomotion in a definite direction and the steady carriage of the body, as opposed to rotation of the body on its long axis. As a result the *Cœlomata* present, in the first instance, the general condition of the body known as bilateral symmetry.

Prostomum (pros′tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of aproctous rhabdocœlous *Turbellaria*, having a second or frontal in addition to the usual buccal proboscis. Also *Prostoma*.

prostrate (pros′trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *prostrated*, ppr. *prostrating*. [< L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere* (> It. *prosternere*, *prosternare* = Sp. Pg. *prosternar* = F. *prosterner*), strew in front of, throw down, overthrow, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *sternere*, spread out, extend, strew: see *stratus*, *strew*.] 1. To lay flat; throw down: as, to *prostrate* the body.—2. To throw down; overthrow; demolish; ruin: as, to *prostrate* a government; to *prostrate* the honor of a nation.

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely. *Sir J. Hayward.*

3. To throw (one's self) down, in humility or adoration; bow with the face to the ground: used reflexively.

All the spectators *prostrated themselves* most humbly upon their knees. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 39, sig. D.

I *prostrate myself* in the humblest and decentest way of genuflection I can imagine. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

4. To present submissively; submit in reverence.

We cannot be
Ambitious of a lady, in your own
Dominion, to whom we shall more willingly
Prostrate our duties.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 1.

5. In *med.*, to make to sink totally; reduce extremely; cause to succumb: as, to *prostrate* a person's strength.

prostrate (pros′trāt), *a.* [< ME. *prostrat* = OF. *prostré*, < L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosternere*, strew in front of: see *prostrate*, *v.*] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface.

Well ny so half hour she lay, this swet wight,
Prostrat to the erth.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

Mother Jourdain, be you *prostrate*, and grovel on the earth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4. 13.

Havoc and devastation in the van,
It [Etna's eruption] marches o'er the *prostrate* work of man. *Cowper*, Heroism, l. 22.

2. Lying at mercy, as a suppliant or one who is overcome in fight: as, a *prostrate* foe.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 117.

3. Lying or bowed low in the posture of humility or adoration.

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones and mighty seraphim *prostrate*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 841.

See thy bright altars throng'd with *prostrate* kings.
Pope, Messiah, l. 93.

4. In *bot.*, lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root; procumbent.—5. In *zoöl.*, closely appressed to the surface; lying flat: as, *prostrate* hairs.—**Syn.** 1. *Prostrate*, *Supine*, *Prone*. He who lies *prostrate* may be either *supine* (that is, with his face up) or *prone* (that is, with his face down).

prostration (pros-trā′shon), *n.* [< F. *prostration* = Sp. *postracion* = Pg. *prostração* = It. *prostrazione*, < LL. *prostratio*(*n*-), an overthrowing, a subverting, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow, prostrate: see *prostrate*.] 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat.

Though the loss of power to resist which *prostration* on the face implies does not reach the utter defencelessness implied by *prostration* on the back, yet it is great enough to make it a sign of profound homage.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 384.

2. The act of falling down, or the act of bowing, in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but the word is now used also for kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

The comely *Prostrations* of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

How they can change their noble Words and Actions, heretofore so becoming the majesty of a free People, into the base necessity of Court-flatteries and *Prostrations*, is not only strange and admirable, but lamentable to think on. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Lying at the feet of their blessed Lord, with the humblest attention of scholars, and the lowest *prostration* of subjects. *South*, Sermons, IV. i.

3. Great depression; dejection: as, a *prostration* of spirits.—4. In *med.*, a great loss of strength, which may involve both voluntary and involuntary functions.

A sudden *prostration* of strength, or weakness, attends this collick. *Arbuthnot.*

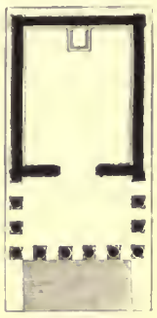
A condition of *prostration*, whose quickly consummated debility puzzled all who witnessed it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

Nervous prostration. See *nervous*.

prostrator (pros′trā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *prostrator*, prostrator, < L. *prosternere*, pp. *prostratus*, overthrow: see *prostrate*.] One who prostrates, overturns, or lays low.

Common people . . . are the great and infallible *prostrators* of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 189. (*Davies.*)

prostyle (prō′stīl), *a.* [< L. *prostylos*, < Gr. *πρόστυλος*, having columns in front, < *πρό*, in front, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *arch.*, noting a portico in which the columns stand out entirely in front of the walls of the building to which it is attached; also, noting a temple or other structure having columns in front only, but across the whole front, as distinguished from a portico *in antis*, or a structure characterized by such a portico. See *amphiprostyle*, *anta*[1], and *portico*.



Plan of Prostyle Temple.

The next step [in the development of a temple plan] was the removal of these side walls [antæ], . . . columns taking their place in the corners, . . . and the *prostyle* temple was thus obtained. *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 200.

prosy (prō′zi), *a.* [< *prose* + *-y*[1].] Like prose; prosaic; hence, dull; tedious; tiresome.

Poets are *prosy* in their common talk,
As the fast trotters, for the most part, walk.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

They tell us we have fallen on *prosy* days.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

prosyllogism (prō-sil′ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *prosyllogisme* = Pg. *prosillogismo*, < Gr. *προσυλλογισμός*, a syllogism of which the conclusion forms the major premise of another. < *πρό*, before, in front of, + *συλλογισμός*, a conclusion, a consequence: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism of which the conclusion is a premise of another.

A *prosyllogism* is then when two syllogisms are so contained in five propositions as that the conclusion of the first becomes the major or minor of the following.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, ii. 13.

Epicheirema denotes a syllogism which has a *prosyllogism* to establish each of its premises.
Atwater, Logic, p. 157.

Prot. An abbreviation of *Protestant*.

protactic (prō-tak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *προτακτικός*, placing before, < *προτάσσειν*, place before, < *πρό*, before, in front, + *τάσσειν*, place, arrange: see *tactic*.] Being placed at the beginning; previous.

protagon (prō′ta-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγων*, ppr. of *ἀγειν*, lead, act: see *agent*.] A phosphureted, fatty, crystalline substance, which forms a chief constituent of nervous tissue. Its composition has been represented by the formula $C_{160}H_{308}N_5PO_{35}$.

Now it has recently been discovered that white or fibrous nerve-tissue is chemically distinguished from gray or vesicular nerve-tissue by the presence in large quantity of a substance called *protagon*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 34, note.

protagonist (prō-tag′ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *πρωταγωνιστής*, a chief actor, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀγωνιστής*, a combatant, pleader, actor: see *agonist*.] In the *Gr. drama*, the leading character or actor in a play; hence, in general, any leading character.

Tis charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my Astrologer and Gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

It is impossible to read the books of the older prophets, and especially of their *protagonist* Amos, without seeing that the new thing which they are compelled to speak is not Jehovah's grace, but His inexorable and righteous wrath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 818.

Protalcyonaria (prō-tal′si-ō-nā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Alcyonaria*, q. v.] In some systems, an order of alcyonarian polyps.

protamnion (prō-tam′ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀμνίον*, amnion: see *amnion*.] A hypothetical primitive amniotic animal, the supposed ancestor or common parent-form of the *Amnionata*, or those vertebrates which are provided with an amnion.

In external appearance the *protamnion* was probably an intermediate form between the salamanders and the lizards. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 134.

Protamœba (prō-ta-mē′bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Amœba*.] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, with lobate, not filamentous, pseudopods. See *Protogenes*.

It is open to doubt, however, whether either *Protamœba*, Protogenes, or Myxodictyum is anything but one stage of a cycle of forms which are more completely, though perhaps not yet wholly, represented by some other very interesting Monera. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 75.

protamœban (prō-ta-mē′bạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of *Protamœba*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Protamœba*.

protamphirhine (prō-tam′fi-rin), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *amphirhinus*: see *amphirhine*.] The hypothetical primitive ancestral form of vertebrates having paired nostrils. See *amphirhine*, *monorhine*.

From this *Protamphirhine* were developed, in divergent lines, the true Sharks, Rays, and Chimæræ; the Ganoids, and the Dipneusta. *Huxley*, Critiques and Addresses, p. 284.

protandric (prō-tan′drik), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *protandrous*.

protandrous (prō-tan′drus), *a.* [As *protandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *proterandrous*.

protandry (prō-tan′dri), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] In *bot.*, same as *proterandry*.

The terms *protandry* and protogyny used by Hildebrand to express, in the one case the development of the stamens before the pistils, in the other case the development of the pistils before the stamens, are so convenient and expressive that they have been adopted in this paper. *Nature*.

pro tanto (prō tan′tō). [L.: *pro*, for, so far as; *tanto*, abl. sing. neut. of *tantus*, so much.] For so much; to that extent.

protarch (prō′tärk), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] A chief ruler.

In the age of the Apostles and the age next succeeding, the highest order in the church under the Apostles were national *protarchs* or patriarcha. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 149. (*Davies.*)

protarsus (prō-tär′sus), *n.*; pl. *protarsi* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ταρσός*, > NL. *tarsus*.] In *entom.*, the whole tarsus of the first or fore leg of a six-footed insect, in front of the mesotarsus, which in turn is succeeded by the metatarsus.

protasis (prot′ā-sis), *n.* [< L. *protasis*, < Gr. *πρότασις*, a stretching forward, a proposition, < *προτείνειν*, stretch forward, < *πρό*, forward, + *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. *Johnson*. [Rare.]—2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, the first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the main term (*apodosis*) depends, or notwithstanding which it takes place: as, if we run (*protasis*), we shall be in time (*apodosis*); although he was incompetent (*protasis*), he was elected (*apodosis*). See *apodosis*.—3. In the ancient drama, the first part of a play, in which the several persons are shown, their characters intimated, and the subject proposed and entered on: opposed to *epitasis*.

I will . . . returne to thee, gentle reader, because thou shalt be both the *protasis* and catastrophe of my epistle. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

Now, gentlemen, what censure you of our *protasis*, or first act? *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the first colon of a dicolic verse or period.

protastacine (prō-tas′ta-sin), *a.* [< *Protastacus* + *-ine*1.] Having the character of *Protastacus*; primitive or ancestral as regards crawfishes.

The common *protastacine* form is to be sought in the Trias. *Huxley*, Crayfish, vi.

Protastacus (prō-tas′ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀστακός*, a lobster.] A hypothetical ancestral marine form from which the existing fluviatile *Potamobiidæ* and *Parastacidæ* may have been developed. *Huxley*, 1878.

protatic (prō-tat′ik), *a.* [< L. *protaticus*, < Gr. *προτατικός*, pertaining to a protasis, < *πρότασις*, a protasis: see *protasis*.] Of or pertaining to a protasis; introductory.

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients whom they make use of in their plays either to hear or give the relation. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Protaxonia (prō-tak-sō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἄξων*, axis.] In *morphology*, axonial organic forms all of whose parts are arranged round a main axis: correlated with *Homaxonia*. The *Protaxonia* are divided into *Monaxonia* and *Stauraxonia*.

protaxonial (prō-tak-sō′ni-ạl), *a.* [< *Protaxonia* + *-al*.] Having all parts arranged round a main axis; of or pertaining to *Protaxonia*.

Protea (prō′tē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the numerous forms naturally taken by these shrubs, and especially the many new forms and the loss of satiny surfaces when first cultivated; < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, a sea-god fabled to change himself into any shape he wished: see *Proteus*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, the type of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Proteeæ*. It is characterized by a slender two-lipped and prolonged calyx, with the narrow upper segment separate to the base at flowering, and the three others forming an entire or toothed broader lower lip, by the four sessile anthers borne on the calyx and tipped with a prolonged connective, and by the fruit, a hairy nut tipped with the smooth persistent style. There are about 60 species, natives of South Africa, one or two extending north into Abyssinia. They bear alternate or scattered rigid entire leaves, of many shapes in the different species, and flowers in large dense round or cone-like heads, with numerous overlapping scales between, which are sometimes conspicuous and colored, especially red or purple. *P. cynaroides* is known

Branch of *Protea mellifera*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the hairy nut with the persistent style.

as the *Cape artichoke-flower*, and *P. mellifera* as the *Cape honeysuckle*, *honey-flower*, or *sugar-bush*. The latter contains in its flower-cup an abundant sweet watery liquor, valued as a remedy for coughs.

Proteaceæ (prō-tē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), < *Protea* + *-aceæ*.] A large and very distinct order of apetalous plants of the series *Daphnales*, characterized by the four valvate calyx-lobes, four opposite stamens, one-celled ovary and one or two ovules, and further distinguished from the nearly related laurel family by its anthers opening, not by a valve, but by a longitudinal line. It includes about 950 species and 52 genera, mainly South African or Australian shrubs or trees, with some in South America, Asia, and the South Pacific. They are classed in two series, *Nucumentaceæ*, with four tribes, bearing a nut or drupe, and *Folliculares*, with three, bearing a follicle or capsule. Nearly all bear alternate or scattered coriaceous leaves, often polymorphous and entire, toothed, or dissected on the same plant. The flowers are usually in a head, spike, or raceme, set with numerous bracts, which often harden into an imbricated cone in fruit. For important genera, see *Protea* (the type), *Petrophila*1, *Persoonia*, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, and *Hakea*.

proteaceous (prō-tē-ā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Protea* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteaceæ*.

Protean (prō′tē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Proteus* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-god of classical mythology, who could change his shape at will; hence, readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Your *Protean* turnings cannot change my purpose. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 2.

All the *Protean* transformations of nature, which happen continually. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 32.

2. [*l. c.*] In *zoöl.*, changeable in form; executing movements involving shifting of shape, as an animalcule; amœbiform or amœboid; amœban; of or pertaining to a proteus-animalcule. Also *proteiform*.—**Protean animalcules**, *Amœbæ*.—**Protean stone**, a kind of semi-translucent artificial stone prepared from gypsum.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] 1. An actor who plays a number of parts in one piece. [Theatrical slang.]—2. A salamander of the family *Proteidæ*; a proteid.

Proteana (prō-tē-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Protean*.] Same as *Proteomyxa*. *E. R. Lankester*.

Proteanly (prō′tē-ạn-li), *adv.* In a Protean manner; with assumption of different shapes.

Which matter of the universe is always substantially the same, and neither more nor less, but only *Proteanly* transformed into different shapes. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 36.

protect (prō-tekt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *protecter*, < L. *protectus*, pp. of *protegere* (> It. *proteggere* = Sp. Pg. *proteger* = F. *protéger*), protect, defend, cover before or over, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *tegere*, cover, roof: see *tegument*.] 1. To cover or shield from danger, harm, damage, trespass, exposure, insult, temptation, or the like; defend; guard; preserve in safety: applied with a wide range, both literally and figuratively, actively and passively.

The gods of Greece *protect* you! *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 97.

Captain, or Colonel, or Knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize, . . .
Guard them, and him within *protect* from harms.
Milton, Sonnets, iii.

As the good shepherd tends his fleecy care, . . .
By day o'ersees them, and by night *protects*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 52.

It is plain, as a matter of fact, that the great mass of men are *protected* from gross sin by the forms of society. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 131.

Six fresh plants were *protected* [from insects] by separate nets in the year 1870. Two of these proved almost completely self-sterile. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 338.

2. To act as protector or regent for. Compare *protector*, 2 (*a*).

Car. He will be found a dangerous protector.
Buck. Why should he, then, *protect* our sovereign,
He being of age to govern of himself?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 165.

3. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, to guard or strengthen against foreign competition by means of a protective duty.

Whatever increased profits our manufacturers of *protected* articles get, or whatever increased wages they pay their workmen, must come from other classes—the consumers of their products. *The Nation*, XLVII. 464.

=Syn. 1. *Defend*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), screen, secure.

protectee (prō-tek-tē′), *n.* [< *protect* + *-ee*1.] A person protected; a protégé. [Rare.]

Your *protectee*, White, was clerk to my cousin. *W. Taylor*, of Norwich, 1807 (Memoirs, II. 198). (*Davies.*)

protecter, *n.* See *protector*.

protectingly (prō-tek′ting-li), *adv.* [< *protecting*, ppr. of *protect*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a protecting manner; by way of protection; so as to protect.

The straw-roofed cottages, . . . all hidden and *protectingly* folded up in the valley-folds. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

protection (prō-tek′shon), *n.* [< F. *protection* = Sp. *proteccion* = Pg. *protecção* = It. *protezione*, < L. *protectio*(*n-*), a covering over, < *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover over or in front: see *protect*.] 1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; defense; shelter or preservation from loss, injury, or any form of harm or evil: as, the *protection* of good laws; divine *protection*.

To your *protection* I commend me, gods!
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2. 8.

O happy islands, if you know your bliss!
Strong by the sea's *protection*, safe by his.
Roscommon, A Prologue.

Beauty of that tender and beseeching kind which looks for fondness and *protection*. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 327.

2. That which protects or shields from harm; something that preserves from injury: as, camphor serves as a *protection* against moths.

Let them rise up and help you, and be your *protection*. Deut. xxxii. 38.

3. A writing that guarantees protection; a passport, safe-conduct, or other writing which secures the bearer from molestation; especially, a certificate of nationality issued by the customs authorities of the United States to seamen who are American citizens.

The party who procured the commission, one George Cleves, brought also a *protection* under the privy signet for searching out the great lake of Iracoyce. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 276.

They [boats] generally belong to Greek masters, who have a *protection* from the convent for twelve mariners, and cannot be taken by the Maltese within eighty leagues of the Holy Land. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

He had a *protection* during the rebellion. *Johnson*.

4. In *polit. econ.*, the theory, doctrine, or system of fostering or developing the industries of a country by means of imposts on products of the industries imported into that country; the discouragement of foreign competition with the industries of a country by imposing import duties, granting monopolies of commerce, etc. The system of protection was little known in antiquity, but prevailed extensively in the middle

ages, and has flourished widely since. A strong influence in favor of free trade was exerted in the eighteenth century by the physiocrats and by the writings of Adam Smith. Great Britain adopted a system of practical free trade by the abolition of the corn-laws in 1846 and later years, followed by the removal of duties on nearly all imported articles. On the continent of Europe the general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of increased protection. In the United States the policy of protection has, especially in later history, formed one of the leading national questions. See *tariff* and *revenue*.—**Animals' Protection Acts.** See *animal*.—**Flag of protection.** See *flag*[2].—**Game protection.** See *game*[1].—**Writ of protection.** (*a*) A writ, very rarely granted, whereby the sovereign's protection is guaranteed. (*b*) A writ issued to a person required to attend court as witness, juror, etc., to secure him from arrest for a certain time.=**Syn. 2.** Guard, refuge, security.

protectional (prō-tek′shon-al), *a.* [< *protection* + *-al*.] Pertaining to protection.

protectionism (prō-tek′shon-izm), *n.* [= F. *protectionnisme* = Sp. *proteccionismo;* as *protection* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the protectionists; the system of protection. See *protection*, 4.

I do not speak . . . of the friendly controversy . . . between the leanings of America to *protectionism* and the more daring reliance of the old country upon free and unrestricted intercourse with all the world.
Gladstone, N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 179.

protectionist (prō-tek′shon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *protectionniste* = Sp. *proteccionista;* as *protection* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who favors the protection of some branch of industry, or of native industries generally, from foreign competition, by imposing duties on imports and by other means.

Polk was accused of having gone over, bag and baggage, to the camp of the *protectionists*.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun, p. 217.

II. *a.* Favoring or supporting the economic doctrine of protection.

Pennsylvania has always been a *Protectionist* State.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 832.

protective (prō-tek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *protectivo;* < *protect* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

The favour of a *protective* Providence.
Fetthan, Resolves, ii. 58.

There is not a single white land-bird or quadruped in Europe, except the few arctic or Alpine species, to which white is a *protective* colour.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 65.

Law is the necessary check upon crime, and gives to the standard of public morality a *protective* sanction which it sorely needs. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 37.

2. Adapted or intended to afford protection: as, a *protective* measure; affording protection to commodities of home production: as, a *protective* tariff; *protective* taxes.—**Protective mimicry.** See *mimicry*, 3.—**Protective paper,** paper so made that anything printed or written upon it cannot be tampered with without leaving traces. Water-marks, the incorporation of a special fiber, and a peculiar texture produced in the manufacture are devices employed for this purpose, as well as the printing of the surface with fine lines, and various chemical treatment of the paper.—**Protective person,** in *zoöl.*, that part of a compound organism which specially functions as a protection to other parts or persons of a cormus, as the hydrophyllium of a hydroid polyp.—**Protective sheath,** in *bot.* See *sheath*.

II. *n.* 1. That which protects; something adapted to afford protection.

Fur coats are the grand *protective* on the journey.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 60.

2. In *surg.*, carbolized oiled silk applied over wounds for the exclusion of pathogenic bacteria.

protectively (prō-tek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner adapted to give protection; so as to protect: as, insects *protectively* colored.

The markings . . . about the muzzle, ears, and throat of antelope, deer, hares, and other mammals, whether *protectively* colored or not. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 203.

protectiveness (prō-tek′tiv-nes), *n.* A disposition to protect or guard; the quality of being protective.

Shelley's affection for his young wife had strengthened with his growing sense of *protectiveness* towards her.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 196.

protector (prō-tek′tor), *n.* [Also *protecter;* = F. *protecteur* = Sp. Pg. *protector* = It. *protettore*, < LL. *protector*, a protector, < L. *protegere*, pp. *protectus*, cover before or over: see *protect*.] 1. One who or that which protects, defends, or shields from injury or any evil; a defender; a guardian; a patron: as, a child's natural *protectors*.

As for me, tell them I will henceforth be their God, *protector*, and patron, and they shall call me Quirinus.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 29.

I hither fled,
Under the covering of a careful night,
Who seem'd my good *protector*.
Shak., Pericles, i. 2. 82.

What farther relates to Charles I. as *protector* of the arts will be found in the subsequent pages, under the articles of the different professors whom he countenanced.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. ii.

But Vivien . . . clung to him and hugg'd him close;
And call'd him dear *protector* in her fright.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) One who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority or incapacity; a regent: as, the Duke of Somerset was *protector* in the reign of Edward VI.

Go in peace, Humphrey, no less beloved
Than when thou wert *protector* to thy king.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 27.

The council . . . would have preferred to adopt the system which had been adopted in the early days of Henry VI., and to have governed the kingdom in the King's name, with Gloucester as president or *protector*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 360.

(*b*) [*cap.*] The title (in full *Lord Protector*) of the head of the executive during part of the period of the Commonwealth: it was held by Oliver Cromwell 1653–8, and by Richard Cromwell 1658–9.—3. In *weaving*, a stop-motion attached to a power-loom, which immediately stops the loom when the shuttle fails to enter the box.—**Cardinal protector,** a cardinal who represents at Rome the interests of a nation or of several nations; also, a cardinal who represents the interests of a religious order, etc.—**Lord Protector.** Same as *protector*, 2 (*b*).—**Protector of the settlement,** in *law*, the person whose consent is necessary under a settlement to enable the tenant in tail to cut off the entail. He is usually the tenant for life in possession, but the settler of the lands may appoint in his place any number of persons, not exceeding three, to be together protector during the continuance of the estate preceding the estate tail. *Digby*.

protectoral (prō-tek′tor-al), *a.* [< *protector* + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectorial.

The contention of the representative system and the *protectoral* power. *Godwin*, Mandeville, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

protectorate (prō-tek′tor-āt), *n.* [= F. *protectorat* = Sp. Pg. *protectorado* = It. *protettorato*, < NL. **protectoratus*, the office of a protector, < LL. *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] 1. Government by a protector; also, the rank or position of a protector, or the period of his rule: specifically [*cap.*] used with reference to the period in English history during which Oliver and Richard Cromwell held the title of Lord Protector.

Richard Cromwell . . . being designed to be his Father's Successor in the *Protectorate*, was, about the time that this honour was done to him, sworn a Privy Counsellor.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 119.

His well-known loyalty [was] evinced by secret services to the Royal cause during the *Protectorate*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 208.

The arrival of a governor of course put an end to the *protectorate* of Olotte the Dreamer.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

2. A relation assumed by a strong nation toward a weak one, whereby the former protects the latter from hostile invasion or dictation, and interferes more or less in its domestic concerns.

The seven Ionian Islands—their consent being given through their parliament, and Great Britain's abandonment of her *protectorate* having been accepted—are to form a part of the Greek monarchy.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. ii., p. 422.

In summing up what we have discovered with regard to our new *protectorates* and our recent annexations, we have then to note that until about 1884 we had for some time almost consistently refused offers of territory which had been pressed upon us.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, v. 1.

protectorial (prō-tek-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (see *protectory*), + *-al*.] Relating to a protector; protectoral.

protectorian (prō-tek-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector, + *-an*.] Same as *protectorial;* specifically [*cap.*], relating to the Protectorate in English history.

This Lord . . . during the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign.
Fuller, Worthies, Herefordshire, II. 95.

protectorless (prō-tek′tor-les), *a.* [< *protector* + *-less*.] Having no protector.

protectorship (prō-tek′tor-ship), *n.* [< *protector* + *-ship*.] The office of a protector or regent; a protectorate; the period during which a protector governs.

And did he not, in his *protectorship*,
Levy great sums of money through the realm?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 60.

The duke of York, when he accepted the *protectorship* in 1455, insisted on the payment of the council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

protectory (prō-tek′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *protectories* (-riz). [= Sp. *protectorio*, a., < LL. *protectorius*, pertaining to a protector (ML. *protectorium*, n., a safe-conduct), < *protector*, protector: see *protector*.] An institution for the protection and training of destitute, vagrant, truant, or vicious children: the specific name of a Roman Catholic institution in New York city.

protectress (prō-tek′tres), *n.* [< F. *protectrice* = Sp. *protectriz* = It. *protettrice*, < LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, a protector: see *protector*.] A woman who protects.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize.
Bacon.

protectrix (prō-tek′triks), *n.* [< LL. *protectrix*, fem. of *protector*, protector: see *protectress*.] Same as *protectress*.

Queene Katharine, *protectrixe* of kyng Iohn her son, while he was yet in his nonage.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 65).

Proteeæ (prō-tē′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. de Candolle, 1856), < *Protea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Proteaceæ* and series *Nucumentaceæ*. It is characterized by its dry nut, single ovule, and anthers seated on the base of the calyx-lobes at the summit of the tube, and usually all perfect. It includes 14 genera, of which *Protea* is the type.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *protéger*, protect, < L. *protegere*, protect: see *protect*.] One who is under the care and protection of another.

protégée (prō-tā-zhā′), *n.* [F., fem. of *protégé*, q. v.] A girl or woman who is under the care and protection of another person.

proteid[1] (prō′tē-id), *n.* [< *prote(in)* + *-id*[1].] A substance formerly supposed to contain protein as an essential ingredient. The term is now applied to a considerable number of nitrogenous bodies which make up the substance of the soft tissues of the body and of the blood, and are also widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom. They are amorphous solids, having certain general features in common, but differing widely in solubility and in their decomposition products. The gluten of flour, egg, albumin, the fibrin of the blood, syntonin, and casein are examples of proteids. Gelatin and chondrin Huxley calls outlying members of the same group. Also called *albuminoid*.

Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers—the amyloids and fats constituting the former division, the *proteids* the latter. But this is a very misleading classification, inasmuch as it implies on the one hand that the oxidation of the *proteids* does not develop heat, and on the other that the amyloids and fats, as they oxidize, subserve only the production of heat. *Proteids* are tissue-formers, inasmuch as no tissue can be produced without them; but they are also heat-producers, not only directly, but because, as we have seen, . . . they are competent to give rise to amyloids by chemical metamorphosis within the body.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol. (1875), § 176.

proteid[2] (prō′tē-id), *n.* [< *Proteid-æ*.] In *zoöl.*, an amphibian of the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteida (prō-tē′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-ida*.] In *zoöl.*, an order or suborder of tailed amphibians, conterminous with the family *Proteidæ*.

Proteidæ (prō-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Proteus*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothed, palatine and pterygoid bones developed, and orbitosphenoid elongate and not entering into the palate. The American representative of this family is the menobranch. See cut under *Menobranchus*. *Menobranchidæ* is a synonym.

Proteidea (prō-tē-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Proteidæ*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having the external branchiæ or gill-clefts persistent, or disappearing only in old age, no eyelids, amphicœlous vertebræ, and cartilaginous carpus and tarsus: synonymous with *Proteida*, and contrasted with the *Salamandridea*.

proteidean (prō-tē-id′ē-an), *a.* [< *Proteidæ* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteidea*.

proteiform (prō′tē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 2) + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *protean*, 2. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

protein (prō′tē-in), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + *-e-in*[2].] A hypothetical substance formerly believed to be the essential nitrogenous constituent of food, and to exist in animal and vegetable albumin, fibrin, casein, and other bodies. This view has been abandoned, and at present the word is chiefly used as the first element in compounds.—**Protein-bodies.** Same as *proteids*. See *proteid*.—**Protein-granules.** Same as *aleurone*.

Proteina (prō-tē-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich), < *Proteus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of protean or amœbiform protopods, having a nucleus and contractile vacuole: divided into *Actinophryna* and *Amœbina*, respectively characterized by their monomorphous and polymorphous pseudopods. Sun-animalcules and ordinary proteus-animal-

cules illustrate the two divisions. See cut under *amœba*.

proteinaceous (prō″tē-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< *protein* + *-aceous*.] Resembling, containing, or consisting of protein. Also *proteinous*.

Digestion — that is, solution of the *proteinaceous* and other nutritive matters contained in food.
Huxley and Martin, Elem. Biology, xi.

Proteininæ (prō″tē-i-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Staphylinidæ* or rove-beetles, typified by the genus *Proteinus*. Also *Proteinina*, *Proteinini*.

proteinous (prō′tē-i-nus), *a.* [< *protein* + *-ous*.] Same as *proteinaceous*.

Proteinus (prō-tē-ī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796).] The typical genus of the subfamily *Proteininæ*, having the elytra mostly covering the abdomen, and somewhat perfoliate antennæ inserted before the eyes.

Proteles (prot′e-lēz), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy,), irreg. so called as having five toes on the fore feet, lit. 'complete in front,' < Gr. *πρό*, before, in front, + *τέλος*, end. Cf. *Ateles*, *Brachyteles*, words of like formation.] The only genus of the family *Protelidæ*, containing one species, the aardwolf or earthwolf of South Africa, *P. lalandi*. See cut under *aardwolf*.

Protelidæ (prō-tel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteles* + *-idæ*.] A family of hyeniform æluroid carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, typified by the genus *Proteles*, having 32 teeth, very small and distant molars, no functionalized sectorial molars, the feet digitigrade, and the fore feet five-toed.

pro tem. An abbreviation of *pro tempore*.

protembryo (prō-tem′bri-ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A stage of the ova of metazoic animals which is parallel with the adult colonies of certain protozoans: the *monoplast* of Lankester, or *amphimorula* of Haeckel, including the *monoplacula* and *diploplacula* of Hyatt. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Nov. 16, 1887.

protembryonic (prō-tem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *protembryo*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a protembryo.

Protemnodon (prō-tem′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1874), < Gr. *προτέμνειν*, cut short, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil diprotodont marsupials from the late Tertiary of Australia.

pro tempore (prō tem′pō-rē). [L.: *pro*, for; *tempore*, abl. sing. of *tempus*, time: see *temporal*[1].] For the time being; temporary: as, a secretary *pro tempore*. Abbreviated *pro tem.*

protencephalon (prō-ten-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *protencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] The fore-brain: divided into *proteneephalon primarium*, the fore-brain proper, or proseneephalon, and *proteneephalon secundarium*, the thalameneephalon or dieneephalon. *Rabl-Ruckard*, 1884. See cuts under *encephalon* and *Petromyzontidæ*.

protenchyma (prō-teng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion (see *parenchyma*).] In *bot.*, a term used by Nägeli for all tissues except the fibrovascular (epenchyma) — including, therefore, the primary meristem, epidermal tissue, and fundamental tissue of Sachs. See *fundamental cells*, under *fundamental*.

The *protenchyma* of Nägeli therefore splits up, according to me, into three kinds of equal value with his epenchyma.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 103.

protend (prō-tend′), *v. t.* [= It. *protendere*, < L. *protendere*, streteh forth or out, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *tendere*, streteh, extend: see *tend*. Cf. *portend*.] To hold out; streteh forth; extend forward: used especially of a spear.

He spoke no more, but hasten'd, void of fear,
And threaten'd with his long *protended* spear.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

Thy fate was next, O Phaestus! doom'd to feel
The great Idomeneus' *protended* steel.
Pope, Iliad, v. 58.

From hill to hill he hies,
His staff *protending* like a hunter's spear,
Or by its aid leaping from crag to crag.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

protense† (prō-tens′), *n.* [Irreg. for *protension*, q. v.] Extension; drawing out. [Rare.]

Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence
My glorious Soveraines goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her Excellence.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 4.

protension (prō-ten′shon), *n.* [< L. *protensio*(*n-*), a streteh ing out, < *protendere*, pp. *protensus*, streteh forth or out: see *protend*.] Temporal extension; duration.

Time, *protension*, or protensive quantity, called likewise duration, is a necessary condition of thought.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, Appendix I. (A).

protensity (prō-ten′si-ti), *n.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, streteh forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ity*.] The character of being protensive or of taking up time.

protensive (prō-ten′siv), *a.* [< L. *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*, stretch forth or out (see *protend*), + *-ive*.] Drawn out in one dimension; extended; stretehing forward.

Examples of this sudden effort, and of this instantaneous desisting from the attempt, are manifested in the extensive sublime of space, and in the *protensive* sublime of time.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xlvi.

Protensive quantity. See *quantity*.

Proteolepadidæ (prō″tē-ō-le-pad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proteolepas* (*-ad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal cirripeds, represented by the genus *Proteolepas*.

Proteolepas (prō-tē-ol′e-pas), *n.* [NL., < *Proteus* (see *Proteus*, 3) + Gr. *λεπάς*, a limpet: see *Lepas*.] The single known genus of the cirriped group *Apoda*. *P. bivincta* is about one fifth of an inch long, and resembles the larva of an insect. It is a parasite of another cirriped, *Alepas cornuta*.

Proteolepas bivincta.
m, mouth; *g*, *h*, pedunele and antenna; *i*, *k*, vesicula seminalis and penis.

proteolysis (prō″tē-ol′i-sis), *n.* [NL., < *prote*(*id*) + Gr. *λύσις*, dissolving.] The change effected in proteids during their digestion.

proteolytic (prō″tē-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *proteolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to proteolysis, or the digestion of proteids.

Proteomyxa (prō″tē-ō-mik′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, Proteus, + *μύξα*, slime, mucus: see *mucus*.] Lankester's name of a so-called class of gymnomyxine *Protozoa*, containing a great many of the lowest protozoans, of negative characters, insufficiently known, or not satisfactorily referred to any definable group. The name is a formal expression of ignorance upon the subject. Many of the so-called *Proteomyxa* are usually referred to other and more definite groups, especially the *Mycetozoa*. The *Monera* of Haeckel, in so far as they are proper persons at all, come under this head. The group is also called *Proteana*.

proter (prō′tèr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *proker*, by confusion with *poter*, < *pote*, poke.] A poker. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

proterandrous (prot-e-ran′drus), *a.* [< *proterandr-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, exhibiting or characterized by proterandry. Also *protandrous*.

Certain individuals mature their pollen before the female flowers on the same plant are ready for fertilization, and are called *proterandrous*; whilst conversely other individuals, called proterogynous, have their stigmas mature before their pollen is ready.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 10.

proterandry (prot-e-ran′dri), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, being before, fore, former, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), male (in mod. bot. stamen).] 1. In *bot.*, the maturation of the anthers and the discharge of the pollen in a hermaphrodite flower before the stigmas of that flower are receptive of pollen: an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterogyny*, and see *dichogamy* and *heteracmy*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, development of male parts or maturation of male products in hermaphrodite animals before the development or maturation of those of the opposite sex.

If the polypides are unisexual, then the *proterandry* refers only to the colony as a whole.
W. A. Herdman, Nature, XXXVII. 213.

Also *protandry*.

proteranthous (prot-e-ran′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, noting a plant whose flowers appear before the leaves. *Asa Gray*.

proterobase (prot′e-rō-bās), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *βάσις*, base.] The name given by Gümbel to a Paleozoic eruptive rock resembling diabase in composition, but being in a somewhat more advanced stage of alteration than are the varieties of the rock ordinarily designated by that name. The term *proterobase* has also been used by other lithologists, generally with reference to rocks of the diabasic type, but in a highly altered condition.

Proteroglossa (prot″e-rō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*[2].] In Günther's classification, one of three prime divisions of salient bstraehians, having the tongue free in front, represented by the family *Rhinophrynidæ*: correlated with *Aglossa* and *Opisthoglossa*.

proteroglossate (prot″e-rō-glos′āt), *a.* [< *Proteroglossa* + *-ate*[1].] Having the tongue free in front, as a batraehian; pertaining to the *Proteroglossa*, or having their characters.

proteroglyph (prot′e-rō-glif), *n.* A venomous serpent of the group *Proteroglypha*.

Proteroglypha (prot-e-rog′li-fä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Protéroglyphes*, Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γλύφειν*, carve.] A suborder or other division of *Ophidia*, containing venomous eobriform serpents whose anterior maxillary teeth are grooved or perforate and succeeded by smooth solid teeth, and whose maxillary bones are horizontal and do not reach the premaxillaries: thus contrasted with the erotaliform venomous snakes, or *Solenoglypha*. Though the general aspect of these snakes is colubrine, or like that of harmless serpents, they are all poisonous, and some of them are among the most deadly of all thanatophidians. The families *Elapidæ*, *Najidæ*, *Dendraspididæ*, and *Hydrophidæ* compose the *Proteroglypha*. Also *Proteroglyphia*.

proteroglyphic (prot″e-rō-glif′ik), *a.* [< *Proteroglypha* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Proteroglypha*.

proterogynous (prot-e-roj′i-nus), *a.* [< *proterogyn-y* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or eharacterized by proterogyny. See extract under *proterandrous*.

proterogyny (prot-e-roj′i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. pistil).] In *bot.*, the maturation of the stigmas in a hermaphrodito flower beforo the anthers in that flower have matured their pollen. It is an adaptation for cross-fertilization. Compare *proterandry*, and see *dichogamy*.

proterosaur (prot′e-rō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the family *Proterosauridæ*.

Proterosauria (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., see *Proterosaurus*.] One of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, a fossil group consisting of some of the oldest known reptiles, whose remains occur in rocks of the Permian formation in Thuringia and in those of corresponding age in England: no later representatives of the group are known. It is typified by the genus *Proterosaurus*, based upon the Thuringian lizard, which attained a length of 6 or 7 feet.

proterosaurian (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Proterosauria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Proterosauria*; a proterosaur.

Proterosauridæ (prot″e-rō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Proterosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil saurians, based on the genus *Proterosaurus*.

Proterosaurus (prot″e-rō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] The genus represented by the fossil monitor of Thuringia, which also occurs in the Durham Permian rocks. It was long the earliest known fossil reptile.

Proterospongia (prot″e-rō-spon′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρότερος*, fore, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of choanoflagellate animalcules, founded by Saville Kent on the form *Protospongia*, placed by him in a family *Phalansteriidæ*, and regarded as furnishing a stock-form from which, by the process of evolution, all sponges might have been derived. A species is named *P. haeckeli*.

protervity (prō-tèr′vi-ti), *n.*; pl. *protervities* (-tiz). [< OF. *proterviteé* = Sp. *proteridad* = It. *protervità*, < L. *protervita*(*t-*)*s*, boldness, impudence, < *proterrus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *protervo* = OF. *proterve*), violent, wanton, prob. < *proterere*, trample down, overthrow, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, rub, bruise: see *trite*.] Peevishness; petulance; wantonness.

Companion to T. Becket in his exile, but no partner in his *protervity* against his Prince.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 442. (*Davies*.)

In his [Victor Hugo's] poems and plays there are the same unaccountable *protervities* that have already astonished us in the romances.
R. L. Stevenson, Victor Hugo's Romances.

protest (prō-test′), *v.* [< F. *protester* = Sp. Pg. *protestar* = It. *protestare*, < L. *protestari*, *protestare*, declare in public, bear witness, < *pro*, before, forth, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness, one who attests: see *test*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; bear witness or testimony to; assert; asseverate; declare: as, to *protest* one's innocence.

Verily he [D. Barnes] *protested* openly at St. Mary's spital, the Tuesday in Easter week, that he was never of that mind.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 341.

To think upon her woes I do *protest*
That I have wept a hundred several times.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 149.

Their own guilty carriage *protests* they doe feare.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

"I *protest*, Charles," cried my wife, "this is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits."
Goldsmith, Vicar, v.

2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to prove an affirmation; appeal to. [Rare.]

Fiercely opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme. *Milton*, P. L., x. 480.

3†. To declare publicly; publish; make known.

I will make it good how you dare, with what you dare, and when you dare.—Do me right, or I will *protest* your cowardice. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 149.

Thou wouldst not willingly
Live a *protested* coward, or be call'd one?
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 1.

4†. To promise solemnly; vow.

On Diana's altar to *protest*
For aye austerity and single life.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 89.

5. To declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange, and also, figuratively, of personal credit, statements, etc. See *protest*, *n.*, 3.

Turn country bankrupt
In mine own town, upon the market day,
And be *protested* for my butter and eggs,
To the last bodge of oats and bottle of hay.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

The bill lies for payment at Dollar's and Co., in Birchin-lane, and if not taken up this afternoon will be *protested*.
Colman, The Spleen, i. (*Davies.*)

"I said—I did nothing," cried Lady Cecilia. . . . An appealing look to Helen was, however, *protested*. "To the best of my recollection at least," Lady Cecilia immediately added. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi. (*Davies.*)

The moral market had the usual chills
Of Virtue suffering from *protested* bills.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

=**Syn. 1.** *Protest* differs from the words compared under *assert* (*aver*, *asseverate*, etc.) in being more solemn and earnest, and in implying more of previous contradiction or expectation of contradiction (see the quotations above); like them, it is used to make the statement seem certainly true.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear testimony; affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration of a fact or an opinion; asseverate.

The man did solemnly *protest* unto us, saying, Ye shall not see my face, except your brother be with you.
Gen. xliii. 3.

The lady doth *protest* too much, methinks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 240.

2. To make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) in condemnation of an act or measure proposed or accomplished: often with *against*.

Now therefore hearken unto their voice: howbeit yet *protest* solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. 1 Sam. viii. 9.

When they say the Bishops did antiently *protest*, it was only dissenting, and that in the case of the Pope.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 68.

Warham, as an old lawyer, *protested* in a formal document *against* all legislation which might be enacted against ecclesiastical or papal power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 279.

protest (prō′test, formerly also prō-test′), *n.* [< ME. *protest* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *protest*), < OF. *protest* (F. *protêt*), m., *proteste*, f., = Sp. *protesto*, m., *protesta*, f., = Pg. It. *protesto*, m. (ML. *protestum*, neut.), a protest (mostly in the commercial sense); from the verb.] **1.** The act of protesting, or that which is protested; an affirmation; asseveration; protestation: now restricted for the most part to a solemn or formal declaration against some act or course of action, by which a person declares (and sometimes has his declaration recorded) that he refuses, or only conditionally yields, his consent to some act to which he might otherwise be assumed to have yielded an unconditional assent: as, to submit under *protest;* a *protest* against the action of a committee.

Swear me, Kate, like a lady as thou art,
A good mouth-filling oath, and leave "in sooth,"
And such *protest* of pepper-gingerbread,
To velvet-guards. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 260.

He [Spenser] is a standing *protest* against the tyranny of Commonplace. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 199.

He took away the reproach of silent consent that would otherwise have lain against the indignant minority, by uttering, in the hour and place wherein these outrages were done, the stern *protest*. *Emerson*, Theodore Parker.

Two *protests* of peers against the proceedings of the ministers were expunged from the records of the House of Lords. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. In *law:* (*a*) In a popular sense, all the steps taken to fix the liability of a drawer or indorser of commercial paper when the paper is dishonored. (*b*) Technically, the solemn declaration on the part of the holder of a bill or note against any loss to be sustained by him by reason of the non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be, of the bill or note in question, and the calling of a notary to witness that due steps have been taken to prevent such loss. (*c*) The document authenticating this act. (*d*) A written declaration, usually by the master of a ship, attested by a justice of the peace or a consul, stating the circumstances under which any injury has happened to the ship or cargo, or other circumstances calculated to affect the liability of the owners, officers, crew, etc.—**Acceptance supra protest.** See *acceptance*, 1.—**Acceptor supra protest.** See *acceptor*.—**Protest of Spires (Speyer)**, a protest of Lutherans against the decision of the Diet of Spires in 1529, which had denounced the Reformation. The essential principles involved in the protest against this decree were—(*a*) that the Roman Catholic Church could not judge the Reformed churches, because they were no longer in communion with her; (*b*) that the authority of the Bible is supreme, and above that of councils and bishops; and (*c*) that the Bible is not to be interpreted according to tradition, but is to be interpreted by means of itself.

Protestancy (prot′es-tan-si), *n.* [< *Protestan(t)* + *-cy.*] Protestantism.

Protestancy is called to the bar, and though not sentenced by you to death without mercy, yet arraigned of so much natural malignity (if not corrected by ignorance or contrition) as to be in itself destructive of salvation.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, i. 1.

protestando (prō-tes-tan′dō), *n.* [L., abl. sing. gerund. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] In *law*, a protestation. See *protestation*, 3.

protestant (prot′es-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *protestant* = Sp. Pg. It. *protestante* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *protestant* = Russ. *protestantü*, < L. *protestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *protestari*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Protesting; making a protest. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes′tant.]

A private *protestant* tribunal [conscience], where personal moral convictions preside, and which alone enables men to adapt themselves to new ethical situations or environments. *G. S. Hall*, Amer. Jour. Psychol., III. 61.

2. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to Protestants or their doctrines or forms of religion.

All sound *Protestant* writers. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Protestant Friends. Same as *Free Congregations* (which see, under *congregation*).

II. *n.* **1.** One who protests; one who makes protestation. [In this use also pronounced distinctively prō-tes′tant.]

Bid me to live, and I will live
Thy *protestant* to be;
Or bid me love, and I will give
A loving heart to thee.
Herrick, To Anthea.

If consistency were a matter of great concern to partizans, it might also be pertinent to suggest that no great moral value can be attached to a protest against evil-doing at which the *protestant* has connived.
The Century, XXX. 328.

2. [*cap.*] A member or an adherent of one of those Christian bodies which are descended from the Reformation of the sixteenth century: in general language, opposed to *Roman Catholic* and *Greek*. The name, first applied to the Lutherans who protested at the Diet of Spires in 1529, came to be applied to Lutherans generally, and afterward was extended to Calvinists and other opponents of the papacy in countries where the papacy had formerly been in power. (See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.) The Protestants gained a strong foothold in some countries, as France, in which they are now numerically weak. They are in the majority in Great Britain and many of its possessions, in Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States.

What Gerson and Panormitanus write, which were ancient fathers, and not new *Protestants*.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (ed. Parker Soc., 1562), p. 532.

One of these tracts [printed about 1570] has the following title: Ane prettie Mirrour, or Conference betuix the Faithfull *Protestant* and the Dissemblit false Hypocreit.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. ix.

Queen Elizabeth, finding how fickle the French *Protestants* had carried themselves towards her, intended to make a Peace. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 332.

Papist or *Protestant*, or both between,
Like good Erasmus, in an honest mean.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 65.

Protestantical† (prot-es-tan′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Protestant* + *-ic-al.*] Protestant. [Rare.]

The *protestantical* Church of England.
Bacon, Obs. on a Libel.

Protestantism (prot′es-tan-tizm), *n.* [= F. *protestantisme* = Sp. Pg. *protestantismo;* as *Protestant* + *-ism.*] The state of being a Protestant; the religious principles of Protestants; the religious and other tendencies fostered by the Protestant movement. See *protest of Spires*, under *protest*.

The liberal genius of *Protestantism* had perfected its work. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 461. (*Latham.*)

The *Protestantism* of a great number of the Anglican clergy is supposed to be but languid.
M. Arnold, A Persian Passion Play.

Protestantize (prot′es-tan-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Protestantized*, ppr. *Protestantizing*. [< *Protestant* + *-ize.*] To render Protestant; convert to Protestantism.

To *Protestantize* Ireland. *Disraeli.*

Protestantly† (prot′es-tant-li), *adv.* [< *Protestant* + *-ly*[2].] In conformity to Protestantism or the Protestants.

To protestants . . . nothing can with more conscience, more equitie, nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted then a free and lawful debate at all times . . . of what opinion soever, disputable by scripture.
Milton, Civil Power.

protestation (prot-es-tā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *protestacioun*, < OF. *protestation*, F. *protestation* = Sp. *protestacion* = Pg. *protestação* = It. *protestazione*, *protestagione*, < LL. *protestatio(n-)*, a declaration, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] **1.** A solemn or formal declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; an asseveration: as, *protestations* of friendship or of amendment.

But first I make a *protestacioun*
That I am dronke, I knowe it by my soun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 29.

Whereas ye write the day and year of D. Barnes' death, it increaseth your own confusion, and shall be a clear testimony against yourself for resisting those good words of his *protestation*, if ye forsake not your heresy in time.
Coverdale, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 328.

You are welcome too, sir;
'Tis spoken from the heart, and therefore needs not
Much *protestation*.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 5.

Hear but some vows I make to you;
Hear but the *protestations* of a true love.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

2. A solemn or formal declaration of dissent; a protest.

Which *protestation*, made by the first public reformers of our religion against the imperial edicts of Charles the fifth imposing church-traditions without Scripture, gave first beginning to the name of Protestant.
Milton, Civil Power.

I hear at once
Hubbub of *protestation!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 215.

3. In *law*, a declaration in pleading, by which the party interposed an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, by protesting that it did or did not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial, the object being to admit it for the purpose of the present action only, and reserve the right to deny it in a future action—"an exclusion of a conclusion." *Coke.* In *Scots law*, a proceeding taken by a defender, where the pursuer neglects to proceed, to compel him either to proceed or to suffer the action to fall. =**Syn. 1.** Affirmation, averment. See *protest*, *v. i.*

protestator (prot′es-tā-tor), *n.* [= Pg. *protestador* = It. *protestatore*, < NL. *protestator*, < L. *protestari*, pp. *protestatus*, declare in public, bear witness: see *protest*.] One who protests; a protestor.

protested (prō-tes′ted), *p. a.* Having made a protest. [Rare.]

In this age, Britons, God hath reformed his church after many hundred years of popish corruption; . . . in this age he hath renewed our protestation against all those yet remaining dregs of superstition. Let us all go, every true *protested* Briton, throughout the three kingdoms, and render thanks to God. *Milton*, Animadversions.

protester (prō-tes′tėr), *n.* [< *protest* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who protests; one who utters a solemn or formal declaration.

Were I a common laugher, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 74.

A Protestant, a *protester*, belonging nearly always to an extreme minority, is inevitably disliked—sometimes feared, but always disliked. *Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. One who protests a bill of exchange, etc.—**3.** [*cap.*] Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, a member of a party which protested against the union of the Royalists with the Presbyterians in 1650. Also spelled *Protestor*.

After having been long comrades, they had parted in some unkindness, at the time when the Kingdom of Scotland was divided into Resolutioners and *Protesters:* the former of whom adhered to Charles II. after his father's death upon the scaffold, while the *Protesters* inclined rather to a union with the triumphant republicans.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

protestingly (prō-tes′ting-li), *adv.* [< *protesting*, ppr. of *protest*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a protesting manner; by way of protesting.

Protestor (prō-tes′tor), *n.* Same as *Protester*, 3.

Proteus (prō′tūs or -tē-us), *n.* [L., < Gr. Πρωτεύς, the name of a sea-god: see def.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, a sea-god, the son of Oceanus

and Tethys, who had the power of assuming different shapes.—2. [NL.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Proteidæ*,

Proteus anguinus.

established by Laurenti in 1768.—3†. [NL.] In *Protozoa*, a genus of animalcules, based as such by O. F. Müller in 1786 upon the proteus or protean animalcule of earlier writers, as Rösel, 1755. The genus is the same as *Amœba*, a common species of which is named *Amœba proteus*. This generic name is untenable, because antedated in the binomial system by the amphibian genus *Proteus* of Laurenti, for, although the name *proteus* was first applied to these animalcules, it was given at a time when genera, in the modern sense of the term, had not been established in zoölogy. See cut under *Amœba*.

4†. [*l. c.*] An animalcule of the genus *Proteus* (or *Amœba*); an amœba.

proteus-animalcule† (prō′tūs-an-i-mal′kūl), *n.* Same as *proteus*, 4.

protevangelium (prō-tē-van-jel′i-um), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *εὐαγγέλιον*, gospel: see *evangel*.] The earliest announcement of the gospel: referring to Gen. iii. 15. Also called *protogospel*.

The Messianic promises and hopes which run like a golden thread from the *protevangelium* in paradise lost to the voice of John the Baptist.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

protext (prō′tekst), *n.* [< L. *pro*, before, + *textus*, text. Cf. *context*.] That part of a discourse or writing which precedes some other part referred to or quoted.

See Baring-Gould's "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," p. 600 (ed. London, 1881), and the *protext*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 279.

prothalamium, prothalamion (prō-tha-lā′mium, -on), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *θάλαμος*, a bride-chamber: see *thalamus*. Cf. *epithalamium*.] A piece written to celebrate a marriage; an epithalamium.

Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse, made by Edmund Spenser. *Spenser*, Prothalamion (Title).

When *prothalamions* prais'd that happy day
Wherein great Dudley match'd with noble Gray.

Drayton, Lady Jane Gray to Lord Dudley.

prothalli, *n.* Plural of *prothallus*.

prothallia, *n.* Plural of *prothallium*.

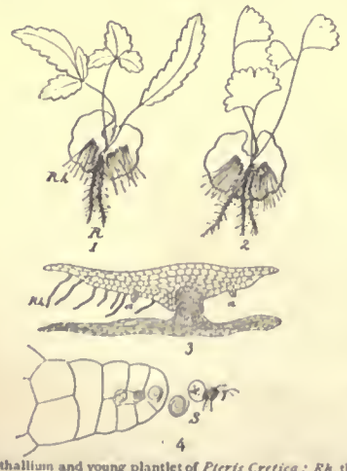
prothallic (prō-thal′ik), *a.* [< *prothalli-um* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of or relating to the prothallium.

prothalline (prō-thal′in), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, similar to, characteristic of, or belonging to a prothallium.

Their [spermatia's] fecundating influence is . . . exercised on the *prothalline* elements of the growing thallus.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

prothallium (prō-thal′i-um), *n.*; pl. *prothallia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus*.] In *bot.*, a thalloid oöphyte or its homologue; a little thalloid structure resembling a lichen or *Marchantia*, which is produced by the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, and which bears the sexual organs (antheridia and archegonia). It is rarely more than one tenth of an inch in length, is composed of cellular tissue, and bears the antheridia and archegonia on its under surface. After fertilization the oösphere remains for a time within the archegonium, and proceeds to grow by the ordinary processes of cell-multiplication, until finally it breaks through the walls of the archegonium differentiated into its first root and leaf. The young plant continues to draw its nourishment for a time from the prothallium, but it soon develops root-hairs which extend into the soil and render it independent of the prothallium, which, having accomplished its purpose, withers away. See *fern*[1], *Musci*, *Ophioglossaceæ*. Also *prothallus*, *protothallus*.



1 Prothallium and young plantlet of *Pteris Cretica*; *Rh*, the rhizoids; *R*, the roots. 2. *Adiantum cuneatum*. 3. Vertical section of the same, but the plantlet very young (magnified); *Rh*, the rhizoids; *a*, archegonia. 4. The antheridium of the same; *S*, the escaping antherozoids (highly magnified).

prothalloid (prō-thal′oid), *a.* [< *prothall-ium* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling a prothallium.—**Prothalloid branch.** Same as *proembryonic branch* (which see, under *proembryonic*).

prothallus (prō-thal′us), *n.*; pl. *prothalli* (-ī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + NL. *thallus*.] Same as *prothallium*.

prothelminth (prō-thel′minth), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A ciliate or flagellate infusorian; any member of the *Prothelmintha*, regarded as representing an ancestral type of worms.

Prothelmintha (prō-thel-min′thä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *prothelminth*.] An order of protozoan animalcules named by K. M. Diesing (1865) as foreshadowing or pretypifying the lowest worms of the metazoic series, as the turbellarians. The term regarded more especially the holotrichous ciliate infusorians, but included all the ciliate and flagellate forms, excepting *Vorticellidæ* and *Stentoridæ*, and is thus nearly synonymous with *Infusoria*. See cut under *Paramecium*.

prothelminthic (prō-thel-min′thik), *a.* [< *prothelminth* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an archetypal worm; of or pertaining to the *Prothelmintha*.

prothelmis (prō-thel′mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἕλμις*, a worm.] A hypothetical primitive worm, the entire body of which is supposed to have permanently consisted of four layers corresponding to those of the four-layered germ of most animals. *Haeckel*.

prothesis (proth′e-sis), *n.* [< LL. *prothesis*, < Gr. *πρόθεσις*, a putting before, proposition, purpose, preposition, < *προτιθέναι*, put before, < *πρό*, before, + *τιθέναι*, put, place: see *thesis*. Cf. *prosthesis*.] 1. In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) The preparation and preliminary oblation of the eucharistic elements before the liturgy: more fully called the *office of prothesis*. This office is said responsively by priest and deacon. The priest signs an oblate with the holy lance, thrusts the lance into the right, left, upper, and lower sides of the holy lamb, lifts this off, cuts it crosswise, and stabs it. He then blesses the chalice which the deacon has prepared (mixed). Appropriate prayers and verses of Scripture accompany these rites. He then takes from the remainder of this and other oblates pyramidal pieces called *portions* of the Virgin Mary, apostles, martyrs, etc., the living and the dead, commemorating these classes, and arranging the portions in a prescribed manner on the disk (paten). Incense is then offered, the asterisk and veils placed over the elements, and the prayer of prothesis said. The elements are left in the chapel of prothesis till taken to the altar at the Great Entrance. (*b*) The table on which this preparation is made (the table or altar of prothesis). It answers to the Western credence-table. (*c*) The apartment or the part of the bema or sanctuary in which this table is situated and the office used (the chapel of prothesis). See *bema* and the cut there given.—2. In *gram.*, addition of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word. Some Latin writers use this form for the Greek *προσθεσις* (see *prosthesis*) apparently through misapprehension, and some modern writers prefer it as more specific.

3. In *surg.*, prosthesis.

prothetic (prō-thet′ik), *a.* [< *prothesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting prothesis.

prothetically (prō-thet′i-kal-i), *adv.* By prothesis.

Letters added *prothetically*.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. App. p. xxxiii.

prothonotarial (prō-thon-ō-tā′ri-al), *a.* [< *prothonotary* + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a prothonotary.

prothonotariat (prō-thon-ō-tā′ri-at), *n.* [Also prop. *protonotariat*, < OF. **prothonotariat*, < ML. *protonotarius*, prothonotary: see *prothonotary*.] The college constituted by the twelve apostolical prothonotaries in Rome.

prothonotary, protonotary (prō-thon′ō-tā-ri, prō-ton′ō-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *prothonotaries, protonotaries* (-riz). [Prop. *protonotary*, formerly *protonotarie*; < OF. *prothonotaire*, F. *protonotaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *protonotario*, < ML. *protonotarius*, a chief notary or scribe, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *notarius*, notary: see *notary*.] A chief notary or clerk.

Can I not sin but thou wilt be
My private *protonotarie*?

Herrick, To his Conscience.

Specifically—(*a*) Originally, the chief of the notaries; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of a college of twelve (formerly seven) ecclesiastics charged with the registry of acts, proceedings relating to canonization, etc. (*b*) In the *Gr. Ch.*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople, who superintends the secular work of the provinces. (*c*) In *law*, a chief clerk of court; formerly, a chief clerk in the Court of Common Pleas and in the King's Bench.—**Prothonotary warbler**, *Protonotaria citrea*, a small migratory insectivorous bird of North America belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. It is a beautiful warbler, of a rich yellow color, passing by degrees through olivaceous to bluish tints on the rump, wings, and tail,

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*).

the last blotched with white; the bill is comparatively large, half an inch long, and black; the length is 5½ inches, the extent 9½. It inhabits swamps, thickets, and tangle, nests on or near the ground in holes or other sheltered cavities in trees, stumps, or logs, and lays four or five creamy-white profusely speckled eggs.

prothonotaryship (prō-thon′ō-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *prothonotary* + *-ship*.] The office of a prothonotary.

prothoracic (prō-thō-ras′ik), *a.* [< *prothorax* (*-thorac-*) + *-ic*.] In *entom.*, of or pertaining to the prothorax.—**Prothoracic case**, that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the prothorax.—**Prothoracic epipleura.** See *epipleura*, 3.—**Prothoracic legs**, the first or anterior pair of legs, sometimes aborted, as in certain butterflies.—**Prothoracic shoulder-lobes**, lobes of the prothorax which cover the anterior corners of the mesothorax, as in certain *Diptera*: when they show no apparent separation from the mesothorax they are called *shoulder-callosities*.

prothoracotheca (prō-thō″ra-kō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *prothoracothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *θώραξ* (*θωρακ-*), breast, + *θήκη*, a case, box.] In *entom.*, the prothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the prothorax.

prothorax (prō-thō′raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *θώραξ*, breast: see *thorax*.] In *Insecta*, the first one of the three thoracic somites, which succeeds the head, is succeeded by the mesothorax, and bears the first pair of legs. In descriptions of *Coleoptera* and *Hemiptera* the term is often restricted to the broad shield, or pronotum, forming the part of the thorax seen from above. In the *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, and *Lepidoptera* the prothorax is generally so small as to be hardly distinguishable. See cuts under *Coleoptera*, *Insecta*, *mesothorax*, and *metathorax*.—**Cruciate, emarginate, lobed**, etc., **prothorax**. See the adjectives.

prothyalosoma (prō-thī″a-lō-sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *prothyalosomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὑαλος*, glass, + *σῶμα*, body.] Van Beneden's name (1883) of an investing portion or spherical envelop of the nucleolus of the nucleus of an ovum.

prothyalosomal (prō-thī″a-lō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *prothyalosoma* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the prothyalosoma.

prothysteron (prō-this′te-ron), *n.* [< Gr. *πρωθύστερον*, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὕστερος*, last. Cf. *hysteron-proteron*.] In *rhet.*, same as *hysteron-proteron*, 1.

protichnite (prō-tik′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἴχνος*, a track, trace, footstep, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil track or trace occurring in the Potsdam sandstone of Canada, supposed to have been made by trilobites, or some related animals, as eurypterids.

protist (prō′tist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Protista*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Protista*.

Protista (prō-tis′tä), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *πρώτιστα*, neut. pl. of *πρώτιστος*, the very first, superl. of *πρῶτος*, first, < *πρό*, before, first. Cf. *former*[1] and *first*[1].] One of the kingdoms of animated nature, which Haeckel proposed (1868) to include the *Protozoa* and the *Protophyta*, or the lowest animals and plants as collectively distinguished from other organisms. The proposition to recognize this alleged "third kingdom" had been several times made before, and the unicellular plants and

animals had been grouped together under various names, as *Protoctista* of Hogg (1830), and *Primalia* of Wilson and Cassin (1863).

protistan (prō-tis'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Protista* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Protista;* any unicellular organism not definitely regarded as a plant or an animal.

protistic (prō-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Protista* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protista.*

Protium (prō'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1834); perhaps from a native name in Java.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Burseraceæ* and tribe *Burscreæ.* It is characterized by a free cup-shaped four- to six-cleft calyx, a cup-like disk bearing the four to six long narrow petals, and the eight to twelve unequal erect stamens on its margin, and a globose drupe, the fleshy outside splitting into four valves and the stone consisting of from one to four bony one-seeded nutlets, at first united together but finally free. There are about 50 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. They are small trees, exuding a balsamic resin, and bearing pinnate leaves toward the end of the branchlets, composed of three or more large stalked leaflets. The small slender-pedicelled flowers form branching panicles borne on long stalks. *P. Guianense* is the hyawa or incense-tree of British Guiana, and *P. altissimum* is there known as white cedar. Some of the species have formerly been classed under *Icica* (*Aublet*, 1775). They produce many valuable gum-resins, for which see *elemi, acouchi-resin, caranna, conima,* and *hyawa gum* (under *gum*2).

proto-. [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, superl., < *πρό*, before, first, in advance of.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'first,' and denoting precedence in time, rank, or degree. Besides its frequent use in scientific names, it is common in compounds having a historical reference, as *proto-Arabic, proto-Medic,* etc. Compare *proto-conpound.*

proto-abbay† (prō-tō-ab'ā-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + ML. *abbatia*, abbacy: see *abbacy.*] A first or principal abbacy.

Dunstan . . . was the first abbot of England, not in time, but in honour, Glastonbury being the *proto-abbaty* then and many years after.
Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 92.

proto-apostate (prō″tō-ą-pos'tāt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ἀποστάτης*, apostate: see *apostate.*] A first or original apostate.

Sir James Montgomery, the false and fickle *proto-apostate* of whiggism. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., III. 127, note.

protoblastic (prō-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *holoblastic.*

The eggs of mammals are, as embryologists would say, regularly *protoblastic.* *Amer. Nat.*, XVIII. 1276.

protocanonical (prō″tō-ka-non'i-kal), *a.* [< ML. *protocanonicus*, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κανονικός*, canonical: see *canonic.*] Of the first or original canon. See *deuterocanonical.*

From the perpetual and universal tradition and practice of the whole church from the apostles' time to ours, we may have a human persuasion, and that certain and infallible, of the divine and canonical authority of those books which were still undoubted, or which some call the *protocanonical.* *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, ii., Pref.

Protocaulidæ (prō-tō-kâ'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protocaulon* + *-idæ.*] A family of spicateous pennatuloid polyps, typified by the genus *Protocaulon.* They are of small size, without cells or rachial pinnules, and with sessile polypites on both sides of the rachis in a single series or in indistinct rows.

Protocaulon (prō-tō-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *καυλός*, the stalk of a plant.] The typical genus of *Protocaulidæ.*

protocercal (prō-tō-sėr'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κέρκος*, tail: see *cercal.*] Having a primitive tail-fin: noting the embryonic stage of the vertical fins and tail of a fish, when these consist of a continuous skinfold along both upper and under sides of the body and around its tail-end. *Jeffries Wyman.*

protocere (prō'tō-sēr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κέρας*, horn.] The rudiment of the antler of a deer, or that process of the antler which is best developed in the second year.

protocerebral (prō-tō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [< *protocerebrum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protocerebrum.

protocerebrum (prō-tō-ser'ē-brum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] The primitive anterior cerebral vesicle or rudiment of the cerebrum proper. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 28, 1885, p. 354.

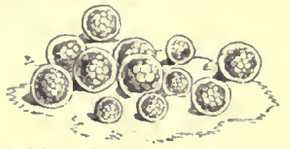
protochlorid, protochloride (prō-tō-klō'rid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *chlorid, chloride.*] A chlorid whose molecule contains a single chlorin atom, or one in which the ratio of chlorin atoms to basic atoms is the smallest. —**Protochlorid of mercury.** Same as *calomel.*

Protococcaceæ (prō″tō-kok-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of unicellular algæ of the class *Protococcoideæ*, typified by the genus *Protococcus.* It includes a number of organisms of very simple structure, many of which occur both in a free-swimming and in a resting condition.

protococcoid (prō-tō-kok'oid), *a.* [< *Protococcus* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Protococcus.*

Protococcoideæ (prō″tō-ko-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protococcus* + *-oideæ.*] A class of minute plants belonging to the group *Schizophyceæ*, taking its name from the genus *Protococcus.* It includes those simplest forms of vegetable life in which the endochrome consists of pure chlorophyl of its natural green color, sometimes replaced, to a greater or less extent, by a red pigment, but never possessing in the cell-sap a soluble blue coloring matter. They are of microscopic size, and may occur in both the resting and the motile condition. They multiply very rapidly by bipartition and also by means of swarm-spores. This class is a purely provisional one, and probably includes many forms that are nothing more than stages in the development of algæ of greater complexity and belonging to widely separated families. The *Protococcoideæ* embrace two orders, the *Eremobieæ* and *Protococcaceæ.* See *Schizophyceæ.*

Protococcus (prō-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus.*] A genus of algæ, typical of the order *Protococcaceæ* and class *Protococcoideæ.* They are in the strictest sense unicellular plants, being spherical, unbranched, and single, or gathered into irregular groups or clusters. They are primarily always filled with chlorophyl-green cytioplasm, which often changes to red by exposure or other circumstances. They multiply rapidly by repeated bipartition of the cell-contents. *P. viridis* is exceedingly abundant everywhere, forming broadly expanded strata of yellowish- or darker-green color on trunks of trees, moist rocks, walls, timbers of shaded buildings, old fences, etc. *P. nivalis* is the well-known "red snow" which frequently covers large tracts of snow in arctic or alpine regions in a very short time.



Red Snow (*Protococcus nivalis*), highly magnified.

Protocœlomata (prō″tō-sē-lō'ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κοίλωμα*(τ-), a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma.*] Animals which have a primitive archenteron with simple cœlomic sacs or branching diverticula, as most sponges: more fully called *Metazoa protocœlomata.* *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 113.

protocœlomate (prō″tō-sē-lō'māt), *n.* One of the *Protocœlomata.*

protocœlomatic (prō-tō-sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *Protocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protocœlomata.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* [< OF. *protocole, prothocole, protocolle*, F. *protocole* = Pr. *prothocolle* = Sp. *protocolo* = Pg. It. *protocollo* = D. *protokol* = G. *protocoll, protokoll* = Sw. *protokoll* = Dan. *protokol*, < ML. *protocollum*, corruptly *prothocollum*, a draft of a document, a minute, a public register, a paper confirmed by a seal, < MGr. *πρωτόκολλον*, a protocol, orig. a leaf or sheet glued in front of a manuscript, on which to enter particulars as to the administration under which the manuscript was written, the writer's name, etc., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κολλᾶν*, glue, < *κόλλα*, glue: see *collodion*, etc.] 1†. The original of any writing.

An original is styled the *protocol*, or scriptural matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. In *diplomacy*, the minutes or rough draft of an instrument or a transaction; hence, the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document; a document serving as a preliminary to or opening of any diplomatic transaction; also, a diplomatic document or minute of proceedings signed by friendly powers in order to secure certain diplomatic ends by peaceful means.

The next day the Doctor [Dale], by agreement, brought a most able *protocol* of demands in the name of all the commissioners of her Majesty [Elizabeth].
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 406.

3. A record or registry; in *law*, a notary's record of copies of his acts.

The *protocol* here is admirable, taken on the spot by Mr. B—— and printed in full, and Mr. G—— is very positive in stating that there were a large number of complete successes [in experiments]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 136.

4. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the original record of the transfer of land. Under Spanish laws the parties to a deed, or other instrument affecting land, appeared before a *regidor*, a sort of notary or alderman, accompanied by their neighbors as "instrumental witnesses," and stated the terms of their agreement. That officer made a minute of the terms and entered the formal agreement in a book. This entry was called the *protocol* or *matrix*, and remained with the officer, the parties receiving from him a similar document called a *testimonio.*

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *v.*; pret. and pp. *protocolled*, ppr. *protocolling.* [< *protocol*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form protocols or first drafts; issue protocols.

Serene Highnesses who sit there *protocolling*, and manifestoing, and consoling mankind.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3. (*Davies.*)

Nevertheless, both in Holland and England, there had been other work than *protocolling.*
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 445.

II. *trans.* To make a protocol of.

protocol-book (prō'tō-kol-bůk), *n.* A book for the purpose of entering records; a register.

A second person sitting at the other side of the table reads off and records in the *protocol-book* the distance of each excursion. *Mind*, IX. 103.

protocolist (prō'tō-kol-ist), *n.* [= G. *protocollist* = Sw. Dan. *protokollist* = Russ. *protokolistŭ*; as *protocol* + *-ist.*] A register or clerk.

The *protocolists*, or secretaries.
Harper's Monthly, LXIV. 275.

protocolize (prō'tō-kol-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *protocolized*, ppr. *protocolizing.* [< *protocol* + *-ize.*] To write or draw up protocols.

Kept *protocolizing* with soft promises and delusive delays. *Mahony*, Father Prout, p. 85, note. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

proto-compound (prō'tō-kom″pound), *n.* In *chem.*, originally, the first of a series of binary compounds arranged according to the number of atoms of the electronegative element. At present the term is most commonly used, in contradistinction to *per-compounds*, to designate those compounds of an element which contain relatively less of the electronegative radical. Thus, two chlorids of iron are known, $FeCl_2$ and Fe_2Cl_6; the former is called *protochlorid*, the latter *perchlorid.* [The name is less usual now than it was some years ago.]

protoconch (prō'tō-kongk), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *κόγχη*, a mussel, shell: see *conch.*] The embryonal or primitive shell of an ammonoid cephalopod. *Owen.* Also called *embryo-sac, oricell,* and *orisac.*

The position was taken that the scar of the Nautiloides showed that a *protoconch* had existed in the embryo of Nautilus, but had disappeared during the growth of the shell, the scar being uncovered by its removal.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 325.

protoconchal (prō'tō-kong-kal), *a.* [< *protoconch* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the protoconch.

Protodermiaceæ (prō-tō-dėr-mi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski), < *Protodermium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of *Myxomycetes* of the order *Protodermieæ*, containing the monotypic genus *Protodermium.* It has the characters of the order.

Protodermieæ (prō″tō-dėr-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protodermium* + *-eæ.*] An order of *Myxomycetes*, embracing the single family *Protodermiaceæ.* The peridium is simple, of regular shape, and destitute of capitulum; the spores are violet.

Protodermium (prō-tō-dėr'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A monotypic genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Protodermiaceæ* and order *Protodermieæ.* *P. pressillum*, the only species, is found on decaying wood.

protodipnoan (prō-tō-dip'nō-an), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *dipnoan.*] A primitive dipnoan; a supposititious representative of the stock from which the dipnoans sprang.

Protodonata (prō-tō-dō-nā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Odonata*, q. v.] A group of fossil pseudoneuropterous insects of the coal period, containing forms resembling the *Odonata* or dragon-flies of the present day.

Proto-Doric (prō-tō-dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *Δωρικός*, Doric.] **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, primitively Doric; noting any style, member, etc., as a column or capital, which exhibits the rudiments of the later-developed Grecian Doric, or is considered as having contributed to the evolution of the Grecian Doric.

II. *n.* In *arch.*, primitive or rudimentary Doric. See cut under *hypogeum.*

protogaster (prō-tō-gas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] In *embryol.*, the central cavity of a gastrula; the primitive intestinal cavity of a two-layered germ; the hollow of the archenteron of a germ-cup, inclosed by the hypoblastic blastodermic membrane or endoderm, and communicating with the exterior by the protostoma or archæostoma, which is the orifice of invagination of the antecedent blastula.

protogastric (prō-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *protogaster* + *-ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the protogaster.—2. In brachyurous *Crustacea*, noting an anterolateral subdivision of the gastric lobe of the carapace. See cut under *Brachyura.*

protogenal (prō-toj'e-nal), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced (see *-gen*), + *-al.*] Firstborn; primitive or original, as organized matter.

Sarcode or the *protogenal* jelly-speck.
Owen, Comp. Anat. (1868), III. 817.

Protogenes (prō-toj'e-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced: see *-gen.*] A genus of amœbiform mastigopodous protozoans, referred by Haeckel to the *Lobosa*, by Lankester to the *Proteomyxa*, having filamentous, ramified, and anastomosing pseudopodia.

In the *Protogenes* of Professor Haeckel, there has been reached a type distinguishable from a fragment of albumen only by its finely-granular character.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 55.

protogenesis (prō-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γένεσις, generation.] The origination of living from not-living matter; abiogenesis. It is a logical inference that protogenesis has occurred at some time, but we have no knowledge of the fact.

protogenetic (prō″tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *protogenic*, with term. as in *genetic.*] Same as *protogenic.*

protogenic (prō-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + -γενής, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] 1. In *geol.*, noting crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *deutorogenic*, which notes those formed from them by mechanical action. —2. In *bot.*, noting those intercellular spaces of plants which are formed when the tissues begin to differentiate. Compare *hysterogenic, lysigenous, schizogenic.*

protogine (prō'tō-jēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γίνεσθαι, γίγνεσθαι, become, be.] A variety of granite occurring in the Alps. This was formerly considered a peculiar rock, the light-colored mica which it contains having been mistaken for talc. Some varieties of the Alpine granite do contain talc or chlorite, but these minerals do not appear to be essential to its constitution. Formerly written sometimes by French geologists *protogyne.* Also called *Alpine granite* and *protogine granite.*

protogospel (prō-tō-gos'pel), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *gospel.*] Same as *protevangelium. Schaff.*

protograph (prō'tō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γραφειν, write.] A preliminary draft or proposed statement.

protogynous (prō-toj'i-nus), *a.* [< *protogyn-y* + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to protogyny; characterized or affected by protogyny.—2. In *bot.*, same as *proterogynous.*

In *protogynous* flowers the stigma is receptive before the anthers in the same flower are mature.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 813.

protogyny (prō-toj'i-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + γυνή, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, same as *proterogyny.* See the quotation under *protandry.*

Protohippus (prō-tō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Leidy in 1858 upon remains from the early Pliocene of North America.

proto-historic (prō″tō-his-tor'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ἱστορικός, historic.] Belonging or relating to the dawn or very beginnings of recorded history.

The discourse of Signor Villanova is on pre-historic or *proto-historic* Spain. *The Academy*, No. 897, p. 28.

Protohydra (prō-tō-hī'drạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *Hydra*: see *Hydra*, 4.] A genus of eleutheroblastic hydroids resembling *Hydra*, but of still simpler form, as they lack tentacles.

Proto-Ionic (prō″tō-ī-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + Ἰωνικός, Ionic.] In *arch.*, primitively

Proto-Ionic Capital, discovered in the Troad by the Archæological Institute of America.

Ionic; exhibiting or containing the germs of Ionic.

protomala (prō-tō-mā'lạ), *n.*; pl. *protomalæ* (-lē). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *mala*, mandible.] The mandible of a myriapod, the morphological equivalent of that of a hexapodous insect, but not structurally homologous therewith, rather resembling the lacinia of the maxilla of the hexapods. See the quotation, and cut under *cpilabrum.*

The *protomala* consists of two portions, the cardo and stipes, while the hexapodous mandible is invariably composed of but one piece, to which the muscles are directly attached, and which corresponds to the stipes of the myriapodous *protomala.*
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 198.

protomalal (prō-tō-mā'lạl), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protomala of a myriapod. *Packard.*

protomalar (prō-tō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *protomala* + *-ar*³.] In *Myriapoda*, same as *protomalal.*

protomartyr (prō-tō-mär'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *prothomartyr*; = F. *protomartyr* = Sp. *protomártir* = Pg. *protomartyr* = It. *protomartire*, < ML. *protomartyr*, < MGr. πρωτόμαρτυρ, first martyr, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μάρτυρ, martyr: see *martyr.*] The first martyr; the first of any series of martyrs; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause; specifically, Stephen, the earliest Christian martyr.

In the honoure of that holy *prothomartyr*, seynt Albon.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cxviii.

That *Proto-Martyr*, the yong faithfull Steven,
Whom th' hatefull Iews with hellish rage did stone.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 28.

Myself were like enough, O girls,
To unfurl the maiden banner of our rights,
And clad in iron burst the ranks of war,
Or, falling, *protomartyr* of our cause,
Die. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

protomeristem (prō-tō-mer'is-tem), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *meristem.*] In *bot.*, primary meristem—that is, young and imperfectly developed meristem which forms the first foundation or beginning of an organ or a tissue. See *meristem.*

protomerite (prō-tom'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μέρος, a part, + *-ite*².] The smaller anterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine. It may bear the epimerite, or proboscis serving for the attachment of the parasite to its host, in which case the gregarine is called a *cephalont.* The protomerite is distinguished from the larger posterior *deutomerite.*

protomeritic (prō″tō-me-rit'ik), *a.* [< *protomerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protomerite of a gregarine.

Protomeryx (prō-tō-mē'riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μήρυξ, a ruminating mammal.] A genus of fossil camels of the family *Camelidæ*, named by Leidy in 1856 from remains of Miocene age of North America.

protomesal (prō-tō-mes'ạl), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μέσος, middle: see *mesal.*] In *entom.*, noting a series of wing-cells or areolets in hymenopterous insects, between the pterostigma or the costal cells and the apical margin. *Kirby.* There may be as many as three of these cells, distinguished as upper, middle, and lower. They correspond to the second, third, and fourth submarginal or cubital cells of modern entomologists.

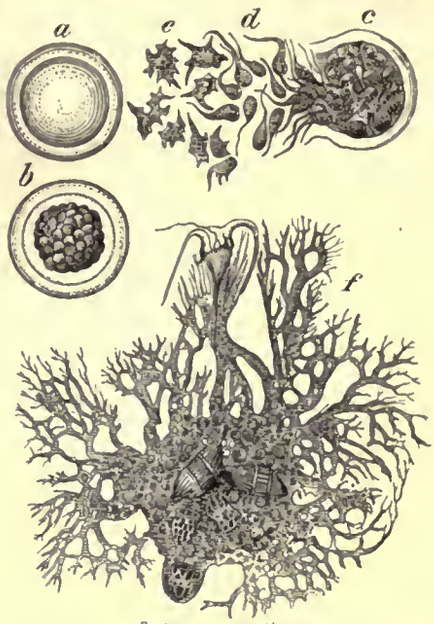
Protomonas (prō-tom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μόνος, single: see *monad.*] A genus of *Monera*, or myxopodous *Protozoa*, characterized by the production, after becoming encysted and rupturing, of free mastigopodous germs, which swim by means of a long vibratile flagellum, like flagellate infusorians. In this free state the germs are mastigopods, but they afterward withdraw their filamentous pseudopodia, and become myxopods, which creep about by means of lobate pseudopodia. See cut under *Protomyxa.*

protomorphic (prō-tō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μορφή, form.] Being in the first, most primitive, or simplest form or shape; having a primitive character or structure; not metamorphic: as, "a *protomorphic* layer" [of tissue], *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 290.

Protomyces (prō-tom'i-sēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύκης, a mushroom.] A small genus of zygomycetous fungi, type of the order *Protomycetaceæ.* They are mostly parasitic upon the *Umbelliferæ*, inhabiting the intercellular spaces of the leaf-stem, petiole, flower-stalk, and pericarp. They have a branching septate mycelium, upon which are formed at irregular intervals large oval resting progametangia. When the mycelium dies they persist and hibernate, and are liberated when the tissues of the host decay.

Protomycetaceæ (prō-tō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Protomyces* (*-et-*) + *-aceæ.*] An order of zygomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Protomyces.*

Protomyxa (prō-tō-mik'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1868), < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + μύξα, mucus.] A genus of *Monera*, represented by an organism which consists of a number of myxopods run together into an active plasmodium, which, becoming quiescent and encysted, undergoes fis-



Protomyxa aurantiaca.

a, quiescent, encysted; *b*, dividing in the cyst; *c*, cyst burst, giving exit to mastigopods resembling monads or flagellate infusorians (*d*), which after a while become amœbiform myxopods (*e*), a number of which then unite into a single active plasmodium (*f*), which grows and feeds, as upon the infusorians and the diatoms figured in its substance (these are a peridinium above, next two isthmiæ, below three dictyocystæ).

sive multiplication within the cyst, and gives rise to a number of germs which alternate between the myxopod and the mastigopod state.

There is no means of knowing whether the cycle of forms represented by Protomonas and *Protomyxa* is complete, or whether some term of the series is still wanting.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 77.

protomyxoid (prō-tō-mik'soid), *a.* [< *Protomyxa* + *-oid.*] Resembling, relating to, or belonging to the genus *Protomyxa.*

The writer has attempted to explain the forms of free and united cells as specializations of a (*protomyxoid*) cycle in which variations of functional activity are accompanied by the assumption of corresponding forms, the whole series of changes depending upon the properties of protoplasm under the variations in the supply of energy from the environment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 846.

protonema (prō-tō-nē'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νῆμα, a thread.] In *Muscineæ*, a pluricellular, confervoid or filamentous, usually chlorophyllose, structure upon which the leafy plant which bears the sexual organs arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. Also *protoneme.*

protonemal (prō-tō-nē'mạl), *a.* [< *protonema* + *-al.*] In *bot.*, belonging to a protonema.

protonematoid (prō-tō-nem'ạ-toid), *a.* [< *protonema*(*t-*) + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of a protonema.

protoneme (prō'tō-nēm), *n.* [< NL. *protonema*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *protonema.*

protonephric (prō-tō-nef'rik), *a.* [< *protonephr-on* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the protonephron, or having its character.

protonephron (prō-tō-nef'ron), *n.*; pl. *protonephra* (-rạ). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + νεφρός, a kidney.] A primitive kidney or segmental organ; the original renal organ of an embryo; a Wolffian body, later absorbed or modified into some other part of the urogenital system, and thus giving place to the permanent functional kidney. In some of the lower vertebrates the renal organ is regarded as a persistent Wolffian body, and therefore as a definitive protonephron. A protonephron is divisible into three recognizable structures, called *pronephron, mesonephron*, and *metanephron.* See these words.

protonic (prō-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τόνος, accent: see *tonic.*] Preceding the tone or accent.

Protonopsidæ (prō-tō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protonopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Protonopsis*, without eyelids, with teeth on the anterior margin of the palatine bones, no dentigerous plates on the parasphenoid, vertebræ amphicœlian, no anterior axial cranial bone, the parietals and prefrontals prolonged, meeting and embracing the frontals, the wall of the vestibule membranous internally, premaxillaries separated, the occipital condyles sessile,

and well-developed limbs. Also called *Menopomidæ*.

Protonopsis (prō-tō-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. Πρώτευς (see *Protean*) + ὄψις, view.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Protonopsidæ:* synonymous with *Menopoma*. See cut under *hellbender*.

protonotariat, protonotary (prō-ton-ō-tā'ri-at, prō-ton'ō-tā-ri), *n.* See *prothonotariat, prothonotary*.

Protonucleata (prō-tō-nū-klē-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protonucleate.*] A hypothetical ancestral stock of protonucleate protozoans, derived from homogeneous protoplasm, and giving rise to all other animals.

protonucleate (prō-tō-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see *nucleate.*] Exhibiting the first signs of nucleation; having a primitive or primordial nucleus; of or pertaining to the *Protonucleata*.

proto-organism (prō-tō-ôr'gan-izm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *organism.*] A micro-organism, whether animal or vegetal; a protozoan or protophyte; a protist.

protopapas (prō-tō-pap'as), *n.* [= ML. *protopapa, prothopapus*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + LGr. παπᾶς, a bishop, priest: see *papa*[2].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a chief priest; a priest of superior rank, corresponding nearly to a dean or an archdeacon.

protoparent (prō-tō-pãr'ent), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + L. *parent(t-)s*, parent.] A first parent. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 23.

protopathia (prō-tō-path'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πάθος, disease.] Primary disease.

protopathic (prō-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< *protopathia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the original lesion of a disease; primary.

protopepsia (prō-tō-pep'siä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πέψις, digestion: see *pepsin.*] Primary digestion; digestion proper as it occurs in the cavity of the alimentary tract, and as distinguished from any further elaboration of the products effected in the walls of the intestine, the liver, or elsewhere.

protophloëm (prō-tō-flō'em), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *phloëm.*] In *bot.*, the first formed elements of phloëm in a vascular bundle.

Protophyta (prō-tof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *protophytum:* see *protophyte.*] One of the primary groups or divisions of the vegetable kingdom, containing the lowest and simplest plants, and corresponding to the *Protozoa* of the animal kingdom. They are usually exceedingly minute plants, requiring the highest powers of the microscope for their study. The cells are in general poorly developed; the nucleus is wanting in many cases, and frequently there is either no cell-wall or an imperfectly developed one. They multiply most commonly by fission, the sexual organs being unknown or only very slightly differentiated. According to the classification of Bennett and Murray, the *Protophyta* embrace two groups — the chlorophyllous group, or *Schizophyceæ*, and the non-chlorophyllous group, or *Schizomycetes*. The first group includes the classes *Protococcoideæ, Diatomaceæ,* and *Cyanophyceæ;* the second includes the *Bacteria*. See *Schizophyceæ* and *Schizomycetes.*

protophyte (prō'tō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *protophytum*, < Gr. πρωτόφυτος, first-produced, < πρῶτος, first, + φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of the group *Protophyta*.

protophytic (prō-tō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *Protophyta* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Protophyta*, or having their characters.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *protoplasma*, protoplasm, < ML. *protoplasma*, the first creation, the first creature or thing made (*protoplasmus*, the first man made), < MGr. πρωτόπλασμα, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] An albuminoid substance, ordinarily resembling the white of an egg, consisting of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen in extremely complex and unstable molecular combination, and capable, under proper conditions, of manifesting certain vital phenomena, as spontaneous motion, sensation, assimilation, and reproduction, thus constituting the physical basis of life of all plants and animals; sarcode. It is essential to the nature of protoplasm that this substance consist chemically of the four elements named (with or without a trace of some other elements); but the molecule is so highly compounded that these elements may be present in somewhat different proportions in different cases, so that the chemical formula is not always the same. The name has also been somewhat loosely applied to albuminous substances widely different in some physical properties, as density or fluidity. Thus the hard material of so-called vegetable ivory and the soft body of an amœba are both protoplasmic. The physiological activities of protoplasm are manifested in its irritability, or ready response to external stimuli, as well as its inherent capacity of spontaneous movement and other indications of life; so that the least particle of this substance may be observed to go through the whole cycle of vital functions. Protoplasm builds up every vegetable and animal fabric, yet is itself devoid of discernible histological structure. It is ordinarily colorless and transparent, or nearly so, and of glairy or viscid semifluid consistency, as is well seen in the bodies of foraminifers, amœbæ, and other of the lowest forms of animal life. Such protoplasm (originally named *sarcode*), when not confined by an investing membrane, has the power of extension in any direction in the form of temporary processes (see *pseudopodium*) capable of being withdrawn again; and it has also the characteristic property of streaming in minute masses through closed membranes without the loss of the identity of such masses. An individuated mass of protoplasm, generally of microscopic size, and with or without a nucleus and a wall, constitutes a *cell*, which may be the whole body of an organism, or the structural unit of aggregation of a multicellular animal or plant. The ovum of any creature consists of protoplasm, and all the tissues of the most complex living organisms result from the multiplication, differentiation, and specialization of such protoplasmic cell-units. The life of the organism as a whole consists in the continuous waste and repair of the protoplasmic material of its cells. No animal, however, can elaborate protoplasm directly from the chemical elements of that substance. The manufacture of protoplasm is a function of the vegetable kingdom. Plants make it directly from mineral compounds and from the atmosphere under the influence of the sun's light and heat, thus becoming the storehouse of food-stuff for the animal kingdom. Protoplasm appears to have been first recognizably described by Rösel, in or about 1755, in his account of the protens-animalcule. It was observed, not named, seventeen years later by Corti, in the cells of *Chara*. Like motions of protoplasm were noticed by Meyen in 1827 in *Vallisneria*, and by R. Brown in 1831 in his discovery of the cyclosis in the filaments of *Tradescantia*. In 1835 Dujardin called attention to a "primary animal substance" in the cells of foraminifers, described as "a sort of slime" endowed with the property of spontaneous motion and contractility, and called it *sarcode*. The word *protoplasm* was first used (in the form *protoplasma*) by Hugo von Mohl, in 1846, with reference to the slimy granular semi-fluid contents of vegetable cells. The identity of this vegetable "protoplasm" with animal "sarcode," suggested in 1850 by Cohn, who regarded this common substance as "the prime seat of almost all vital activity," was confirmed by Schultze in 1861; Virchow had in 1858 abandoned the idea that a cell-wall is necessary to the integrity of a cell, holding that a nucleus surrounded by a molecular blastema (that is, protoplasm) constitutes a cell, and Schultze defined the cell as protoplasm surrounding a nucleus, which since that time the term has come into universal use. Also called *bioplasm, cytoplasm* or *cytioplasm*, and *plasmogen*. See these words, and cuts under *amœba* and *cell*, 5.

Hence this substance, known in Vegetable Physiology as *protoplasm*, but often referred to by zoölogists as sarcode, has been appropriately designated by Prof. Huxley "the Physical Basis of Life." *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 219.

For the whole living world, then, it results that the morphological unit — the primary and fundamental form of life — is merely an individual mass of *protoplasm*, in which no further structure is discernible.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 18.

protoplasma (prō-tō-plas'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *protoplasm.*] Protoplasm. *Hugo von Mohl*, 1846.

protoplasmal (prō-tō-plaz'mal), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-al.*] Protoplasmic.

protoplasmatic (prō-tō-plaz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-atic*[2].] Same as *protoplasmic*.

Part of its *protoplasmatic* matter has undergone resorption and served nutritory purposes.
Quart. Jour. of Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 345.

protoplasmic (prō-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *protoplasm* + *-ic.*] 1. First-formed, as a constituent of organized beings; primitive or primordial, as a cause or result of organization; of or pertaining in any way to protoplasm: as, a *protoplasmic* substance; a *protoplasmic* process; a *protoplasmic* theory.

In the young state of the cell, the whole cavity is occupied by the *protoplasmic* substance.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 224.

2. Consisting of, formed or derived from, or containing protoplasm; bioplasmic; sarcodous. — 3. Resembling protoplasm in chemical composition or in vital activities; protoplastic; plastic; germinative or formative. — **Protoplasmic processes of Deiters**, the thickly branched processes of the large central ganglion-cells: distinguished from the *axis-cylinder process of Deiters*.

protoplast (prō'tō-plast), *n.* [< ML. *protoplastus*, the first man made, the first creation, < Gr. πρωτόπλαστος, formed or created first, < πρῶτος, first, + πλαστός, formed, molded: see *plastic.* Cf. *protoplasm.*] 1. That which or one who is first formed; the original, type, or model of some organic being; especially, the hypothetical first individual or one of the supposed first pair of the human race; a protoparent.

The consumption was the primitive disease which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

Adam was set up as our great *protoplast* and representative. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, Pref.

Fresh from the *Protoplast*,
Furnished for ages to come, when a kindlier wind should blow,
Lured now to begin and live. *Browning*, Abt Vogler, st. 5.

2. A protozoan; a simple unicellular organism; specifically, a member of the *Protoplasta*.

Protoplasta (prō-tō-plas'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protoplast.*] An order of rhizopods; unicellular organisms in general; those *Protozoa, Protista*, or *Plastidizoa* the organization of which has the morphological valence of a simple cell.

protoplastic (prō-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *protoplast* + *-ic.*] 1. Protoplasmic; pertaining to or having the character of a protoplast.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise.
Howell, Lexicon Tetraglotton (1660).

A return to the condition of Lord Monboddo's *protoplastic* baboon even the Carlylists . . . might find it irksome to realize with equanimity. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 30.

2. Specifically, belonging to the *Protoplasta*.

Protopoda (prō-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A group of tænioglossate gastropods, with the foot rudimentary, including the *Vermetidæ*.

protopodia, *n.* Plural of *protopodium*.

protopodial (prō-tō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *protopodi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the protopodium, or having its character.

protopodite (prō-top'ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ποίς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*[2].] In *Crustacea*, the first or basal division of an appendage of a segment, by which such appendage articulates with its somite; the root or first joint of a limb, which may bear an endopodite or an exopodite, or both of these. See *endopodite*, and cut under *chela*[1].

Each appendage consists of three divisions . . . supported on a *protopodite*, or basal division.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 244.

Probably the coxo- and basipodite [of the ambulatory leg of a crawfish] together answer to the *protopodite* of the abdominal appendages, the remaining joints representing the endopodite. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 269, note.

protopoditic (prō-tō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *protopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a protopodite.

protopodium (prō-tō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *protopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + NL. *podium*, q. v.] In *Mollusca*, the primitive or typical podium; the foot proper, irrespective of its various modifications.

The valve of the siphon [in cephalopods] is a true foot, or *protopodium*, and the two lateral folds are pteropodia.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 361.

protopope (prō'tō-pōp), *n.* [< Russ. *protopopŭ*, < MGr. πρωτοπαπᾶς, a chief priest: see *protopapas*, and cf. *pope*[1].] Same as *protopapas*.

protopresbyter (prō-tō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρεσβύτερος, presbyter: see *presbyter.*] Same as *protopope*.

protoprism (prō'tō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πρίσμα, prism: see *prism.*] See *prism*, 3.

protopsyche (prō-tō-sī'kē), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ψυχή, soul: see *Psyche.*] See *psyche*, 4 (*c*). *Haeckel.*

protopteran (prō-top'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *protopterous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protopteri*.

protoptere (prō-top'tėr), *n.* A fish of the order *Protopteri*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Protopteri (prō-top'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protopterus.*] In Owen's classification, an order of cold-blooded vertebrates transitional between the fishes and the amphibians: same as *Sirenoidei* and *Dipnoi*.

Protopteridæ (prō-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Protopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoans, typified by the genus *Protopterus:* same as *Lepidosirenidæ*.

protopterous (prō-top'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *protopterus*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather.*] Having a simple or primitive type of limb, as a protopterus; of or pertaining to the *Protopteri*.

Protopterus (prō-top'tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen, 1837): see *protopterous.*] 1. The typical genus of *Protopteridæ*, containing the African mudfish, *P. annectens*. In this dipnoous fish the pectorals and ventrals are reduced to long filaments with fringes containing rudimentary rays. See *Lepidosiren*, and cut under *mudfish*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

protopyramid (prō-tō-pir'a-mid), *n.* In *crystal.* See *pyramid*, 3.

Protornis (prō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of birds, founded by Von Meyer upon remains from the Lower Eocene of Glaris. *P. glariensis* is regarded as the oldest known passerine bird.

protosalt (prō'tō-sâlt), *n.* [< Gr. πρῶτος, first, + E. *salt*[1].] In *chem.*, that one of two or more compounds of the same metal with the same acid which contains relatively the least quantity of metal.

protosiphon (prō-tō-sī′fon), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *siphon*.] The representative or origin of the siphunele in the protoconch of ammonitoid cephalopods.

protosomite (prō-tō-sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *somite*.] One of the primitive or rudimentary somites or segments of an embryonic worm or arthropod.

Generally, the development of the *protosomites*, as these segments might be called, does not occur [in annelids] until some time after the embryo has been hatched.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 243.

protosomitic (prō″tō-sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *protosomite* + *-ic*.] Primitively segmented; of or pertaining to a protosomite.

protospasm (prō′tō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] See *Jacksonian epilepsy*, under *Jacksonian*.

protospermatoblast (prō-tō-spėr′ma-tō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *spermatoblast*.] A cellular blastema in which spermatozoa originate. See *spermatoblast*.

The spermatozoa of the decapods studied by him [Sabatier] arise in large cells, the *protospermatoblasts*, and are homologous with the epithelial cells of the Graafian follicle. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., No. cxix., XXX. iii. 251.

Protospongia (prō-tō-spon′ji-ą), *n.* [NL. (Salter), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπογγιά*, a sponge.] A genus of lyssacine hexactinellidan sponges, including the oldest known forms of fossil sponge, from the Menevian beds of the Lower Cambrian of Wales, as *P. fenestrata*.

protospongian (prō-tō-spon′ji-ąn), *a.* Primitive, as a stage in the evolution of sponges or in the development of a sponge. *Haeckel*.

We have not been able to separate the *Protospongian* stage of Haeckel from the ascula, and think it should be merged in the latter.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 86.

protospore (prō′tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the primary or apparent spores of certain fungi, corresponding to the prothallus of the higher cryptogams.

Protostapedifera (prō-tō-stap-e-dif′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Stapedifera*, q. v.] A hypothetical form from which the *Stapedifera* are supposed to have originated. See *Stapedifera*. *Thacher*, 1877.

Protostigma (prō-tō-stig′mą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lesquereux, 1877), < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στίγμα*, a spot, mark.] A name provisionally given to certain doubtful plant remains, consisting of fragments of stems found in rocks of the Hudson River (Cincinnati) group, near Cincinnati, and considered by the author of the name to be related to *Sigillaria* and other types of vegetation of the Devonian and Carboniferous. The specimens found are very obscure, and are referred by some paleobotanists to the sponges or other low forms of marine life.

protostoma (prō-tos′tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *protostomata* (prō-tos-tō′ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The archenteron or primitive mouth-opening of a gastrula, by which the protogaster or cavity of the archenteron communicates with the exterior. It is the original orifice of that invagination whereby a blastula is converted into a gastrula, and is mouth and anus in one. In some kinds of gastrulæ the protostoma is also called *anus of Rusconi*; in others, a *blastulapore*. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 194.

Protosymphyla (prō″tō-sim-fī′lą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Symphyla*, q. v.] A term applied by Erich Haase to a hypothetical group, from which he supposed the orders *Symphyla*, *Thysanura*, and *Chilopoda* to have been derived by evolution: its existence in nature is disputed or denied.

protosymphylar (prō″tō-sim-fī′lär), *a.* [< *Protosymphyla* + *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosymphyla*.

Protosyngnatha (prō-tō-sing′nā-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *σύν*, along with, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of fossil myriapods of Carboniferous age, represented by the genus *Palæocampa*, resembling the extant chilopods in having but one pair of legs to each segment of the body. Also called *Protosygnatha*.

protosyngnathous (prō-tō-sing′nā-thus), *a.* [< *Protosyngnatha* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Protosyngnatha*, or having their characters.

prototergite (prō-tō-tėr′jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *tergum*, back.] In *entom.*, the first dorsal segment of the abdomen.

protothallus (prō-tō-thal′us), *n.*; pl. *protothalli* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θαλλός*, a young shoot.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *prothallium*. (*b*) Same as *hypothallus*.

protothere (prō′tō-thēr), *n.* A mammal of the group *Prototheria*; any prototherian.

Prototheria (prō-tō-thē′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θήρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A name proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Monotremata* alone, as distinguished from the *Eutheria*: coextensive with *Ornithodelphia*. —2. Those unknown primitive mammals which are the hypothetical ancestors of the monotremes: synonymous with *Promammalia*.

It will be convenient to have a distinct name, *Prototheria*, for the group which includes the at present hypothetical embodiments of that lowest stage of mammalian type of which the existing monotremes are the only known representatives. *Huxley*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1880, p. 653.

prototherian (prō-tō-thē′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Prototheria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Primitively mammalian; primeval or ancestral, as a mammal; of or pertaining to the *Prototheria* in either sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Prototheria*, hypothetical or actual.

prototherax (prō-tō-thō′raks), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *prothorax*.

Prototracheata (prō-tō-trā-kē-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *τραχεῖα*, trachea, + *-ata*².] Same as *Protracheata*.

prototypal (prō′tō-tī-pal), *a.* [< *prototyp-e* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a prototype; forming or constituting a prototype or primitive form; archetypical. Also *prototypical*.

Survivors of that *prototypal* flora to which I have already referred. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 24.

prototype (prō′tō-tīp), *n.* [< F. *prototype* = Sp. It. *prototipo* = Pg. *prototypo*, a prototype; LL. *prototypus*, original, primitive; < Gr. *πρωτότυπος*, in the first form, original, neut. *πρωτότυπον*, a first or primitive form, < *πρῶτος*, first, + *τύπος*, impression, model, type: see *type*.] A primitive form; an original or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, etc.; an exemplar; an archetype; especially, in *metrology*, an original standard, to which others must conform, and which, though it may be imitated from something else, is not required to conform to anything else, but itself serves as the ultimate definition of a unit. Thus, the *mètre des archives* is a prototype, and so is the new international meter at Breteuil, although the latter is imitated from the former. But the *mètre du conservatoire* and the meters distributed by the International Bureau are not prototypes, since they have no authority except from the evidence that they conform to other measures.

In many respects [he] deserves to be enniched, as a *prototype* for all writers, of voluminous works at least.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

The square or circular altar, or place of worship, may easily be considered as the *prototype* of the Sikra surrounded by cells of the Jains.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 208.

prototypembryo (prō″tō-tīp-em′bri-ō), *n.* [< *prototype* + *embryo*.] A later stage of the embryo, which exhibits the essential characters of the division of animals to which it belongs. Thus, the veliger of a mollusk, the nauplius of a crustacean, and the notochordal stage of a vertebrate are respectively *prototypembryos* of the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Vertebrata*. *Hyatt*. [Rare.]

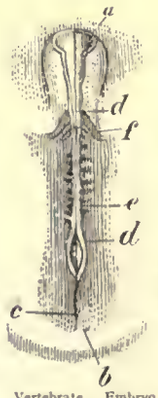
prototypembryonic (prō″tō-tīp-em-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *prototypembryo*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] Having the character of a prototypembryo. [Rare.]

prototypical (prō-tō-tip′i-kal), *a.* [< *prototype* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *prototypal*.

Their [the Maruts'] coming to the fight must be taken as *prototypical* of the coming of the Greek heroes to the great fields of battle.
Keary, Prim. Belief, p. 152.

protova, *n.* Plural of *protovum*.

protovertebra (prō-tō-vėr′tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *protovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] 1†. In Carus's nomenclature (1828), a rib regarded as a vertebral element developed to contain and proteet the viscera, or organs of vegetative life: correlated with *deutovertebra* and *tritovertebra*.—2. A primitive, temporary vertebra; one of the series of segments which appear in pairs in the early embryo along the course of the notochord, and from or about which the permanent vertebræ are developed. They soon disappear, being replaced by definitive vertebræ.



Vertebrate Embryo (chick, second day of incubation).

a, cephalic end; *b*, caudal end; *c*, primitive groove, over which *d*, the dorsal laminæ, have closed for the greater part of its length; *e*, numerous protovertebræ; *f*, rudiment of an omphalomesaraic vein.

protovertebral (prō-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *protovertebra* + *-al*.] Having the character of a protovertebra; pertaining to protovertebræ: as, a *protovertebral* segment; a *protovertebral* portion of the notochord.

Protovertebrata (prō-tō-vėr-tē-brā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *protovertebrate*.] A hypothetical group of animals, assumed to have been the ancestral forms of the *Vertebrata*.

protovertebrate (prō-tō-vėr′tē-brāt), *a.* [< NL. **protovertebratus*, < *protovertebra*, q. v.] 1. Provided with or characterized by the presence of protovertebræ: as, the *protovertebrate* stage of a vertebrate embryo.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Protovertebrata*.

protovestiary† (prō-tō-ves′ti-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *protovestiarius*, < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + ML. *vestiarius*, the keeper of a wardrobe: see *vestiary*.] The head keeper of a wardrobe.

Protovestiary, or wardrobe keeper of the palace of Antiochus at Constantinople.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 132.

protovum (prō-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *protova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + L. *ovum*, egg: see *ovum*.] An original or primitive egg; an ovum or ovule in its first state, as when still in its Graafian follicle, or, in general, before its impregnation, when it becomes a cytula or parent-cell by fecundation with sperm; or, in the case of meroblastic eggs, an undifferentiated female egg-cell before it acquires the mass of nonformative food-yolk which converts it into a metovum.

protoxid, protoxide (prō-tok′sid), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *oxid*.] That member of a series of oxids which contains a single oxygen atom combined with a single bivalent atom or with two univalent atoms: applied only to oxids which are not strongly basic or acid.

protoxylem (prō-tō-zī′lem), *n.* [< Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + E. *xylem*.] In *bot.*, the first-formed elements of the xylem of a vascular bundle.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Protozoön*.] Primordial or first-formed animals, or cell-animals; protozoans: a subkingdom of *Animalia* or prime division of animals, contrasted with *Metazoa*, or all other animals collectively. The *Protozoa* are animal organisms consisting of a single cell, or of several cells not differentiated into tissues. This is the essential distinction between protozoan and metazoan animals, though no hard and fast line can be drawn around *Protozoa* to distinguish them on the one hand from *Protophyta*, and on the other from *Metazoa*. The name *Protozoa* was first used by Goldfuss (1809) to include microscopic animals and also the polyps and medusæ. Siebold and Stannius first used it in its modern signification as comprising and limited to the infusorians and rhizopods. Owen (1859) used the term *Protozoa* for a kingdom including diatoms, etc., and therefore synonymous with *Protista*. The sponges, in the view (as held by W. Saville Kent, for example) that they consist essentially of an aggregate of choanoflagellate infusorians, are often brought under *Protozoa*, though they have not only an ectoderm and an endoderm, but also a mesoderm, and are therefore tissue-animals as distinguished from cell-animals. Excluding sponges, *Protozoa* may be characterized as animals composed of a simple nearly structureless jelly-like substance called *sarcode*, a kind of protoplasm, devoid of permanent distinction or separation of parts resulting from tissue-formation or histogenesis (though they may have very evident organs as parts of a single cell), without a permanent definitive body-cavity or any trace of a nervous system, no permanent differentiated alimentary system except in a most rudimentary state, and no multicellular membrance or tissues. Nevertheless, there is really a wide range of variation or gradation of structure in these seemingly structureless animalcules. Some of the lowest forms are mere microscopic specks of homogeneous sarcode, of any or no definite shape. Such are moners, or representatives of a division *Monera* or *Proteomyxa*; but it is not certain that all such objects are either individuals or species in a usual sense of these words. Among the lowest protozoans of which species and genera can be definitely predicated are the amœbiform organisms, which have a nucleus, and locomotory organs in the form of pseudopods, temporarily protruded from any part of the body, and which ingest and egest foreign substance from any part of the body. Vast numbers of protozoans are of this grade of complexity, and with the simpler forms constitute a class, *Rhizopoda*, including the normal amœboids and the foraminifera and radiolarians. For, though both these latter may have very complicated shells, tests, or skeletons, their sarcodous substance remains of a low and simple type. It is an advance in organization when a protozoan becomes *corticate*—that is, assumes a form in which an outer harder ectoplasm and an inner softer endoplasm are distinguishable—since this confines the sarcodous mass and gives it definite shape or form. This advance in organization is often marked by the appearance of a nucleolus or endoplastule, besides the nucleus or endoplast which most protozoans possess, by the presence of definite and permanent locomotory organs in the form of cilia or flagella, and finally by the fixation of a specialized oral or ingestive area or mouth, in place of the one or several temporary vacuoles which serve as stomachs in lower forms. Protozoans of this higher grade occur

under various forms. The class *Gregarinida* represents parasitic forms, one- or two-celled, essentially like the ova of *Metazoa*. The class *Infusoria* comprehends an enormous number of minute, nearly always microscopic, animalcules, found in infusions, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, sometimes parasitic, but mostly leading an independent fixed or free life. There are many groups of these, as the ciliate, flagellate, choanoflagellate, and suctorial infusorians, among them the most complex organisms which are commonly included under *Protozoa*, as the *Noctiluca*, for example. With or without the sponges, *Protozoa* have been very variously subdivided, almost every author having his own arrangement. A so-called moner, an amœba, a foraminifer, a radiolarian, a gregarine, and an infusorian respectively exemplify as many leading types of *Protozoa*. One division is into *Astomata* and *Stomatoda*, according to the absence or presence of a mouth. Another is into *Monera* and *Endoplastica*, according to the absence or presence of a nucleus, the latter being again distinguished as *Myxopoda* and *Mastigopoda*, according to whether the locomotory organs are temporary pseudopods or permanent cilia or flagella. A third is into *Gymnomyxa* and *Corticata*, according to the absence or presence of a distinguishable ectoplasm. (1) The *Gymnomyxa* are separated into 7 classes: *Proteomyxa* (indefinable), *Mycetozoa* (often regarded as plants), *Lobosa* (ordinary amœbiforms), *Labyrinthulidea*, *Heliozoa* (sun-animalcules), *Reticularia* (the foraminifers), and *Radiolaria*. (2) The *Corticata* are divided into 6 classes: *Sporozoa* (gregarines and many others), *Flagellata*, *Dinoflagellata*, *Rhynchoflagellata*, *Ciliata*, and *Acinctaria*, the last five being as many classes of infusorians. This is the classification presented in the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. By Saville Kent the *Protozoa* (including sponges) are divided into 4 prime "evolutionary series," not exactly coincident, however, with any recognized zoölogical groups, called *Pantostomata*, *Discostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. (See these words.) Also called *Hypozoa*, *Oözoa*, *Plastidozoa*. Compare *Primatia*, *Protista*, *Protophyta*. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *amœba*, *Euglena*, *Foraminifera*, *Globigerinidæ*, *Gregarinidæ*, *Infusoria*, *Noctiluca*, *Paramecium*, *radiolarian*, and *sun-animalcule*.

protozoal (prō-tō-zō′ạl), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *protozoan*.

Bütschli's classification of these *protozoal* forms.
Lancet, No. 3467, p. 308.

protozoan (prō-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *protozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* First, lowest, simplest, or most primitive, as an animal; of or pertaining to the *Protozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Protozoa;* a protozoön.

protozoanal (prō-tō-zō′an-ạl), *a.* [Irreg. < *protozoan* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a protozoan. [An improper form.]

The individualized *protozoanal* stage has become confined to the earliest periods of existence.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 60.

protozoary (prō-tō-zō′a-ri), *n.*; pl. *protozoaries* (-riz). [< F. *protozoaire*, < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῷάριον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal.] A protozoan.

protozoic (prō-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-ic*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, same as *protozoan*.

They exhibit the rhythmically contracting vacuoles which are specially characteristic of *protozoic* organisms.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 225.

2. In *geol.*, containing the earliest traces of life. —**Protozoic schists**, the name given by Barrande to the lowest division of the fossiliferous rocks of Bohemia. See *primordial*.

protozoön, protozoum (prō-tō-zō′on, -um), *n.*; pl. *protozoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. πρῶτος, first, + ζῷον, animal.] An individual or a species of *Protozoa;* a protozoan.

protozoönal (prō-tō-zō′ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *protozoön* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a protozoön: as, *protozoönal* collars and flagella. *Hyatt.*

protozoum, *n.* See *protozoön*.

Protracheata (prō-trā-kē-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *Tracheata*, q. v.] In Gegenbaur's system, one of three prime series into which all arthropods are divided (the others being *Branchiata*, or *Crustacea* in a wide sense, and *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense), established for the reception of the single genus *Peripatus:* thus conterminous with *Matacopoda*, *Thysanophora*, and *Peripatidea*.

More exact investigations into the organization of Peripatus show that this animal, which as yet has been generally placed with the Vermes, is the representative of a special class of Arthropods which must be placed before the Tracheata [that is, *Protracheata*].
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 230.

protracheate (prō-trā′kē-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Protracheata;* malacopodous; onychophorous; peripatidean.

protract (prō-trakt′), *v. t.* [< L. *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere* (> It. *protraere*, *protrarre* = OF. *pourtraire*), draw forth, lengthen out, < *pro*, forth, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *portray*, *portrait*, from the same source.] 1. To draw out or lengthen in time; prolong: now chiefly in the past participle.

The Galles were now weary with long *protracting* of the war.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 32.

Doubtless he shrives this woman to her smock,
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 120.

You shall *protract* no time, only I give you a bowl of rich wine to the health of your general.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 1.

Her spirit seemed hastening to live within a very brief span as much as many live during a *protracted* existence.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, viii.

2. To lengthen out in space; extend in general. [Rare.]

Their shaded walks
And long *protracted* bowers.
Cowper, Task, i. 257.

Many a ramble, far
And wide *protracted*, through the tamer ground
Of these our unimaginative days. *Wordsworth.*

3. To delay; defer; put off to a distant time.

Let us bury him,
And not *protract* with admiration what
Is now due debt. To the grave!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 232.

4. In *surv.*, to draw to a scale; lay down, by means of a scale and protractor, the lines and angles of, as a piece of land; plot.—**5.** In *anat.*, to draw forward (a part or an organ); extend (a part) anteriorly; have the action or effect of a protractor upon.—**Protracted meeting**, a revival meeting continued or protracted; a series of meetings of unusual importance, often lasting for several days and attended by large numbers: chiefly used by Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists. [New Eng.]

protract† (prō-trakt′), *n.* [< LL. *protractus*, a prolonging, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, prolong: see *protract*.] A lengthening out; delay; putting off.

And wisdome willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, iv. 2.

Many long weary dayes I have outworne;
And many nights, that slowly seemd to move
Theyr sad *protract* from evening untill morne.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxvi.

protractedly (prō-trak′ted-li), *adv.* [< *protracted*, pp. of *protract*, *v.*, + *-ly*2.] In a protracted or prolonged manner; tediously.

protracter (prō-trak′tėr), *n.* [< *protract* + *-er*1.] One who protracts, or lengthens in time. Also *protractor*.

protractile (prō-trak′til), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ile*.] Susceptible of being drawn forward or thrust out, as the tongue of a woodpecker; protrusile: correlated with *retractile*, that which is one being also the other.

protracting-bevel (prō-trak′ting-bev″el), *n.* A combined sector, rule, straight-edge, and bevel used in plotting plans and other drawings.

protraction (prō-trak′shọn), *n.* [< F. *protraction* = It. *protrazione*, < LL. *protractio(n-)*, a drawing out or lengthening, < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw forth, drag out: see *protract*.] 1. The act of drawing out or prolonging; the act of delaying: as, the *protraction* of a debate.

If this grand Business of State, the Match, suffer such *Protractions* and Puttings off, you need not wonder that private Negotiations, as mine is, should be subject to the same Inconveniencies. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

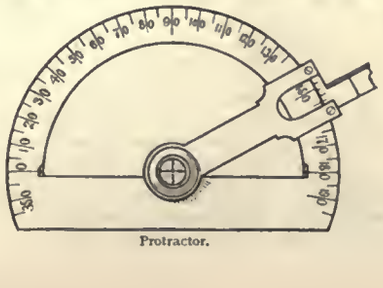
2. In *surv.*: (*a*) The act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, etc. (*b*) That which is protracted or plotted on paper.—3. The action of a protractor in sense (*b*).—4. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically long of a syllable usually measured as a short: opposed to *correption*.

protractive (prō-trak′tiv), *a.* [< *protract* + *-ive*.] Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

The *protractive* trials of great Jove
To find persistive constancy in men.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 20.

He saw, but suffered their *protractive* arts.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1103.

protractor (prō-trak′tọr), *n.* [< NL. *protractor* (cf. ML. *protractor*, one who calls or drags another into court), < L. *protrahere*, pp. *protractus*, draw or drag forth: see *protract*.] One who or that which protracts. As applied to persons, also *protracter*. Specifically—(*a*) In *surv.*, an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper. It is of various forms—semicircular, rectangular, or circular. See also cut under *bevel-protractor*.



Protractor.

This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would the other day have perauaded me, the same as a *protractor*, which do so much the more make me value it, but of itself it is a most useful instrument. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1668.

(*b*) In *anat.*, a muscle which protracts, or extends or draws a part forward: the opposite of *retractor*. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

The psoas minor . . . is a *protractor* of the pelvis.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 47.

(*c*) An adjustable pattern, agreeing in proportion with particular measurements, used by tailors in cutting out garments.

protreptical (prō-trep′ti-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. προτρεπτικός, fitted for urging on, exhorting, < προτρέπειν, turn toward, < πρό, forth, forward, + τρέπειν, turn: see *trope*.] Intended or adapted to persuade; persuasive; hortatory.

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*.
Bp. Ward, Infidelity.

protriæne (prō-trī′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. πρό, before, + τρίαινα, a trident: see *triæne*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a triæne with porrect cladi. It is a simple spicule of the rhabdus type, bearing at one end a cladome of three cladi or rays which project forward. *Sollas*.

protrite† (prō′trīt), *a.* [< L. *protritus*, pp. of *proterere*, drive forth, wear away, < *pro*, forth, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite*.] Common; trite.

They are but old and rotten errors, *protrite* and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 195. (*Davies.*)

Whereuppon grew that *protrite* distinction of a triple appetite, naturall, sensitive, and reasonable.
T. Wright, Passions of the Minde (1601), i. 7.

protrudable (prō-trö′da-bl), *a.* [< *protrude* + *-able*.] Protrusible or protrusile; protractile.

The *protrudable* trunk or proboscis of other annelids.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, i.

protrude (prō-tröd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *protruded*, ppr. *protruding*. [< L. *protrudere*, thrust forth, protrude, < *pro*, forth, forward, + *trudere*, thrust, push: see *threat*. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust forward or onward; drive or force along.

The sea's being *protruded* forwards . . . by the mud or earth discharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

2. To shoot or thrust forth; project; cause to project; thrust out as from confinement; cause to come forth: as, a snail *protrudes* its horns.

Spring *protrudes* the bursting gems. *Thomson*, Autumn.

II. *intrans.* To shoot forward; be thrust forward; project beyond something.

The parts *protrude* beyond the skin. *Bacon.*

With that lean head-stalk, that *protruding* chin,
Wear standing collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

=**Syn.** To project, jut (out), bulge (out).

protrusible (prō-trö′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

In many the oral aperture is surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which sometimes takes on the form of a *protrusible* proboscis. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 157.

protrusile (prō-trö′sil), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ile*.] Capable of being protruded; protrudable; protrusible; protractile.

protrusion (prō-trö′zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **protrusio(n-)*, < L. *protrudere*, pp. *protrusus*, thrust forth: see *protrude*.] 1. The act of protruding or thrusting forth, or the state of being protruded.

Some sudden *protrusion* to good; . . . a mere actual, momentary, transient conduction.
Bp. Hall, Sermon on Rom. viii. 14.

Without either resistance or *protrusion*. *Locke.*

We see adaptation to the wind in the incoherence of the pollen, . . . in the *protrusion* of the stigmas at the period of fertilisation.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 94.

2. That which stands out beyond something adjacent; that which protrudes or projects.

The only features of the enormous structure are the blank, sombre stretches and *protrusions* of wall, the effect of which, on so large a scale, is strange and striking.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 98.

protrusive (prō-trö′siv), *a.* [< L. *protrusus*, pp. of *protrudere*, thrust forth (see *protrude*), + *-ive*.] Thrusting or impelling forward; obtrusive; protruding: as, *protrusive* motion.

The chin *protrusive*, and the cervical vertebræ a trifle more curved. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

protrusively (prō-trö′siv-li), *adv.* [< *protrusive* + *-ly*2.] In a protrusive manner; obtrusively.

protrusiveness (prō-trö′siv-nes), *n.* Tending to protrude or to be protrusive; obtrusiveness.

prott-goose (prot'gös), *n.* [< *prott* (said to be imitative) + *goose*.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Berniela brenta*.

protuberance (prō-tū'be-rans), *n.* [< F. *protubérance* = Sp. Pg. *protuberancia* = It. *protuberanza*, < NL. **protuberantia*, < LL. *protuberan(t-)s*, protuberant: see *protuberant*.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; on the surface of the earth, a hill, knoll, or other elevation; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a protuberant part; a projection or prominence; a tuberosity: as, a bony *protuberance*. See cut under *conjugation*.

Mountains, that seem but so many weus and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 3.

He had a little round abdominal *protuberance*, which an inch and a half added to the heels of his boots hardly enabled him to carry off as well as he could have wished.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xii.

Annular protuberance of the brain. See *annular*.—**Occipital, parietal,** etc., **protuberance.** See the adjectives.

protuberancy (prō-tū'be-ran-si), *n.* [As *protuberance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *protuberance*.

protuberant (prō-tū'be-rant), *a.* [< F. *protubérant*, < LL. *protuberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *protuberare*, swell, grow forth: see *protuberate*.] Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white. *Ray.*

Those large brown *protuberant* eyes in Silas Marner's pale face. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

protuberantly (prō-tū'be-rant-li), *adv.* [< *protuberant* + *-ly*2.] In a protuberant manner; in the way of protuberance.

protuberate (prō-tū'be-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *protuberated*, ppr. *protuberating*. [< LL. *protuberatus*, pp. of *protuberare*, swell out, grow forth, < L. *pro*, forth, forward, + **tuberare*, swell, < *tuber*, a bump, swelling, tumor: see *tuber*.] To swell beyond the adjacent surface; be prominent; bulge out.

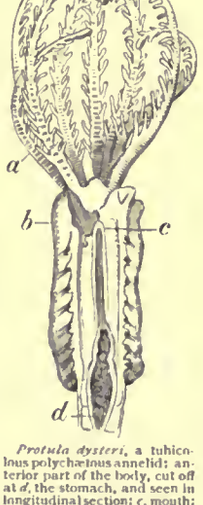
If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

protuberation (prō-tū-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< *protuberate* + *-ion*.] The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

protuberous† (prō-tū'be-rus), *a.* [< LL. *protuberare*, swell out, grow forth (see *protuberate*), + *-ous*. Cf. *tuberous*.] Protuberant. [Rare.]

The one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard; the other round, smooth, spongy, and soft. *J. Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 183.

Protula (prō'tū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Risso), prob. < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *τίλος*, a knot or knob.] A genus of cephalobranchiate tubicolous worms of the family *Serpulidæ*. *P. dysteri* is an example. Also called *Apomatus*.



Protula dysteri, a tubicolous polychætous annelid; anterior part of the body, cut off at *d*, the stomach, and seen in longitudinal section; *c*, mouth; *b*, hood-like expansion; *a*, branchial plumes or branchiæ.

Protungulata (prō-tung-gū-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *Ungulata*, q. v.] A group of Cretaceous hoofed mammals regarded as the probable ancestral stock of all subsequent ungulates.

protureter (prō-tū-rē'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + NL. *ureter*.] A primitive ureter, or excretory duct of a protonephron.

protutor (prō-tū'tor), *n.* [= F. *protuteur* = Sp. *protutor*, < ML. *protutor*, < L. *pro*, for, + *tutor*, guardian: see *tutor*.] In *Scots law*, one who acts as tutor to a minor without having a regular title to the office.

protyle (prō-tī'lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πρῶτος*, first, + *ὕλη*, matter: see *Hyla*.] An imagined supersensible, imponderable, indifferent, or primal substance, from which all forms of living matter are supposed to be derived by modification, differentiation, or specialization. *W. Crookes.* Also called variously *biod*, *biogen*, *zoëther*, *psychoplasm*, etc.

proud (proud), *a.* [< ME. *proud*, *prowd*, *prud*, earlier *prout*, *prut*, < AS. *prūt*, proud (very rare); cf. deriv. *prūtung* (verbal n.), pride, *prȳte*, pride (> E. *pride*1); root unknown. The Icel. *prūdhr*, proud, Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent, are appar. from the AS.] 1. Having or cherishing a high opinion of one's own merits; showing great or lofty self-esteem; expecting great deference or consideration; haughty; full of pride. Specifically—(*a*) Having undue or inordinate pride; arrogant; haughty; supercilious; presumptuous.

Better is it to beate a *proude* man
Then for to rebuke him;
For he thinkes in his own conceyte
He is wyse and very trim.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

We have heard of the pride of Moab; he is very *proud*: even of his haughtiness, and his pride, and wrath.
Isa. xvi. 6.

Norfolk rides foremostly, his crest well known,
Proud as if all our heads were now his own.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

And was so *proud* that, should he meet
The twelve apostles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And shove his Saviour from the wall. *Churchill.*

Knowledge is *proud* that he has learn'd so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
Cowper, Task, vi. 96.

(*b*) Having a worthy and becoming sense of what is due to one's self; self-respecting: as, too *proud* to beg.

F. You're strangely *proud*.
P. So *proud*, I am no slave.
Pope, Epil. to Sattres, ii. 205.

Too poor for a bribe, and too *proud* to importune,
He had not the method of making a fortune.
Gray, On Himself.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
I know you proud to bear your name.
Your pride is yet no mate for mine,
Too *proud* to care from whence I came.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

(*c*) Priding one's self; having high satisfaction; elated: as, *proud* to serve a cause.

What satisfaction can their deaths bring to you,
That are prepar'd and *proud* to die, and willingly?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 3.

A divine ambition and a zeal
The boldest patriot might be *proud* to feel.
Cowper, Charity, l. 308.

He'll be a credit till us a'—
We'll a' be *proud* o' Robin.
Burns, There was a Lad was born in Kyle.

2. Proceeding from pride; daring; dignified.

As choice a copy of Verses as any we have heard since we met together; and that is a *proud* word, for we have heard very good ones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 188.

But higher far my *proud* pretensions rise.
Cowper, On the Receipt of his Mother's Picture.

3. Of fearless or untamable spirit; full of vigor or mettle.

I have dogs, my lord,
Will rouse the *proudest* panther in the chase.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 2. 21.

The fiend replied not, overcome with rage;
But, like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on.
Milton, P. L., iv. 858.

Like a *proud* swan, conqu'ring the stream by force.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 523.

4. Giving reason or occasion for pride, congratulation, or boasting; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; gorgeous; magnificent.

One is higher in authority, better clad or fed, hath a *prouder* coat or a softer bed.
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc., 1842), p. 124.

I better brook the loss of brittle life
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 79.

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 553.

The *proudest* memory in the later history of the island is the defeat of the Turks in 1716.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 359.

5. Full; high; swelled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The wind was loud, the stream was *proud*,
And wi' the stream gaed Willie.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

Proud flesh. See *flesh*.—**Proud stomach.** See *stomach*.—**To do one proud.** See *do*1.—**Syn.** 1. Lofty, lordly.—4. Stately, noble. See references under *pride*.

proud† (proud), *v.* [< ME. *prouden*, *pruden*, *prouten*, < AS. **prūtian* (in verbal n. *prūtung*), *prȳtian*, be proud, < *prūt*, proud: see *proud*, *a.* Cf. *pride*1, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be proud or haughty.

There *proudeth* Power, Heer Prowess brighter shines.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, i. 117.

2. To be full of spirit or animation; be gay.

Yong man wereth joliff,
And than *proudeth* man and wilf.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To be excited by sexual desire.

II. *trans.* To make or render proud.

Sister *proudes* Sister, Brother hardens Brother,
And one Companion doth corrupt another.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

proudfall†, *n.* [ME., < *proud* + *fall*; a dubious formation.] The front hair which falls or is folded over the forehead; forelock.

Streght as a strike, straght thurgh the myddes [of her hair]
Depertid the *proudfall* pertly in two,
Atiret in tresais trusset full faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3025.

proud-hearted (proud'här'ted), *a.* Arrogant; haughty; proud.

And so, *proud-hearted* Warwick, I defy thee.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 98.

proudling† (proud'ling), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ling*1.] One who is proud: used in rebuke or contempt.

Milde to the Meek, to *Proudlings* sterne and strict.
Sylvester, tr. of P. Mathieu's Henry the Great, i. 152.

proudly (proud'li), *adv.* [< ME. *prudly*, *proudliche*, *prudliche*, < AS. *prūtlice*, < *prūt*, proud: see *proud*.] In a proud manner; with inordinate self-esteem; haughtily; ostentatiously; with lofty mien or airs; with vigor or mettle.

And past furth *prudly* his pray for to wyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 856.

Question her *proudly*, let thy looks be stern.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 62.

proudness (proud'nes), *n.* [< *proud* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being proud; pride.

Set aside all arrogancy and *proudness*.
Latimer, Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, ii.

proud-pied (proud'pīd), *a.* Gorgeously variegated. [Rare.]

Proud-pied April dress'd in all his trim.
Shak., Sonnets, xcviii.

proud-stomached (proud'stum'ȧkt), *a.* Of a haughty spirit; self-asserting; arrogant; high-tempered.

If you get a parcel of *proud-stomached* teachers that set the young dogs a rebelling, what else can you look for?
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xiii.

proustite (prös'tīt), *n.* [Named after J. L. *Proust*, a French chemist.] A native sulphid of arsenic and silver, occurring in rhombohedral and scalenohedral crystals and also massive. It has a beautiful cochineal-red color, and is hence called *ruby silver*, or *light-red silver ore*; the latter name is given to distinguish it from the other form of ruby silver, pyrargyrite, which is dark-red or nearly black, and is called *dark-red silver ore*. Magnificent specimens of proustite are obtained from the mines of Chañarcillo in Chili.

prov. An abbreviation of (*a*) *proverb*; (*b*) *proverbially*; (*c*) *provincial*; (*d*) *provost*; (*e*) [*cap.*] *Provençal*.

provable (prö'vȧ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *provable*, < OF. *provable*, *prouvable*, provable, certain, < L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable: see *probable*. In mod. use as if directly < *prove* + *-able*.] Capable of being proved or demonstrated.

And if thee thynke it is dontable,
It is thurgh argument *provable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5414.

The crime was a suspicion, *provable* only by actions capable of divers constructions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 316.

Proof supposes something *provable*, which must be a Proposition or Assertion. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 1.

Provable debt, a debt of such a class that it may be proved against the estate of a bankrupt.

provableness (prö'vȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being provable; capability of being proved.

provably (prö'vȧ-bli), *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.

If thou knowe any man of that maners and upright lyuinge that no faulte can *prouably* be layed to him.
J. Udall, On Tit. i.

provand†, **provend**† (prov'and, -end), *n.* and *a.* [Also *provant*, *provent*; < ME. *provande*, *provende*, *promande*, < OF. *provende*, *prouvende* (also with unorig. *r*, *provendre*, > ME. *provendre*, E. *provender*), an allowance of food, also a prebend, < LL. *præbenda*, a payment, ML. also an allowance of food and drink, pittance, also a prebend: see *prebend*.] I. *n.* 1. A regular allowance of food; provender; especially, the food or forage supplied to an army or to its horses and beasts of burden.

The Aueyner schalle ordeyn *prouande* good won
For the lordys horsis euerychon.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

These sea-sick soldiers rang hills, woods, and vallies,
Seeking *provant* to fill their empty bellies.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

Camels in the war, who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 267.

I say unto thee, one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day at the destruction of Jerusalem.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

2. A prebend. [In this sense only *provend*.]

Cathedral chirches that han *prouendis* appropriid to hem. *Wyclif*, Tracts (ed. Matthew), p. 419.

II. *a.* Belonging to a regular allowance; such as was provided for the common soldiers; hence, of common or inferior quality.

In the yeare 1543 the weather was so cold that the *provant* wine ordained for the army, being frozen, was divided with hatchets, and by the souldiers carried away in baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology, II. vii. § 1.

The good wheaten loaves of the Flemings were better than the *provant* rye-bread of the Swede. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

provand†, **provend**† (prov'and, -end), *v. t.* [Also *provant*, *provent* (?); < OF. *provender*, supply with provisions, < *provende*, provision, provender: see *provand*, *provend*, *n.*] To supply with provender, provisions, or forage.

Do throughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt. *Hall*, Homer (1581), p. 30. (*Nares.*)

Should . . . *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

provant-master†, *n.* An officer who served out provisions, etc., to soldiers. *Barnaby Rich*, Fruites of Long Experience (1604), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

prove (prōv), *v.*; pret. *proved*, pp. *proved* (sometimes incorrectly *proven*), ppr. *proving*. [< ME. *proven* (partly < AS. *prōfian*), also *preven* (> early mod. E. *prieve*, *preeve*), < OF. *prover*, *prouver*, *pruver*, *preuver*, F. *prouver* = Pr. *provar* = Sp. *probar* = Pg. *provar* = It. *probare* = AS. *prōfian*, test, try, prove, = LG. *proven*, *prōven* = MHG. *pruoven*, *prüeven*, G. *prüfen* (also *proben* and *probieren*) = Icel. *prōfa*, *prōva* = Sw. *prōfva* (also *probera*) = Dan. *prøve* (also *probere*), < L. *probare*, test, try, examine, approve, show to be good or fit, prove, < *probus*, good, excellent. Cf. *probe*, *probity*, *proof*, etc., and cf. *approve*, *disprove*, *improve*, *reprove*, etc., *approbate*, *reprobate*, etc., *approbation*, *probation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To try by experiment, or by a test or standard; test; make trial of; put to the test: as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder; to *prove* the contents of a vessel by comparing it with a standard measure.

I bad Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme purpos to *prouen* his wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 120.

Ne would I it have ween'd, had I not late it *prieved*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 33.

Ye'll say that I've ridden but into the wood,
To *prieve* gin my horse and hounds are good.
Sir Otuf and the Elf-King's Daughter (Child's Ballads, I. 300).

And another said, I have bought five yoke of oxen, and I go to *prove* them. Luke xiv. 19.

I have *proved* thee, thou art never destitute of that which is convenient. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 302.

He felt happy, and yet feared to *prove*
His new-born bliss, lest it should fade from him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 342.

2. To render certain; put out of doubt (as a proposition) by adducing evidence and argumentation; show; demonstrate.

That pitee renneth sone in gentil herte . . .
Is *preved* al day, as men may it see,
As wel by werk as by auctoritee.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 473.

Give me the ocular proof; . . .
Make me to see 't; or, at the least, so *prove* it
That the probation bear no hinge nor loop
To hang a doubt on. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 360.

The wise man . . . hath condescended to *prove* as well as assert it, and to back the severe rule he hath laid down with very convincing reasons. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only *prove* him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 140.

3. To establish the authenticity or validity of; obtain probate of: as, to *prove* a will. See *probate*.

The holy crosse was *provyd* by resyng of a Dede man whanne they wer in Dowte whiche it was of the thre. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

4. To have personal experience of; experience; enjoy or suffer.

But I did enter, and enjoy
What happy lovers *prove*.
Carew, Deposition from Love. (*Nares.*)

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 610.

Such feebleness of limbs thou *prov'st*
That now at every step thou mev'st
Upheld by two. *Cowper*, To Mary (1793).

5. In *arith.*, to ascertain or demonstrate the correctness of (an operation or result) by a calculation in the nature of a check: as, to *prove* a sum. Thus, in subtraction, if the difference between two numbers added to the lesser number makes a sum equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is *proved*.

6. In *printing*, to take a proof of.—**To prove masteries**†, to make trial of skill; contend for the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, 516, l. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn. 2.** To verify, justify, confirm, substantiate, make good, manifest.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make trial; essay.

It is a pur pardoners craft; *proue* and assaye!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 247.

2. To be found or ascertained to be by experience or trial; be ascertained or shown by the event or something subsequent; turn out to be: as, the report *proves* to be true; to *prove* useful or wholesome; to *prove* faithful or treacherous.

That *proved* [var. *preved*] wel, for overal ther he cam,
At wrastlynge he wolde have alwey the ram.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 547.

If springing things be any jot diminish'd,
They wither in their prime, *prove* nothing worth.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 418.

If his children *prove* vicious or degenerous, . . . we account the man miserable. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), Works, I. 717.

He knows
His end with mine involved; and knows that I
Should *prove* a bitter morsel, and his bane,
Whenever that shall be. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 808.

When the two processes of deduction *prove* to be identical, we have no choice but to abide by the result, and to assume that the one inference is equally authoritative with the other. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 191.

Hence—**3.** To become; be.

Tell him, in hope he'll *prove* a widower shortly;
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 227.

4†. To succeed; turn out well.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended that the beasts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

5. To thrive; be with young: generally said of cattle. *Halliwell.*—**To fend and prove**†. See *fend*†.—**To prove up**, to show that the requirements of the law for taking up government land have been fulfilled, so that a patent for the same may be issued. [U. S.]

Under these laws the settler is obliged to pay the government two hundred dollars for his claim, whether he *proves up* after a six months' residence, or waits the full limit of his time for making proof—thirty-three months. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 238.

provet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proof*.

provect† (prō-vekt'), *a.* [= OF. *provect*, a man advanced in years; < L. *provectus*, advanced (of time), pp. of *provehere*, carry forward, advance, < *pro*, forth, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Advanced.

We have in daily experience that little infantes assayeth to folowe . . . the wordes . . . of them that be *provecte* in yeres. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

provectant (prō-vek'tant), *n.* [< L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance (see *provect*), + *-ant*.] A covariant considered as produced by the operation of a provector on a contravariant.

provection (prō-vek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *provectio(n-)*, a carrying forward, an advancement, promotion, < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] In *philol.*, the carrying of a terminal letter from a word to the next succeeding one, when it begins with a vowel, as *the tone* for *that one*, *the tother* for *that other*. [Rare.]

provector (prō-vek'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *provehere*, pp. *provectus*, carry forward, advance: see *provect*.] The contravariant operator $(a, b, \ldots \not\partial_\xi, \partial_\eta, \ldots)^m$, where ∂_ξ, ∂_η, etc., replace x, y, etc., in the quantic $(a, b, \ldots \not x, y, \ldots)^m$, or any contravariant operator resulting from a similar substitution in any covariant of the original quantic.

proveditor† (prō-ved'i-tor), *n.* [Also *provedittore*, *providitore*; < It. *proveditore* (= Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor*), a provider, purveyor, < *provedere*, provide, purvey: see *provide*. Cf. *provedor* and *purveyor*.] **1.** A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies; a provider.

Thrice was he made,
In dangerous armes, Venice *providetore*.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

The entertainment that St. John's *proveditore*, the angel, gave him was such as the wilderness did afford. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 82.

Ready money in open market . . . being found upon experience to be the best *proveditor* of any. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

2. An overseer; a governor.

When they have any great Expedition to make, they have always a Stranger for their General, but he is supervis'd by two *Proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 35.

provedor, provedore (prov'e-dôr, -dōr), *n.* [Also *providore*; < Sp. *provedor* = Pg. *provedor*, provider, purveyor: see *proveditor* and *purveyor*.] A purveyor; one who provides necessaries and supplies; a proveditor.

When the famous Beefsteak Club was first instituted, he [Richard Estcourt] had the office of *providore* assigned him. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, note on l. 519 (Chalmers's English Poets).

I was much amused in watching our *provedor*, as he went about collecting things by ones and twos, until he had piled a little cart quite full. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

proven (prō'vn), *pp.* [An improper form of *proved*, with *-en*[1], suffix of strong participles, for orig. *-ed*[2].] Proved: an improper form, lately growing in frequency, by imitation of the Scotch use in "not proven."

The evidence is voluminous and conclusive, and by common consent a verdict of *proven* is returned. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 422.

Not proven, in *Scots law*, a verdict rendered by a jury in a criminal case when the evidence is insufficient to justify conviction, yet strong enough to warrant grave suspicion of guilt.

provenance (prov'e-nans), *n.* [< F. *provenance*, origin, production: see *provenience*.] Origin; source or quarter from which anything comes; provenience: especially in the sense of 'place of manufacture, production, or discovery.' [A French term, better in the English form *provenience*.]

[Well-tombs] in which we have the use of metallic chisels clearly and indisputably indicated, and the presence of bronze work of Oriental *provenance*. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 303.

Style of art, historical probability, and the *provenance* of the coins themselves, all seem to indicate a Spanish origin. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 4.

Provençal (F. pron. prō-von-sal'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Provençal* (< L. *Provincialis*), < *Provincia* (> F. *Provence*), a former province of southeastern France, < L. *provincia*, a province, a Roman government outside of Italy: see *province*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Provence in France, or to its old language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Provence.—**2.** The Romance tongue of Provence. It is the *langue d'oc*, and was the dialect used by the Troubadours. See *langue d'oc*.

Abbreviated *Pr.* or *Pror.*

Provence oil. See *oil*.

Provence rose. [A misnomer for *Provins rose*.] Same as *cabbage-rose*.

Provencial (prō-ven'shal), *a.* [= F. *Provençal*; < *Provence* + *-ial*.] Same as *Provençal*.

provend†, **provende**†, *n.* and *a.* See *provand*.

provend†, *v. t.* See *provand*.

provender (prov'en-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *provendre*, < OF. *provendre*, var. of *provende*, allowance, provision: see *provand*.] **1.** Food; provisions; especially, dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, or corn; fodder.

I synde payne for the pope and *prouendre* for his palfrey. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 243.

Shall we go send them dinners and fresh suits,
And give their fasting horses *provender*,
And after fight with them? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 58.

In the connivance of his [the prodigal's] security, harlots and sycophants rifle his estate, and then send him to rob the hogs of their *provender*, Jove's nuts, acorns. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 497.

2†. A prebend.

And porchace 3ow *prouendres* while 3oure pans lasteth,
And bigge 3ow benefices pluralite to haue.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 32.

=**Syn. 1.** *Fodder*, etc. See *feed*, *n.*

provender (prov'en-dėr), *v. t.* [< *provender*, *n.* Cf. *provand*, *v.*] To feed; fodder, as a horse.

His horses (quatenus horses) are *provendered* as epicurely. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179). (*Davies.*)

provendre[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *provender*.

provendre[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *provendier*, < ML. *præbendarius*, a prebendary: see *prebendary*.] A prebendary.

provenience (prō-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *provenance* (> E. *provenance*) = It. *provenienza*, < NL. **provenientia*, origin, < L. *provenire*, come forth, appear, originate, < *pro*, forth, + *venire*, come.] Origin; the place from which something comes or is derived; the place of production or derivation of an object, especially in the fine arts and in archæology. Compare *provenance*.

Wherever the place in which an object was found, or—to use a convenient word already borrowed by German archæologists from the Italians and French—its *provenience*, is stated. *A. D. Savage*, The Century, XXIV. 632.

The surface of the marble [of a statue found at Sicyon]—the *provenience* of which I am unable to state—is somewhat corroded. *Amer. Jour. Archæol.*, V. (1889) 293.

provent†, *n.* Same as *provand*.

proventricular (prō-ven-trik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *proventriculus* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the proventriculus: as, *proventricular* glands; *proventricular* digestion.

proventriculus (prō-ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *proventriculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pro*, before, + *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, stomach: see *ventricle*.]

1. In *ornith.*, the glandular stomach; a second dilatation of the esophagus, succeeding the crop or craw, and succeeded by the gizzard, gigerium, or muscular stomach. It is the true stomach of a bird, or place where digestion is chiefly carried on, and corresponds to the cardiac end or division of the stomach of a mammal. It is situated at the lower end of the gullet, next to the gizzard, and is always recognized by the gastric follicles which form a zone or belt of variously disposed patches upon its mucous surface. Also called *ventriculus glandulosus.*

2. In insects, the first stomach, the ingluvies or crop, being merely an expansion of the esophagus. It generally has thick muscular walls, and is often armed interiorly with horny plates or teeth of various forms. The proventriculus lies wholly or partly in the abdomen, and is generally absent in haustellate insects. See cut under *Blattidæ.*

3. In worms, a muscular crop.

provenuet (prov'e-nū), *n.* [< OF. *provenu, prouvenu,* produce, revenue, < *provenu,* pp. of *provenir,* < L. *provenire,* come forth, appear: see *provenience.* Cf. *revenue.*] Produce.

Our liberal Creator hath thought good to furnish our tables with . . . the rich and dainty *provenues* of our gardens and orchards.
Bp. Hall, Christian Moderation, i. 1, § 2.

prover (prö'vėr), *n.* [< *prove* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which proves or tries.

Patr. Why am I a fool?
Ther. Make that demand of the *prover.*
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 72.

2. A skilled workman employed to strike off proofs from engraved plates.

From two to six men, . . . whose duty it is to print proof impressions only; they are called *provers.*
Ure, Dict., II. 289.

proverb (prov'ėrb), *n.* [< ME. *proverbe,* < OF. (and F.) *proverbe* = Sp. Pg. It. *proverbio,* < L. *proverbium,* a common saying, saw, adage, a proverb, later also byword, < *pro,* before, forth, + *verbum,* a word: see *verb.*] 1. A short pithy sentence, often repeated colloquially, expressing a well-known truth or a common fact ascertained by experience or observation; a popular saying which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical precept; an adage; a wise saw: often set forth in the guise of metaphor and in the form of rime, and sometimes alliterative.

And trewe is the *proverbe* that the wise man seith, that "who is fer from his iye is aoone foryeten."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 693.

They said they were an-hungry; sigh'd forth *proverbs,*
That hunger broke stone walls, that dogs must eat,
That meat was made for mouths. *Shak.,* Cor., I. 1. 209.

What is a *proverb* but the experience and observation of several ages gathered and summed up into one expression? *South,* Sermons (ed. 1823), I. 437.

The pithy quaintness of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., III. 359.

2. A byword; a reproach; an object of scorn or derision.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a *proverb,* a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.
Jer. xxiv. 9.

Salisbury was foolish to a *proverb.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. In *Scrip.,* an enigmatical utterance; a mysterious or oracular saying that requires interpretation.

To understand a *proverb,* and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings. Prov. i. 6.

4. *pl.* [*cap.*] One of the books of the Old Testament, following the Book of Psalms. The full title is Proverbs of Solomon (i. 1). It is a collection of the sayings of the sages of Israel, taking its full title from the chief among them, though it is by no means certain that he is the author of a majority of them. The original meaning of *mashal,* the Hebrew word translated 'proverb,' seems to be 'a comparison.' The term is sometimes translated 'parable' in our English Bible; but, as such comparisons were commonly made in the East by short and pithy sayings, the word came to be applied to these chiefly, though not exclusively. They formed one of the most characteristic features of Eastern literature.

5. A dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot. Good examples are—"A Door must be either Open or Shut," *Alfred de Musset;* "Still Water Runs Deep," *Dion Boucicault.* When such dramas are extemporized, as in private theatricals, the proverb employed is often withheld, to be guessed by the audience after the representation.—**To cap proverbs.** See *cap*1.
=**Syn. 1.** *Axiom, Maxim,* etc. See *aphorism.*

proverb (prov'ėrb), *v.* [< ME. *proverben;* < *proverb, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter in the form of a proverb; speak of proverbially; make a byword of.

For which this wise clerkes that ben dede
Han evere this *proverbed* to us yonge:
That firate veriu is to kepe tonge.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 293.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street? *Milton,* S. A., l. 203.

2. To provide with a proverb.

I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 37.

II. *intrans.* To utter proverbs.

All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves.
Milton, Articles of Peace with the Irish.

proverbial (prō-vėr'bi-al), *a.* [< F. *proverbial* = Sp. Pg. *proverbial* = It. *proverbiale,* < LL. *proverbialis,* < L. *proverbium,* proverb: see *proverb.*]
1. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling or characteristic of a proverb: as, to express one's self with *proverbial* brevity.

This river whose head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion thereof became without bounds. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

2. Mentioned in a proverb; used or current as a proverb: as, a *proverbial* saying; hence, commonly spoken of; well-known; notorious.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world.
Sir W. Temple.

That *proverbial* feather which has the credit or discredit of breaking the camel's back.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

Equally *proverbial* was the hospitality of the Virginians.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 177.

proverbialism (prō-vėr'bi-al-izm), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ism.*] A proverbial phrase or saying.

proverbialist (prō-vėr'bi-al-ist), *n.* [< *proverbial* + *-ist.*] A composer, collector, or user of proverbs.

proverbialize (prō-vėr'bi-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *proverbialized,* ppr. *proverbializing.* [< *proverbial* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To make into a proverb; turn into a proverb, or use proverbially; speak of in a proverb. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To use proverbs. *Davies.*

But I forbear from any further *proverbializing,* lest I should be thought to have rifled my Erasmus's adages.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 135.

proverbially (prō-vėr'bi-al-i), *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb; as a proverb.

So are slow-worms accounted blind, and the like we affirm *proverbially* of the beetle, although their eyes be evident, and they will flye against lights, like many other insects. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 18.

proverbize (prov'ėrb-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *proverbized,* ppr. *proverbizing.* [< *proverb* + *-ize.*] Same as *proverbialize.* [Rare.]

For House-hold Rules, read not the learned Writs
Of the Stagirian (glory of good wits);
Nor his whom, for his hony-steeped stile,
They *Proverbiz'd* the Attick Muse yer-while.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

proviantt, *n.* and *a.* [A corrupt form of *provand, provant,* appar. simulating *provisions.*] Same as *provand.*

provable (prō'vā-da-bl), *a.* [< *provide* + *-able.*] That may be provided; capable of being provided.

I have no deeper wish than that bread for me were *provid*able elsewhere. *Carlyle.*

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *provided,* ppr. *providing.* [= F. *pourvoir,* OF. *pourvoir, pourveir* (> E. *purvey*) = Pr. *provezir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover,* < It. *provedere, provvedere,* < L. *providere,* see forward, act with foresight, take care, provide, < *pro,* forward, + *videre,* see: see *vision.* Cf. *purvey,* from the same source, through OF.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To foresee; look forward to.

Severe and wise patriots, . . . *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state.
B. Jonson, Volpone, Ded.

2. To procure beforehand; get, collect, or make ready for future use; prepare.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.
Gen. xxii. 8.

A small spare mast,
Such as seafaring men *provide* for storms.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 81.

There are very good Laws *provided* against Scandal and Calumny. *Steele,* Tender Husband, v. 1.

3. To furnish; supply: now often followed by *with,* but formerly also by *of.*

And I know you well *provided of* Christian, and learned, and brave defences against all human accidents.
Donne, Letters, cxxiii.

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot,* Ancient Coins.

4. To make ready; prepare.

I shall expect thee next summer (if the Lord please), and by that time I hope to be *provided* for thy comfortable entertainment. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 447.

They . . . told us, We were welcome if wee came to fight, for they were *provided* for us.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 15.

5. To make or lay down as a previous arrangement, guaranty, or provision; make a previous condition, supposition, or understanding: as, the agreement *provides* that the party shall incur no loss.

We also *provided* to send one hundred and sixty [men] more . . . to prosecute the war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

The Constitution *provides,* and all the States have accepted the provision, that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." *Lincoln,* in Raymond, p. 150.

6. *Eccles.,* to grant the right to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provision,* 8.

Robert Waucop, "the blind Scot," who had just been *provided* by the Pope to the vacancy of Armagh.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *intrans.* 1. To procure or furnish supplies, means of defense, or the like: as, to *provide* liberally for the table.

They say Nature brings forth none but she *provides* for them; I'll try her liberality.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

O Thou who kindly dost *provide*
For every creature's want! *Burns,* A Grace.

The cross housekeeper was gone; . . . her successor, who had been matron at the Lowton Dispensary, unused to the ways of her new abode, *provided* with comparative liberality. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, ix.

2. To take measures for counteracting or escaping something: often followed by *against* or *for.*

This gaue vs cause to *prouide for* the worst.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 190.

Providing against the inclemency of the weather.
Sir M. Hale.

3†. To make ready; prepare.

A hunting he *provides* to go;
Straight they were ready all.
The Cruel Black (Child's Ballads, III. 371).

When they sawe their desire and hope of the arriuall of the rest of the shippes to be euery day more and more frustrated, they *prouided* to sea againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 246.

provided (prō-vī'ded), *pp.* and *quasi-conj.* [Tr. of L. *proviso* in similar use, 'it being provided' (that . . .); prop. pp. absolute. See *proviso.*] This (or it) being understood, conceded, or established; on (this) condition; on these terms: in this sense always introducing a clause of condition or exception, and followed by *that* (expressed or understood).

I take your offer, and will live with you,
Provided that you do no outrages
On silly women or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 71.

This man loves to eat good meat—always *provided* he do not pay for it himself.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *providence,* < OF. *providence,* F. *providence* = Pr. *providentia* = Sp. Pg. *providencia* = It. *providenza,* < L. *providentia,* < *providen(t-)s,* ppr. of *providere,* foresee, provide: see *provident.* Cf. *prudence* and *purveyance.*] 1. Foresight; timely care or preparation.

These Zemes, they beleue to . . . haue the cure and *prouidence* of the sea, wooddes, and sprynges and fountaynes, assigninge to euery thynge theyr peculier goddes.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 101).

Alas, how shall this bloody deed be answer'd?
It will be laid to us, whose *providence*
Should have . . . restrain'd . . .
This mad young man. *Shak.,* Hamlet, iv. 1. 17.

2. Frugality; prudence in the management of one's concerns; economy.

My heart shall be my own; my vast expense
Reduced to bounds by timely *providence.*
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 242.

3. The care and guardianship of God over his creatures; divine supervision. The doctrine of divine providence is the doctrine that God both possesses and exercises absolute power over all the works of his hands; it thus differs from the doctrine of omnipotence, which only attributes to him the power, but does not necessarily imply that he uses it; and it is opposed to the doctrine of naturalism, or that nature is governed wholly by natural laws with which God never interferes.

It is a part of the Divine *Providence* of the World that the Strong shall influence the Weak.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 3.

God, in his ordinary *providence,* maketh use of means, yet is free to work without, above, and against them, at his pleasure. *Westminster Confession of Faith,* v.

That to the highth of this great argument
I may assert eternal *Providence,*
And justify the ways of God to men.
Milton, P. L., i. 25.

Hence—4. [*cap.*] God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine power and direction.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *Providence* their guide.
Milton, P. L., xii. 647.

Who finds not *Providence* all good and wise,
Alike in what it gives, and what denies?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 87.

5. Something due to an act of providential intervention; an act or event in which the care of God is directly exhibited.

A remarkable *providence* appeared in a case which was tried at the last court of assistants.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 330.

Special providence, the special intervention in or administration of the laws of nature and life by God, for special ends; specifically, a particular act of divine interposition in favor of one or more individuals.

There 's a *special providence* in the fall of a sparrow.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 231.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Prudence, Discretion*, etc. See *wisdom*.

provident (prov'i-dent), *a.* [< F. *provident* = Sp. Pg. *providente*, < L. *provident(t-)s*, ppr. of *providere*, foresee, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *prudent*, of same ult. formation.] 1. Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; forecasting; cautious; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; having an anticipatory perception of something: sometimes followed by *of*.

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 485.

A Parent who, whilst *provident of* his whole family, watches over every particular child.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 83.

The little Maid again, *provident of* her domestic destiny, takes with preference to Dolls. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

Suppose your savings had to be made, not, as now, out of surplus income, but out of wages already insufficient for necessaries; and then consider whether to be *provident* would be as easy as you at present find it.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 252.

2. Frugal; economical.—**Provident societies.** Same as *friendly societies*.

While the Briton does not make as a rule those sacrifices for the benefit of all those about him which are made by the poorly-paid Hindoo, who, in a country of low wages in which a poor law is unknown, invariably provides for his old people and keeps them in greater comfort than he keeps himself, Englishmen and colonists alike are remarkable for the extent to which they have carried the system of *provident societies*.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 2.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *a.* [< F. *providentiel* = Sp. Pg. *providencial*, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*.] Effected by the providence of God; proceeding from divine direction; referable to divine providence.

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care.
Sir R. Blackmore.

I claim for ancient Greece a marked, appropriated, distinctive place in the *providential* order of the world.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 107.

providentially (prov-i-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a providential manner; by means of God's providence.

providently (prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, *providently* caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age!
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 3. 44.

providentness (prov'i-dent-nes), *n.* The quality of being provident; foresight; carefulness; prudence; providence.

Companions of shootinge be *providentness*, good heede geving, true meetinge, honest comparison, which thinges agree with vertue verye well. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provider (prō-vī'dėr), *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies.

Here 's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted
With prayers for the *provider*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 53.

A good provider, one who is liberal in supplying provisions, etc., for his family. [Colloq.]—**Lion's provider.** See *lion*.

providetoret, *n.* Same as *proveditor*.

providore (prov'i-dōr), *n.* Same as *provedor*.

province (prov'ins), *n.* [< ME. *provynce*, < OF. *province*, F. *province* = Pr. *proensa*, *prohensa* = Sp. Pg. *provincia* = It. *provincia* = D. MLG. *provincie* = G. *provintzie*, *provintz*, now *provinz* = Sw. Dan. *provins*, a province, < L. *provincia*, a territory outside of Italy brought (chiefly by conquest) under Roman dominion, also official duty, office, charge, province, < *pro*, before, in front of, + *vincere*, conquer.] 1. Originally, a country of considerable extent which, being reduced under Roman dominion, was remodeled, subjected to the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and charged with such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. The earliest Roman province was Sicily.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a *province* under Roman yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

A *province*, in the Roman system, was a subject land, a land beyond the bounds of Italy, a land of which the Roman People was the corporate sovereign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

2. (*a*) An administrative division of a country: as, the *provinces* of Spain; the former *provinces* of France; more loosely, any important administrative unit, as one of the governments of Russia or of the crownlands of Austria.

Galilee is one of the *Provynces* of the Holy Lond; and in that *Provynce* is the Cytee of Naym and Capharnaum and Chorosaym and Bethsayde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 110.

Over each *province* is placed a Governor, who is assisted in his duties by a Vice-Governor and a small council.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 199.

(*b*) A part of a country or state as distinguished from the capital or the larger cities; the country: usually in the plural: as, an actor who is starring in the *provinces*. (*c*) *Eccles.*, the territory within which an archbishop or a metropolitan exercises jurisdiction: as, the *province* of Canterbury; the *province* of Illinois. (*d*) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, one of the territorial divisions of an ecclesiastical order, as of the Franciscans, or of the Propaganda. (*e*) A region of country; a tract; a large extent.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton, P. L., vi. 77.

3. The proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; function.

I have taken all knowledge to be my *province*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iv.

The family is the proper *province* for private women to shine in. *Addison*, Party Patches.

The most difficult *province* in friendship is the letting a man see his faults and errors. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 385.

Within the region of religious activity itself there are *provinces* which demand varying degrees of distinctness in definition and graduation of discipline.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 293.

4. A division in any department of knowledge or activity; a department.

Their understandings are . . . cooped up in narrow bounds, so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. xiv. § 10.

5. In *zoöl.*, a prime division of animals; a phylum; a subkingdom; a branch; a type: as, in Owen's classification, the four *provinces*—*Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, *Mollusca*, and *Radiata*. The prime divisions of a province are called *subprovinces*.—6. In *zoögeog.*, a subregion; a faunal area less extensive than a region. Thus, the Nearctic or North American region is zoölogically divided into the eastern, middle, and western *provinces*.—**Boreal province, Illyrian province, Peruvian province.** See the adjectives.—**Province of distribution.** See *distribution*.

province-rose (prov'ins-rōz), *n.* An erroneous form of *Provins rose*, the cabbage-rose.

provincial[1] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *provinciall* (n.); < OF. *provincial*. F. *provincial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *provincial* = It. *provinciale*, < L. *provincialis*, pertaining to a province, < *provincia*, a province: see *province*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a province; existing in a province; characteristic of a province: as, a *provincial* government; a *provincial* dialect.

A nobleman of Picardy, . . . a man of considerable *provincial* distinction, sought and obtained a commission as lord of the unknown Norimbega.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 16.

Already he [the king] had assembled *provincial* councils formed of representatives from cities, boroughs, and market-towns, that he might ask them for votes of money.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Forming a province or territory appendant to a principal kingdom or state: as, *provincial* territory.—3. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not ecumenical: as, a *provincial* council.

Since the Conquest most of the archbishops had held *provincial* synods and issued *provincial* canons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

4. Exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province, or of the country as distinguished from the metropolis or larger cities; countrified; rustic; hence, not polished; narrow; unenlightened.

Fond of exhibiting *provincial* airs and graces. *Macaulay*.

A society perfectly *provincial*, with no thought, with no hope, beyond its narrow horizon.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, i.

5. Restricted to a province; local.

His [Shakespeare's] patriotism was too national to be *provincial*. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 113.

Provincial congresses. See *congress*.—**Provincial Letters**, the name by which a celebrated collection of letters written in French by Blaise Pascal in 1656–7, in condemnation of the Jesuits, is ordinarily known. The phrase, which appears as the title of English translations of the letters, representing the popular French *Provinciales*, is a misnomer—the actual title being *Letters to a Provincial*.

II. *n.* 1. A person belonging to a province; one from any part of the country except the metropolis or one of the larger cities. The name *Provincials* was often applied to the inhabitants of the American colonies before the revolution, especially to their contingents engaged in military service.

The land law of the Gracchi was well intended, but it bore hard on many of the leading *provincials*, who had seen their estates parcelled out. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 58.

Vulgarized by the constant influx of non-Italian *provincials* into Rome. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 333.

2. In some religious orders, a monastic superior who has the general superintendence of his fraternity in a given district called a province.

Oure *prouinciall* hath power to assoilen
Alle austren & bretheren that beth of our order.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 328.

Two years after this event, he was elected *provincial* of his order in Castile, which placed him at the head of its numerous religious establishments.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

Provincial[2] (prō-vin'shal), *a.* [< ML. *Provincialis*, Provençal: see *Provençal*.] Pertaining to Provence; Provençal.

Provyncial of is dyvers kynde of vynys.
Palladius, Husboudrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Provincial rose. (*a*) The cabbage-rose. (*b*) A rosette of ribbons formerly worn on a shoe; a shoe-rose.

With two *Provincial roses* on my razed shoes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 288.

provincialism (prō-vin'shal-izm), *n.* [< F. *provincialisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *provincialismo*; as *provincial*[1] + *-ism*.] 1. That which characterizes a province or a provincial person; a certain narrowness or localism of thought or interest, or rudeness of manners, characteristic of the inhabitants of a province as distinguished from the metropolis, or of the smaller cities and towns as distinguished from the larger; lack of polish or enlightenment.

But *provincialism* is relative, and where it has a flavor of its own, as in Scotland, it is often agreeable in proportion to its very intensity. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 94.

2. Specifically, a word or manner of speaking peculiar to a province; a local or dialectal term or expression.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*.
H. Marsh, tr. of Michaelis (1793).

provincialist (prō-vin'shal-ist), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ist*.] 1. An inhabitant of a province; a provincial. *Imp. Dict.*—2. One who uses provincialisms. *Imp. Dict.*

provinciality (prō-vin-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-i-ty*.] The character of being provincial.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality* and . . . the unintelligibility of the poem.
T. Warton, Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems [attributed to Thomas Rowley, p. 46.

provincialize (prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *provincialized*, ppr. *provincializing*. [< *provincial*[1] + *-ize*.] To render provincial.

provincially (prō-vin'shal-i), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

provincialship (prō-vin'shal-ship), *n.* [< *provincial*[1] + *-ship*.] The post or dignity of a provincial. See *provincial*[1], *n.*, 2.

In the said generalship or *provincialship* he [Rich. Brynckley] succeeded Dr. Henry Standish.
Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 38.

provinciatet (prō-vin'shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *province* (L. *provincia*) + *-ate*[2].] To convert into a province.

There was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

provine (prō-vīn'), *v. i.* [< F. *provigner*, lay a stock or branch of a vine, < *provin*, < L. *propago* (*-gin-*), the layer of a vine: see *prune*[2]. The F. form *provigner* simulates *vigne*, a vine.] To bury a stock or branch of a vine in the ground and bring up the end at a distance from the root, to form a bearing plant for the next season. This system is extensively practised in the viticulture of several regions of France.

proving (prō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prove*, *v.*] 1. Testing or trying in any way.—2. In *law*, probation; leading of proof.—**Action of proving the tenor**, in *Scots law*, an action, peculiar to the Court of Session, by which the terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved.

proving-ground (prö′ving-ground), *n.* A ground or place used for firing proof charges in cannon, for testing powder, and for making ballistic experiments.

proving-hut (prö′ving-hut), *n.* Same as *proof-house*. *E. H. Knight.*

proving-press (prö′ving-pres), *n.* A press for testing the strength of iron girders, etc.

proving-pump (prö′ving-pump), *n.* A special form of force-pump combined with a pressure-gage for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, etc., by means of water-pressure.

Provins rose. The cabbage-rose. Also *Provincial rose*. See *provincial*[2].

provision (prō-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< F. *provision* = Pr. *provisio* = Sp. *provision* = Pg. *provisão* = It. *provisione*, < L. *provisio*(*n*-), a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, foresee, provide: see *provide*.] 1†. Foreseeing; foresight.

> The direful spectacle of the wreck . . .
> I have with such *provision* in mine art
> So safely ordered. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 28.

2. The act of providing, or making previous preparation.

> Five days we do allot thee, for *provision*
> To shield thee from diseases of the world.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 176.

3. A measure taken beforehand; something arranged or prepared in advance; a preparation; provident care.

> For great and horrible punishments be appointed for thieves, whereas, much rather, *provision* should have been made that there were some means whereby they might get their living. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

> To be ignorant of evils to come, and forgetful of evils past, is a merciful *provision* in nature.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

> Marriage had always been her object; it was the only honourable *provision* for well-educated young women of small fortune. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xxii.

4. Accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock provided.

> There is a store house in the Citadell, wherein is kept *provision* of corne, oyle, and other things.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 124.

5. Specifically, a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; provender: usually in the plural.

> *Provisions* laid in large
> For man and beast. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 732.

> This first day I had not taken care to have any *provisions* brought, and desiring the man that was sent with me to bring me some bread, he went and brought me of such fare as they have, and I dined in the temple.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 90.

> I had furnished the stranger Turks with water and *provision* at my own expence, when crossing the desert.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 191.

6. In *law*, a stipulation; a rule provided; a distinct clause in an instrument or statute; a rule or principle to be referred to for guidance: as, the *provisions* of law; the *provisions* of the constitution. It is sometimes used of unwritten as well as of written laws and constitutions.

> Such persons would be within the general pardoning power, and also the special *provision* for pardon and amnesty contained in this act. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 202.

> All the three [archdeacons] had, by the *provisions* of the cathedral statutes, dispensation from residence whilst they were away at the schools.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

7. *pl.* Certain early or medieval English statutes. See phrases below.—8. In *eccles. law*, promotion to office by an ecclesiastical superior; especially, appointment by the Pope to a see or benefice in advance of the next vacancy, setting aside the regular patron's right of nomination. Canonical provision consists of designation, collation or institution, and installation. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Pope made frequent provisions to bishoprics and livings in England, but these acts were strenuously resisted. See *Statute of Provisors*, under *provisor*.

> The weakness of Edward II. and the exigencies of the papacy emboldened Clement V. and his successors to apply to the episcopal sees the system of *provision* and reservation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 384.

Provisions made in the Exchequer. See *Statute of Rutland*, under *statute*.—**Provisions of Merton**, an English statute of 1235–6 (20 Hen. III.), so called because made at Merton, relating to bastardy, dower, common of pasture, appearance by attorney in local courts, etc. Also called *statute of Merton*.—**Provisions of Oxford**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain articles enacted by the Parliament at Oxford in 1258. See *Mad Parliament*, under *mad*[1].—**Provisions of the Barons**, or **Provisions of Westminster**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain ordinances issued by the barons in 1259, which provided for the reform of various abuses.—**Syn. 2.** *Providence*, *Prudence*. See *wisdom*.

provision (prō-vizh′ọn), *v. t.* [< *provision*, *n.*] To provide with things necessary; especially, to supply with a store of food.

> It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to *provision* the fort. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 140.

provisional (prō-vizh′ọn-al), *a.* [= F. *provisionnel* = Sp. Pg. *provisional* = It. *provisionale*; as *provision* + *-al*.] Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary: as, a *provisional* regulation; a *provisional* treaty.

> It was . . . agreed to name a *provisional* council, or regency, who should carry on the government, and provide for the tranquillity of the kingdom.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

Provisional concession, in the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, the first act of Mexican authorities in granting land. It was subject to further action, notably the definite location of the property, which was generally accomplished by the "extension of title" or "delivery of juridical possession."—**Provisional injunction.** Same as *ad interim injunction* (which see, under *injunction*).—**Provisional judgment**, a conclusion admitted for the time being, though affected with doubt which it is expected may be cleared up.—**Provisional remedy**, in *law*, a remedy, as arrest, attachment, temporary injunction, and receiver, intended to restrain the person of the debtor or property in question until judgment.

provisionally (prō-vizh′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision; temporarily; for a present exigency.

> The abbot of St. Martin . . . was born, . . . was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally* [till time should shew what he would prove].
> *Menage*, quoted in Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. [§ 26.

provisionary (prō-vizh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *provisionarius*, n., < L. *provisio*(*n*-), provision: see *provision*.] 1. Provident; making provision for the occasion. *Shaftesbury.*

> Public forms of prayer, . . . whose design is of universal extent, and *provisionary* for all public, probable, feared, or foreseen events. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 274.

2. Containing a provision; giving details of provisions.

> The preamble of this law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act. *Burke*, American Taxation.

3. Provisional; provided for the occasion; not permanent.

provision-car (prō-vizh′ọn-kär), *n.* A railroad-car provided with refrigerating apparatus for the preservation of perishable products during transportation. Cold air caused to circulate over ice and over the articles to be kept cool is usually the means employed for cooling the substances. The interiors of the cars are kept tightly closed, and are protected from external heat by non-conducting materials.

provision-dealer (prō-vizh′ọn-dē′lèr), *n.* Same as *provision-merchant*.

provisioner (prō-vizh′ọn-èr), *n.* One who furnishes provisions or supplies.

> Among other *provisioners* who come to your house in Venice are those ancient peasant-women who bring fresh milk in bottles. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

provision-merchant (prō-vizh′ọn-mèr′chant), *n.* A general dealer in articles of food, as hams, butter, cheese, and eggs.

proviso (prō-vī′zō), *n.* [So called from its being usually introduced in the original Latin wording by the word *proviso*, 'it being provided'; L., abl. sing. neut. of *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, provide: see *provide*. Cf. *provided*.] 1. A clause making what precedes conditional on what follows; a provision or article in a statute, contract, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, law, grant, etc.

> He doth deny his prisoners,
> But with *proviso* and exception,
> That we at our own charge shall ransom straight
> His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 78.

> I was to be the young gentleman's governer, but with a *proviso* that he should always be permitted to govern himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

2. *Naut.*, a stern-fast or hawser carried to the shore, to steady a ship.—**Trial by proviso**, in *law*, a trial at the instance of the defendant in a case in which the plaintiff, after issue joined, does not proceed to trial, when by the practice of the court he ought to have done so. *Imp. Dict.*—**Wilmot proviso**, in *U. S. hist.*, an amendment to a bill which appropriated money for the purchase of territory from Mexico during the course of the Mexican war. This amendment was introduced in the House of Representatives in 1846 by Mr. Wilmot of Pennsylvania, and provided that slavery should never exist in any part of such territory. It played a prominent part in subsequent discussions.

provisor (prō-vī′zọr), *n.* [< ME. *provisour*, < OF. *provisour*, *proviseur*, F. *proviseur* = Sp. Pg. *provisor* = It. *provvisore*, < L. *provisor*, a foreseer, a provider, < *providere*, pp. *provisus*, provide: see *provide*.] 1†. One who provides; a purveyor; a provider.

> The chief *provisor* of our horse. *Ford.*

2. A person who has the right, gained by mandate of the Pope, to be in future presented to a benefice which is not vacant at the time of the grant. See *provide*, 6. In England, the appointment of provisors was restrained by statutes of Richard II. and Henry IV.

> Symonye and Cyuyle seiden and sworen
> That prestes and *prouisours* sholde prelates seruen.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 182.

> *Provisor* . . . here has the usual sense in which it is employed in our statutes, viz. one that sued to the Court of Rome for a provision. A provision meant the providing of a bishop or any other person with an ecclesiastical living by the pope before the death of the actual incumbent.
> *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), II. 38, notes.

Whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living by virtue of any papal provision, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such provision.
Blackstone, Com., IV. viii.

Statute of Provisors, an English statute of 1351, designed to prevent the Pope from exercising the right of provision in England. Subsequent statutes of 1390 and other years, in furtherance of the same design, are known by the same name.

provisorily (prō-vī′zọr-i-li), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

> This doctrine . . . can only, therefore, be admitted *provisorily*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

provisorship† (prō-vī′zọr-ship), *n.* [< *provisor* + *-ship*.] The office of provisor.

> A worthy fellow h' is; pray let me entreat for
> The *provisorship* of your horse.
> *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 2.

provisory (prō-vī′zọr-i), *a.* [= F. *provisoire* = Sp. Pg. *provisorio* = It. *provvisorio*, < L. as if **provisorius*, < *providere*, provide (> *provisor*, a provider): see *provide*, *provisor*.] 1. Serving to provide for the time; temporary; provisional.

> A new omnipotent unknown of democracy was coming into being, in presence of which no Versailles Government either could or should, except in a *provisory* character, continue extant. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

2. Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.—**Provisory hoop.** See *hoop*[1].

provocable (prō-vō′ka-bl), *a.* [< LL. *provocabilis*, excitable, < L. *provocare*, call forth, excite: see *provoke*.] Same as *provokable*.

provocation (prov-ọ-kā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *provocacion*, < OF. *provocation*, *provocacion*, F. *provocation* = Sp. *provocacion* = Pg. *provocação* = It. *provocazione*, < L. *provocatio*(*n*-), a calling forth, a challenge, summoning, citation, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] 1. The act of provoking or exciting anger or vexation.

> The unjust *provocation* by a wife of her husband, in consequence of which she suffers from his ill-usage, will not entitle her to a divorce on the ground of cruelty.
> *Bouvier.*

2. Anything that excites anger; a cause of anger or resentment.

> By meanes of *prouocacion* on eyther party vsed, the Romaynes issued oute of the cytie and gaue batayl to the Brytons. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. lxiv.

> For when I had brought them into the land, . . . there they presented the *provocation* of their offering [i. e., to false gods]. Ezek. xx. 28.

> O the enormous crime
> Caused by no *provocation* in the world!
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 199.

3†. An appeal to a court or judge.

> Nought with stondyng that I herde nevere of this matter no maner lykly ne credible evidence unto that I sey your lettre and the instrument, yet I made an appell and a procuracie, and also a *prevocacion*, at London, longe bifern Cristemasse. *Paston Letters*, I. 25.

A *provocation* is every act whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked: a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

4. Incitement; stimulus.

> I thought it but my duty to add some further spur of *provocation* to them that run well already.
> *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 25.

> It is worth the expense of youthful days and costly hours if you learn only some words of an ancient language, which are raised out of the trivialness of the street to be perpetual suggestions and *provocations*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

The provocation, the time of the Jews' wanderings in the wilderness, when they roused the anger of God by their sins.

> Harden not your hearts, as in *the provocation*, and as in the day of temptation in the wilderness, when your fathers tempted me. Ps. xcv. 8, 9.

provocative (prō-vok′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *provocatif* = Pr. *provocatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *provocativo*, < LL. *provocativus*, called forth, elicited, < L. *provocare*, pp. *provocatus*, call forth, call out: see *provoke*.] I. *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting; apt to incense or enrage: as, *provocative* threats.

> Not to be hasty, rash, *provocative*, or upbraiding in our language. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

> In the humorous line I am thought to have a very pretty way with me; and as for pathos, I am as *provocative* of tears as an onion. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provocatives to stir vp appetite
To brutish lust & sensuall delight
Must not be wanting.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

On a superficial view it might be supposed that so eager-seeming a personality was unsuited to the publican's business; but in fact it was a great *provocative* to drinking.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xl.

provocativeness (prō-vok′a-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being provocative or stimulating. *Bailey*, 1727.

provocatory† (prō-vok′a-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *provocatorius*, pertaining to a challenge or challenger, < *provocator*, a challenger, an exciter, < *provocatus*, pp. of *provocare*, call forth or out: see *provoke*.] A challenge.

provokable (prō-vō′ka-bl), *a.* [< *provoke* + *-able*. Cf. *provocable*.] Capable of being provoked.

Irascible, and therefore *provokable*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 188.

provoke (prō-vōk′), *v.*; prot. and pp. *provoked*, ppr. *provoking*. [< ME. *provoken*, < OF. (and F.) *provoquer* = Sp. Pg. *provocar* = It. *provocare*, < L. *provocare*, call forth, call out, challenge, summon, appeal, incite, excite, provoke, < *pro*, forth, + *vocare*, call, summon, convoke: see *vocation*. Cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *revoke*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To call forth or out; challenge; summon.

This lenity, this long-forbearing and holding of his hand, *provoketh* us to repent and amend.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He, sitting me beside in that same shade,
Provoked me to plaie some pleasant fit.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 69.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. To stimulate to action; move; excite; arouse.

Let us consider one another to *provoke* unto love and to good works. Heb. x. 24.

Beauty *provoketh* thieves sooner than gold.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 112.

Be ever near his watches, cheer his labours,
And, where his hope stands fair, *provoke* his valour.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

Mine [shadow], spindling into longitude immense, . . .
Provokes me to a smile. . *Cowper*, Task, v. 14.

In solid and molten bodies a certain amplitude cannot be surpassed without the introduction of periods of vibration which *provoke* the sense of vision.
Tyndall, Radiation, § 10.

3. To call forth; cause; occasion; instigate.

Let my presumption not *provoke* thy wrath.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 70.

Cant is good to *provoke* common sense.
Emerson, Fortunes of the Republic.

4. To excite to anger or passion; exasperate; irritate; enrage.

Charity . . . is not easily *provoked*. 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

Take heed you laugh not at me;
Provoke me not; take heed.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

I am a little *provok'd* at you. I have something to be angry with you for.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 117.

=**Syn. 2** and **3**. To stir up, rouse, awake, induce, incite, impel, kindle.—**4**. *Irritate*, *Incense*, etc. (see *exasperate*), offend, anger, chafe, nettle, gall.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To appeal.

Even Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 346.

2. To produce anger or irritation. Compare *provoking*.

provokement† (prō-vōk′ment), *n.* [< *provoke* + *-ment*.] Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore
That both were bent t' avenge his nsage base.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 4.

provoker (prō-vō′kėr), *n.* One who or that which provokes, excites, promotes, or stirs up; one who stirs up anger or other passion.

In the mene whyle mine enemies still encrease;
And my *prouokers* hereby doo augmente,
That without cause to hurt me do not cease.
Wyatt, Ps. xxxviii.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of three things, . . . nose-painting, sleep, and urine. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 27.

As common perturbers of the quyet people, and capytaines and *prouokers* of trayterous ruffilings.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 17.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

provoking (prō-vō′king), *p. a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to stir up passion; irritating; vexatious: as, *provoking* words; *provoking* treatment.

One, his equal in athletic frame,
Or, more *provoking* still, of nobler name.
Cowper, Hope, l. 192.

provokingly (prō-vō′king-li), *adv.* In a provoking manner; so as to excite anger or annoyance.

This erudite but *provokingly* fragmentary edition of a true poet.
A. B. Grosart, Blog. Sketch of Bp. John King, in King on Jonah, p. 5.

provost (prov′ọst), *n.* [< ME. *provost*, *provest*, partly < AS. *prāfost*, *prāfest*, *praūost*, *profost* (= OFries. *progost*, *provest* = MD. *proost*, D. *prost* = MLG. *provest*, *prōst* = OHG. *probast*, *probist*, *provost*, *probasto*, *prubesto*, MHG. *probest*, *provist*, *probst*, *brobest*, *brobst*, G. *probst* = Icel. *prōfastr* = Sw. *prost* = Dan. *provst*, provost, dean), and partly < OF. *provost*, *prevost*, F. *prévôt* = Pr. *prebost* = Sp. Pg. *preboste* = It. *prevosto*, *prepos-to*, < L. *præpositus*, a principal, president, chief, provost, pp. of *præponere*, put or set before, set over as chief, < *præ*, before, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, *posit*. Cf. *prepositor*, *prepostor*.] 1. One who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief or head of certain bodies. (*a*) The head of one of certain colleges (as of Oriel, Queen's, etc., in the university of Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, Eton College, etc.): equivalent to *principal* in other colleges. (*b*) *Eccles.*, the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; in monastic orders, a second in authority under an abbot or the head of a subordinate house. (*c*) In the Scotch burghs, the chief magistrate, corresponding to the English mayor. The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee are styled *lord provost*. The title *provost* was formerly given to the heads of corporations in England.

My trusty *provost*, tried and tight,
Stand forward for the Good Town's right.
Scott, Carle, Now the King's Come.

(*d*) The keeper of a prison; a chief jailer.

The kyng commaunded hym and sayd: *Prouost*, get you men togyther well horsed, and pursewe that traytour syr Peter of Craon. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxv.

The *provost* hath
A warrant for his execution.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 73.

(*e*†) Formerly, one holding a position in the English schools of fence higher than that of scholar and lower than that of master.

2. A temporary prison in which the military police confine prisoners until they are disposed of.—**Provost marshal**. (*a*) In the army, an officer who acts as the head of police of any district, town, or camp, for the preservation of order, and to bring to punishment all offenders against military discipline. He is responsible for all prisoners confined on charges of a general nature under the articles of war, and in the field his power is summary. (*b*) In the navy, an officer who is charged with the safe-keeping of a prisoner, pending his trial by a court martial, and who is responsible for his production before the court whenever his presence is required. [Also pronounced prō′vọ mar′shal, in partial imitation of the modern F. *prévôt*.]—**Provost sergeant**, a sergeant who has charge of the military police, and also, in the British service, of the custody of prisoners in the cells.

provostal†, *a.* [< OF. *prevostal*, F. *prévôtal*, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] Pertaining to a provost. *Cotgrave*.

provoster†, *n.* [< *provost* + *-er*[1]; ult. a var. of *prepostor*.] Same as *provost*, 1 (*c*).

For of fence, almost in everye towne, there is not only maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, scholars . . . *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

provostry (prov′ọst-ri), *n.* [< ME. *provostrye*, < OF. *prevosterie*, the office of a provost, < *prevost*, provost: see *provost*.] 1†. Provostship; the office of provost or chief magistrate.

Certes the dignite of the *provostrye* of Rome was whylom a gret power. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

2. A district or town under the jurisdiction of a provost, or an ecclesiastical or monastic foundation of which a provost is the head. [Scotch.]

The *Provostry* of Abernethie.
Spottiswoode, Hist. Scotland.

We likewise make, constitute and ordain, and perpetually establish the *Provostry* of the said Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity near Edinburgh, upon the following Fruits and Appointments, as hereafter limited and modified. *Charter of Trin. Coll. Church*, 1574 (Maitland, Hist. Edinburgh, p. 207).

provostship (prov′ọst-ship), *n.* [< *provost* + *-ship*.] The office of a provost.

What an enormity is this in a Christian realm, to serve in a civility, having the profit of a *provostship*, and a deanery, and a parsonage!
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Prow of French Ship of War of about 1680.

prow[1] (prou), *n.* [< OF. *proue*, F. *proue* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *proa* = It. *prua*, < L. *prora*, < Gr. πρῷρα, the bow of a ship, < πρό, before. Cf. *prore*.] 1. The fore part of a ship; the bow; the beak.

With that they bid vs amaine English dogs, and came vpon our quarter starboard; and, giuing vs fine cast pieces out of her *prowe*, they sought to lay vs aboord.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 566.

Turn thy curved *prow* ashore,
And in our green isle rest forevermore.
Lowell, The Sirens.

2. In *zoöl.*, a prora.

prow[2]† (prou), *n.* [< ME. *prow*, < OF. *prou*, *prod*, profit, advantage: origin uncertain. Cf. *prowess*.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

All thynges is mayd, man, for thy *prowe*,
All creatours shall to the bowe
That here is mayd erthly. *York Plays*, p. 20.

So ye lyve al in lest,
Ye lovers, for the kennyngest of yow,
That serveth most ententifliche and best,
Hym tyt als often harme there of as *prowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 533.

prow[2] (prou), *a.* [ME. **prow* (not found), < OF. *prou*, *prod*, *prude*, *pros*, *proz*, fem. *prode*, *prude*, good, excellent, brave, F. *preux* = Pr. *proz* = It. *prode*, brave, valiant, doughty. Cf. *prow*[2], *n.*, and *prude*.] Valiant. [Now rare and archaic.]

They be two the *prowest* knights on growud.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 15.

From prime to vespers will I chant thy praise
As *prowest* knight and truest lover.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

prow[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *proa*.

prowess (prou′es), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *prowes*, *proues*, *prouse*; < ME. *prowesse*, *proweesse*, < OF. *prouesse*, goodness, excellence, bravery, F. *prouesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *proeza* = It. *prodezza*), bravery, < *prou*, good, excellent, brave: see *prow*[2].] 1†. Excellence; virtue; goodness; integrity.

Ful selde up riseth by his branches smale
Prowesse of man, for God of his goodnesse
Wol that of hym we clayme oure gentilesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 273.

2. Bravery; valor; particularly, military bravery combined with skill; gallantry; daring.

And thei were noble knyghtes and hardy, and full of high *prowess*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 117.

Your self his *prouesse* prov'd, and found him flers and bold.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 13.

Proofs of *prowess* are above all things treasured by the savage. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 286.

3†. A feat or deed of valor; a valiant act.

Kynge Codogan . . . remembrede alle the *prowesses* that he hadde sein hym do, and so sadly he sat in that thought that alle thei were troubled, and lefte theire mete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 226.

prowessful† (prou′es-fûl), *a.* [< *prowess* + *-ful*.] Bold; fearless; daring. [Rare.]

Nimrod usurps: his *prowess-full* Policy
To gain himself the Goal of Soueraignty.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon (Arg.).

prowl (proul), *v.* [Formerly also *proul*, var. of earlier *proll*, *prole*, < ME. *prollen*, *prolen*, search about; perhaps a contr. freq. form, < *proke*, in like sense: see *proke*, and cf. *prog*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rove or wander over in a stealthy manner: as, to *prowl* the woods or the streets.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deck'd.
Sir P. Sidney.

2†. To collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did he *proll* money from all parts of Christendom? *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rove or wander stealthily, as one in search of prey or plunder; search carefully, and in a quiet or secretive manner.

Though ye *prolle* ay, ye shul it never tynde.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 401.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we *proul*,
We progress, and we prog from pole to pole.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 2.

Wild and savage insurrection quitted the woods, and *prowled* about our streets in the name of reform.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

He walked to the railway station and *prowled* all about, with a forlorn sort of hope that she might have missed her train. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

2†. To plunder; prey; foray.

prowl (proul), *n.* [< *prowl*, *v.*] The act of prowling; a roving as for prey: as, to be on the *prowl*. [Colloq.]

The bar-girl that waits, the bailiff on the *prowl*.
Thackeray, Four Georges, p. 216.

prowler (prou′lėr), *n.* One who prowls or roves, as for prey.

Such run-about *prowlers*, by night and by day,
See punished justly, for prowling away.
Tusser, Husbandry, September.

Suttle *Prowlers*, Pastors in Name, but indeed Wolves.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!)
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave.
Thomson, Winter.

prowlery† (prou'lèr-i), *n.* [< *prowl* + *-ery*.] Prowling; pillage.

Thirty-seven monopolies, with other sharking *prowleries*, were decry'd in one proclamation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 51. (*Davies.*)

prowlingly (prou'ling-li), *adv.* In a prowling manner.

prowort, *n.* A Middle English form of *purveyor*.

My *prowor* and my plowman Piers shal ben on erthe,
And for to tulye treuthe a teme shal he hane.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 255.

prox (proks), *n.* [Abbr. of *proxy*.] In Rhode Island, a list of candidates for election; a ticket or ballot containing such a list.

Such of the colony as could not attend the General Assembly had the right to send their votes for these officers by some other persons; hence the origin of the terms *prox*, and proxy votes, as applied to the present mode of voting for state officers in Rhode Island.
Staples, Annals of Providence, Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc., V. 64.

prox. An abbreviation of *proximo*.

proxenet (prok'se-net), *n.* [< Gr. *προξενητής*, an agent or broker, < *προξενεῖν*, be a protector, patron, or agent, < *πρόξενος*, a protector, patron, public friend: see *proxenus*.] A negotiator; a go-between. [Rare.]

The common *prozenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, III. iii. 13.

proxenus (prok'se-nus), *n.*; pl. *proxeni* (-nī). [< Gr. *πρόξενος*, a public guest or friend, a patron, protector, < *πρό*, before, + *ξένος*, guest, friend.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a citizen who was appointed by a foreign state to represent its interests and to protect its travelers in his native country. The office corresponded closely to that of a modern consul.

The good understanding between Greek States must have been promoted by this habit of appealing to arbitration, and also by the institution of *proxeni*, whose office was in many respects analogous to that of a modern consul.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 121.

proximad (prok'si-mad), *adv.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest (see *proxime*), + *-ad*[3].] Toward the proximal part, or point of attachment or insertion.

For example, the shoulder is *proximad* of the elbow, but the elbow is *proximad* of the wrist.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

proximal (prok'si-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *proximal*; < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] **I.** *a.* Proximate; nearest; next. In anatomy, zoölogy, and botany, noting that end of a bone, limb, or organ which is nearest the point of attachment or insertion: opposed to *distal* and *extremital*. Thus, of the two rows of carpal or tarsal bones, the one next to the arm or leg is *proximal*, and the other is *distal*; of the humerus or femur the head of the bone is *proximal*, and its condyles are *distal*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla* and *carpus*.

In the province of Ise one often sees a brace or bracket made out of an unhewed piece of timber, generally the *proximal* portion of some big branch.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 650.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, the comparatively fixed or basal extremity of a limb or of an organism.

proximally (prok'si-mal-i), *adv.* In *zoöl.*, toward the proximal end of a part or organ; proximad.

The quadrate bone loosely articulated with adjacent elements, and only *proximally*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 863.

proximate (prok'si-māt), *a.* [< LL. *proximatus*, pp. of *proximare*, draw near, approach, < L. *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*. Cf. *approximate*.] Next; immediate; without the intervention of a third.

The general truth that pursuit of *proximate* satisfactions is, under one aspect, inferior to pursuit of ultimate satisfactions has led to the belief that *proximate* satisfactions must not be valued. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 43.

The enormous consumption of petroleum and natural gas frequently raises the question as to the probability of the *proximate* exhaustion of the supply.
Science, XIV. 228.

Internal proximate cause. See *internal*.—**Proximate analysis**, in *chem.*, the separation of a complex substance into its constituent compounds.—**Proximate cause**, that cause which immediately precedes and directly produces an effect, as distinguished from a *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing cause*.—**Proximate matter**, the matter of anything in the last degree of elaboration before that thing was formed.—**Proximate object**, immediate object; that object without the existence of which it would be logically impossible for the cognition to exist.—**Proximate principles**, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatin, and fat in the former, and sugar, gum, starch, and resins in the latter. Also called *organic principles*.

proximately (prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* In a proximate position, time, or relation; immediately; directly; by direct relation.

They know it immediately or *proximately* from their proper guides or other instructors, who in the last resort learn it from the ancients. *Waterland*, Works, V. 287.

Proximately, the source of the Thames and other rivers is to be found in springs; but ultimately it must be traced to rain. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 38.

proxime† (prok'sim), *a.* [= Sp. *próximo* = Pg. *proximo* = It. *prossimo*, < L. *proximus*, nearest, superl. of *prope*, near.] Nearest; immediate; proximate.

The three terms [of the propositions] are called the remote matter of a syllogism; and the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts*, Logic, iii. 1.

proximious† (prok-sim'i-us), *a.* An erroneous form of *proximous*. [Rare.]

This righteousness is the *proximious* cause operating to Salvation. *Dean Tucker.* (*Worcester.*)

proximity (prok-sim'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *proximite*, F. *proximite* = Sp. *proximidad* = Pg. *proximidade* = It. *prossimità*, < L. *proximita(t-)s*, nearness, vicinity, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] The state of being proximate; nearness in place, time, or relation.

We would muche rather haue remitted these iniuries in respect of *proximitie* of bloud to our nephieu, than we did heretofore ye inuasion of his father.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 34.

For the *proximity* of blood, he is the more stirred to have special eye and regard to our surety and good education in this our said minority. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. i. 6.

Always after a time came the hour . . . when he could endure *proximity* without oneness no longer, and would suddenly announce his departure.
George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, vii.

= **Syn.** *Vicinity*, etc. (see *neighborhood*), adjacency.

proximo (prok'si-mō), *adv.* [L., abl. sing. (sc. *mense*, month) of *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime*.] In or of the next or coming month; noting a day of the coming month: as, the 1st *proximo*. Often abbreviated to *prox.*

proximocephalic (prok'si-mō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Nearest the head.

In numbering the individual elements [of the carpus] the first is the most *proximocephalic*, that is the scaphoid.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 536.

proximous† (prok'si-mus), *a.* [< L. *proximus*, nearest, next: see *proxime*.] Nearest.

proxy (prok'si), *n.*; pl. *proxies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. *prockesy*, < ME. *prokecye* (as if **procacy*), contr. of *procuracy*: see *procuracy*. Cf. *proctor*, similarly contracted from *procurator*.] **1.** The agency of a substitute; the office or authority of one who is deputed to act for another.

In the upper house they giue their assent and dissent each man severally and by himselfe, first for himselfe, and then for so many as he hath *proxie*.
Sir T. Smith, Commonwealth of Eng., ii. 3.

We cannot be punished unto amendment by *proxy*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

Upon my conscience, a pretty way this of working at second-hand! I wish myself could do a little by *proxy*.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

The twelve archons met in a general assembly, sometimes in person, and sometimes by *proxy*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 500.

One of the reasons of non-attendance of the members of the House of Lords in former times was their special privilege of voting by *proxy*, which has now, however, fallen into disuse. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 259.

2. One who is deputed to represent or act for another; a deputy.

The King replied That, since his Highness was resolved upon so sudden a Departure, he would please to leave a *Proxy* behind to finish the Marriage, and he would take it for a Favour if he would depute Him to personate him.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 23.

I am oblig'd to you, that you would make me your *Proxy* in this Affair. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 2.

Another privilege is that every peer, by license obtained from the king, may make another lord of parliament his *proxy*, to vote for him in his absence. A privilege which a member of the other house can by no means have, as he is himself but a *proxy* for a multitude of other people.
Blackstone, Com., I. ii.

Will not one
Of thine harmonious sisters keep in tune
Thy spheres, and as thy silver *proxy* shine?
Keats, Lamia, i. 267.

3. A document authorizing one person to act as substitute or deputy for another; a written authorization to exercise the powers and prerogatives of others.

A copy of the *proxy* sent to the Duke of Chevreuse to marry the queen in the name of our king, and another, of my lord duke's commission to bring her majesty into England, I shall have time enough to send you the next week.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 27.

Under no circumstances should a *proxy* be executed in favor of an officer or director of a company that will enable him to vote upon it in approval of his own acts, or to perpetuate his own power. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 538.

4. That which takes the place of something else; a substitute.

Talents are admirable when not made to stand *proxy* for virtues. *Mrs. H. More.*

In the Picture Gallery are quantities of portraits; but in general they are not only not so much as copies, but *proxies*—so totally unlike they are to the persons they pretend to represent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 356.

5. *Eccles.*, same as *procuration*, 4.

The other fifty must go in a curate and visitation charges and poxes—*proxies*, I mean. *Swift*, Letter, June 28, 1725.

6. An election, or a day of election. [Connecticut.]

proxy (prok'si), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *proxied*, ppr. *proxying*. [< *proxy*, *n.*] To vote or act by proxy, or by the agency of another.

Proxys (prok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1837).] A genus of heteropterous insects of the family *Pentatomidæ*. The species are few in number, and are confined to tropical and subtropical America. *P. punctulatus* is common in the southern United States, and is said to be both carnivorous and phytophagous.

Proxys punctulatus.

proxyship (prok'si-ship), *n.* [< *proxy* + *-ship*.] The office or agency of a proxy.

The two cases are so like: . . . the same correspondency and *proxiship* between these spirits and their images.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 394.

proxy-wedded (prok'si-wed'ed), *a.* Wedded by proxy.

She to me
Was *proxy-wedded* with a bootless calf
At eight years old. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

proÿmnion (prō-im'ni-on), *n.*; pl. *proÿmnia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *προῠμνιον*, < *πρό*, before, + *ὑμνος*, hymn: see *hymn*.] In *anc. pros.*, a short colon preceding a system, strophe, or antistrophe, especially in a hymn. See *ephymnium*, *mesymnion*, *methymnion*.

proynt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *prune*[2].

prozoösporange (prō-zō-ō-spō'ranj), *n.* [< Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζῷον*, animal, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel.] In *bot.*, a stage in the reproduction of certain fungi which is to develop zoöspores. From the prozoösporange there grows out a thick, cylindrical, thin-walled process, into which all the protoplasm passes and within which it breaks up into zoöspores.

prozygapophysis (prō-zī-ga-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *prozygapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *πρό*, before, + *ζυγόν*, yoke, + *ἀπόφυσις*, process.] Same as *prezygapophysis*. [Rare.]

A prominence is developed from each *prozygapophysis*.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 46.

Prozymite (proz'i-mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *προζυμίτης*, one who uses leavened bread, < *προζύμη*, leavened bread, < *πρό*, for, + *ζύμη*, leaven.] One who uses leavened bread in the eucharist: applied, especially in the eleventh century, by Latin controversialists to members of the Greek Church. See *Azymite*.

Pruce† (prös), *n.* [< OF. *Pruce*, < ML. *Prussia*, Prussia: see *Prussian*. Cf. *spruce*.] An obsolete form of *Prussia*: erroneously defined as "Prussian leather" by Johnson and Ash.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bygonne [sat at the head of the table]
Aboven alle nacioons in *Pruce*.
Chaucer (ed. Morris), Prol. to C. T., l. 53.

Some for defence would leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and others shields of *Pruce*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 31.

prud†, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud*.

prude (prōd), *n.* [< F. *prude*, OF. *prude*, *prode*, fem. of *prou*, *prod*, *prud*, good, excellent, brave: see *prow*[2].] A woman who affects rigid correctness in conduct and thought; one who exhibits extreme propriety or coyness in behavior: occasionally applied also to a man.

Another customer happened to be a famous *prude*; her elbows were rivetted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Tatler*, No. 5.

Let the *prude* at the name or sight of man
Pretend to rail severely.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

With *prudes* for proctors, dowagers for deans,
And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

prudence (prō'dens), *n.* [< ME. *prudence*, *prudens*, < OF. (and F.) *prudence* = Pr. *prudenza* = Sp. Pg. *prudencia* = It. *prudenzia*, *prudenza*, < L. *prudentia*, a foreseeing, sagacity, prudence, < *pruden(t-)s*, foreseeing, prudent: see *prudent*. Cf. *providence* and *purveyance*, nlt. doublets of *prudence*.] **1.** The quality of being prudent. (*a*) Practical wisdom; discretion; good judgment; sagacity.

Prudens, allas! oon of thyn eyen thre
Me lakked alwey, or that I com here:
On tyme ypassed wel remembred me,
And present tyme ek koude I wel ysee;
But future tyme, er I was in the snare,
Koude I not sen; that causeth now my care.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 744.

He [Hesiod] was wonderfully grave, discreet, and frugal; he lived altogether in the country, and was probably for his great *prudence* the oracle of the whole neighbourhood. *Addison*, On Virgil's Georgics.

Lafayette, who commanded the American forces in the province, appears to have shown skill and *prudence* in baffling the attempts of Cornwallis to bring on a general action. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

(*b*) Regard for self-interest; worldly wisdom; policy.

Is it your *prudence* to be inraged with your best friends, for adventuring their lives to rescue you from your worst enemies? *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 58.

All the virtues range themselves on the side of *prudence*, or the art of securing a present well-being. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

There is then a Duty of seeking one's own happiness, commonly known as the Duty of *Prudence*. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

2. Knowledge; science. Compare *jurisprudence*.

In his [Mr. Webster's] profession of politics, nothing, I think, worthy of attention had escaped him; nothing of the ancient or modern *prudence*. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 235.

=Syn. 1. *Discretion, Providence*, etc. (see *wisdom*), judiciousness, care, considerateness, caution, circumspection, judgment, wariness.

prudency† (prö'dẹn-si), *n.* [As *prudence* (see *-ey*).] Same as *prudence*.

O marueilous politicall, & princely *prudencie*, in time of peace to foresee and preuent . . . all possible malice! *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 7.

prudent (prö'dent), *a.* [< ME. *prudent*, < OF. *prudent*, F. *prudent* = Sp. Pg. It. *prudente*, < L. *pruden(t-)s*, foreseeing, prudent, contr. from *providen(t-)s*, foreseeing, provident: see *provident*.] 1. Thoughtful; judicious; sagacious; sensible.

A Polititian very *prudent*, and much inured with the priuat and publique affaires. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 2.

But that he hath the gift of a coward to allay the gust he hath in quarrelling, 'tis thought among the *prudent* he would quickly have the gift of a grave. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 34.

The age in which we live claims, and in some respects deserves, the praise of being active, *prudent*, and practical. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 297.

2. Careful of self-interest; provident; politic; worldly-wise.

The *prudent* man looketh well to his going. Prov. xiv. 15.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage, borne on winds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 430.

3. Discreet; circumspect; decorous.

Friend Pope! be *prudent*, let your Muse take breath,
And never gallop Pegasus to death. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 13.

To wish thee fairer is no need,
More *prudent*, or more sprightly. *Cowper*, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

The *prudent* partner of his blood
Lean'd on him, faithful, gentle, good,
Wearing the rose of womanhood. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

4. Judicious; wise; prudential.

A Life which, if not fenc'd by *prudent* Fears
And Jealousies, its own self overthrows. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 6.

According as his conduct tended to self-conservation or the reverse it might be termed *prudent* or imprudent, but a wicked or righteous act would be impossible. *C. Mercier*, Mind, X. 7.

=Syn. Careful, circumspect, etc. See *cautious*.

prudential (prö-den'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *prudencial* = It. *prudenziale*, < L. *prudentia*, prudence: see *prudence*.] I. *a.* 1. Involving prudence; characterized or prescribed by prudence: as, *prudential* motives; *prudential* considerations.

My resentment . . . was by this time pretty much cooled, and restrained by *prudential* reasons so effectually that I never so much as thought of obtaining satisfaction for the injuries he had done me. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, vii.

Considering things in a *prudential* light, perhaps I was mistaken. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

His great excellence was his sound understanding and solid judgment in *prudential* matters, both in private and public affairs. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 15.

There may be . . . a *prudential* genius, as well as a mathematical or a musical genius; the fact of intense persistence in idea of the characteristic impressions of the department being common to all. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 477.

2. Exercising prudence; hence, advisory; discretionary: as, a *prudential* committee (a committee having discretionary charge of various affairs of a society).—3. Instructed; scientific.

Such in kind . . . is the additional power you give to labor by improving the intellectual and *prudential* character which informs and guides it. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 121.

II. *n.* That which demands the exercise of prudence; a matter for prudence.

Many stanzas in poetic measures contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

prudentialist (prö-den'shal-ist), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ist*.] One who acts from or is governed by prudential motives. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

prudentiality (prö-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *prudential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being prudential, or characterized by prudence.

Being unespable . . . rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they onely gaze upon the visible success. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

prudentially (prö-den'shal-i), *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

I know not how any honest man can charge his conscience in *prudentially* conniving at such falsities. *Dr. H. More*, Enthusiasm, ii. 47.

prudently (prö'dẹnt-li), *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence or discretion; judiciously.

Accordingly Virgil has *prudently* joined these two together, accounting him happy who knows the causes of things, and has conquered all his fears. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

prudery (prö'dẹ-ri), *n.* [< F. *pruderie*, prudery, < *prude*, a prude: see *prude*.] The quality or character of being prudish; extreme propriety in behavior; affected coyness or modesty; primness.

Mrs. Lov. The world begins to see your *prudery*.
Mrs. Prim. Prudery! What! do they invent new words as well as new fashions? Ah! poor fantastick age, I pity thee. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Bold Stroke for a Wife, ii.

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a heldam
Seen with wit and beauty seldom. *Pope.*

I would send to my friend Clara, but that I doubt her *prudery* would condemn me. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 5.

A Frenchman, whatever be his talents, has no sort of *prudery* in showing them. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 45.

They thanked God in their hearts that they had a country to sell; they were determined to sell it at the highest figure; but reserve was decent and profitable, and *prudery* haggled for its price. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 812.

prud'homme (prü-dom'), *n.* [F., < OF. *preudhom*, *prodhom*, *prodhoem*, *prodom*, *proddom*, *preudon*, *preudomme*, *preudome*, *prodomme*, etc., pl. *preudomes*, *preudeshomes*, *proudes homes*, etc., a good or discreet man, a skilful or expert man, < *pren*, *prud*, *prod*, etc., good, excellent (see *prow*[2]), + *home*, *homme*, man, < L. *homo*, man: see *Homo*. Cf. OF. *preudefemme*, a good or discreet woman.] A discreet man; specifically, in France, a member of a tribunal composed of masters and workmen, especially charged with the arbitration of trade disputes. Such tribunals existed from the time of the later middle ages, and have been reorganized in the present century. Such a council was constituted at Lyons in 1806, and several others have been created since.

The *prudhommes* were arrayed at every election, at every hustings, against the lesser folk. *W. J. Loftie*, Hist. London, v.

prudish (prö'dish), *a.* [< *prude* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Having the character or manner of a prude; affecting extreme propriety of behavior; also, characteristic of a prude; prim.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face. *Garrick*, Prologue.

The moon, whether *prudish* or complaisant,
Has fled to her bower. *Keats*, Song.

2. Excessively formal or precise; rigid; stiff; severe.

There was a parlor in the house, a room
To make you shudder with its *prudish* gloom. *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

A verse not fettered in its movements, or *prudish* in its expressions, but Protean in the forms it can assume, passing naturally from grave to gay. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 133.

prudishly (prö'dish-li), *adv.* In a prudish manner.

prudishness (prö'dish-nes), *n.* Same as *prudery*.

pruinate (prö'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, rime, also snow, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *pruinose*.

pruinescence (prö-i-nes'ens), *n.* [< L. *pruina*, hoar-frost, + *-escence*.] In *zoöl.*, hoariness; the quality or condition of being pruinose.

pruinose (prö'i-nōs), *a.* [= It. *pruinoso*, < L. *pruinosus*, frosty, rimy, < *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with a bloom or powder so as to appear as if frosted: said of some plant-surfaces dusted with a fine granular secretion.

pruinous (prö'i-nus), *a.* Same as *pruinose*.

prune[1] (prön), *n.* [< F. *prune* = Sp. Pg. *pruno* = It. *pruno*, < L. *prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, plum-tree, < Gr. *προῖνον*, a plum, *προῖνος*, plum-tree, earlier *προύμνον*, plum, *προύμνη*, plum-tree: see *plum*[1].] 1. A plum; in recent usage (especially in the western United States), a plum suitable to be dried as a prune.

The damask *prune* rather hindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious vnto the stomake. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 27. (*Richardson.*)

2. The dried fruit of one of several varieties of the common plum-tree. The most highly reputed prunes are produced in the valley of the Loire, from the St. Julien and other varieties of plum, the very finest being known as *French plums*. There is a large and increasing production of prunes in California, the variety of plum chiefly grown for that purpose being identical or nearly so with that employed in France, while the myrobalan variety is the accepted grafting stock. Prunes are produced also in Spain and Portugal. German prunes are largely produced, though of second quality. Bosnia and Servia export large quantities. Prunes are stewed as a sauce, or otherwise prepared, and are valued for their nutritious, demulcent, and laxative properties.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pound of *prunes*, and as many of raisins o' the sun. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Wild prune. See *Pappea*.

prune[2] (prön), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pruned*, ppr. *pruning*. [Early mod. E. also *proin*, *proyn*; also *preen* (prob. due in part to confusion with *preen*[1]); < ME. *prunen*, *proinen*, *proynen*, trim or adorn oneself, prob. also in the sense of 'trim trees,' 'take a cutting from a vine,' < OF. *proignier*, *proognier*, *prougner*, *progner*, *preugner*, *prooingnier*, contr. of *provigner*, F. *provigner* (> E. *provine*), lay (a slip or cutting of a vine), layer, propagate, multiply, < *provin*, *provain*, F. *provin* = It. *propaggine*, a slip or cutting of a vine, a layer, sucker, < L. *propago* (*propagin-*), a layer, sucker: see *propago*, *propagate*. Cf. *provine*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lop superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim with a knife.

What Vine, if it be not *proyned*, bringeth foorth Grapes? *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 127.

But, poor old man, thou *prunest* a rotten tree,
That cannot so much as a blossom yield
In lieu of all thy pains and husbandry. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 3. 63.

2. To lop off as superfluous or injurious; remove by cutting.

Do men *proine*
The straight young boughs that blush with thousand blossoms,
Because they may be rotten? *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 6.

3. To clear from anything superfluous; remove what is superfluous or objectionable from.

Laws . . . are to be *pruned* and reformed from time to time. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

4. To dress or trim, as birds their feathers; preen: also used figuratively.

Ne dare she *proin* hir plumes again,
But feares a second flight. *Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 98.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 118.

Where I sit and *proyne* my wings
After flight. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, v.

Neither doe I know anything wherein a man may more improue the reuenues of his learning, or make greater show with a little, decking and *pruning* himselfe with borrowed feathers, than in this matter of the Creation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lop off superfluous twigs or branches, as from a vine, bush, or tree.

A good husbandman is ever *proyning* and stirring in his vineyard; he ever findeth somewhat to do. *Bacon.*

With plenty where they waste, some others touch'd with want;
Here set, and there they sow; here *proin*, and there they plant. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 358.

2. To arrange or dress the feathers with the bill: said of birds, and also used figuratively.

And, efter this, the birdis everichone
Take up ane other sang full loud and clere;
We *proyne* and play without dout and dangere,
All clothit in a soyte full fresch and newe. *King's Quair*, ii. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

A hawk *proines* when she fetches oil with her beak over her tail. *Markham.* (*Halliwell.*)

Every scribbling man
. . . growa a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best become his face. *Dryden*, All for Love, Epil., l. 13.

Pruneæ (prö'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Prunus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, characterized by the drupaceous fruit, numerous stamens in a complete ring, and a single pistil with one subterminal style and two pendulous ovules. It includes 5 genera, of which *Prunus* is the type. (See also *Nuttallia*.) They are trees and shrubs, natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, including most of the drupes among the edible fruits, and sometimes known as the plum family, sometimes as the almond family. Also called *Drupaceæ* (A. P. de Candolle, 1805) and *Amygdaleæ* (Jussieu, 1789). See cuts under *almond-tree*, *Prunus*, *apricot*, and *corymb*.

prunel† (prö-nel'), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2].

prunelet (prön'let), *n.* [< *prune*[1] + dim. *-let.*] A liquor made from sloes or wild plums. *Simmonds.*

prunell (prō-nel'), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, prunella: see *prunella*[4].] A milled cashmere. Compare *prunella*[4].

prunella[1]† (prō-nel'ä), *n.* [< ML. *prunella* (Kilian), a disorder of the throat, < MHG. *briune*, G. *bräune*, sore throat, quinsy, lit. brownness, < *brun* (> ML. *brunus*), brown: see *brown.*] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Sore throat. (*b*) Thrush. (*c*) Angina pectoris.

prunella[2] (prō-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*, formerly *prunel*, *prunello* (= G. *prunelle*, formerly *braunelle* = Dan. *prunel*); < F. *prunelle*, *brunelle* = Sp. *brunela*, self-heal, = It. *prunella*, wallwort, < ML. *prunella*, the plant self-heal, said to have been named from the disease prunella, which it was reputed to cure: see *prunella*[1].] 1†. A plant of the genus *Prunella*. Also *brunel.* —2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737; earlier *Brunella*, Tournefort, 1700).] A genus of plants, now known as *Brunella*, belonging to the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Scutellarieæ*, characterized by a two-lipped calyx with three lobes in the upper and two in the lower lip, anthers with two divaricate cells, and both style and filaments two-toothed at the apex. There are two or three species, widely dispersed throughout temperate regions and on mountains in the tropics. They are perennial herbs, partially erect from a decumbent base, with opposite and entire toothed or pinnatifid leaves, a flattened and truncate ten-nerved calyx, and purplish, blue, red, or white flowers, six in a verticillaster, and crowded in a dense terminal spike with broad rounded bracts between. *P.* (*Brunella*) *grandiflora* and other species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers. *P.* (*Brunella*) *vulgaris*, the self-heal, widely distributed over the world (except Africa) and remarkable for the intense violet of its flower-buds, has also the old or provincial names *allheal*, *brunel*, *carpenter-grass*, *herb-carpenter*, *heart-of-the-earth*, *hookheal*, *hookweed*, *sickleheal*, and *sickleweed.* (See *heal-all* and *carpenter's-herb*, and cut under *self-heal.*) The decoction of its leaves and stem is still in domestic use for healing wounds, for which it was once in the highest esteem.

prunella[3] (prō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. *prunella*, < F. *prunelle*, the ball of the eye, lit. a plum, < ML. *prunellum*, a plum (*prunellus*, plum-tree), dim. of L. *prunum*, a plum: see *prune*[1].] A preparation of purified niter or potassium nitrate molded into cakes or balls. Also called *prunella salt* and *sal prunella.*

prunella[4] (prō-nel'ä), *n.* [Also *prunello*; = G. *prunell* = Dan. *prunel*, < F. *prunelle*, a stuff so called, supposed to be so named from its color, < *prunelle*, plum: see *prunella*[3].] A kind of lasting of which clergymen's gowns were once made, now rarely used except for the uppers of women's shoes. Also called *everlasting.*

> Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
> The rest is all but leather or *prunella.*
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 204.

> The finest lawn makes common cause with any linen
> bands — the silken apron shrinks not from poor *prunella.*
> *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, John Applejohn, viii.

> You know the sort of man — a linen duster for a coat,
> *prunella* shoes, always smiling and hopeful — a great deal
> about "Brethren." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 845.

Prunella[5] (prō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of birds: same as *Accentor.* *Vieillot*, 1816.

prunello[1] (prō-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[1].

prunello[2] (prō-nel'ō), *n.* Same as *prunella*[2]

prunello[3] (prō-nel'ō), *n.* [< F. *prunelle*, a plum, = It. *prunello*, blackthorn: see *prunella*[3].] A prune of the finest grade, prepared from the green gage and the St. Catherine varieties of plum. The skin and stone are removed.

prune-purple (prön'pėr'pl), *n.* A maroon or dark and rather reddish purple color, like the stain of prunes. A color-disk mixture of artificial ultramarine 7 parts, intense red 8 parts, and black 85 parts gives a prune-purple.

pruner (prö'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *proiner*; < *prune*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

> His father was
> An honest *proiner* of our country vines.
> *Machin*, Dumb Knight, iii.

prune-tree (prön'trē), *n.* 1. A plum-tree. Specifically — 2. *Prunus occidentalis*, an excellent timber-tree of the West Indies. See *Prunus.*

pruniferous (prō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing plums. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

pruniform (prö'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *prunum*, a plum, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a plum; plum-shaped. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

pruning (prö'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *prune*[2], v.] 1. The act of trimming or lopping off what is superfluous; specifically, the act of cutting off branches or parts of trees and shrubs with a view to the strengthening of those that remain, or to the bringing of the tree or plant into a desired shape. Root-pruning is also practised with a spade or otherwise in order to control size, promote fruitfulness, or secure a growth of fibrous roots near the stem prior to transplanting. Compare *lopping*, 1, and *pollard*, 1. 2†. In *falconry*, what is east off by a bird when it prunes itself; hence, refuse. *Beau. and Fl.*

pruning-chisel (prö'ning-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel used for pruning trees. It is often made with a concave cutting edge, as a safeguard against slipping.

pruning-hook (prö'ning-hůk), *n.* A knife with a hooked blade, used for pruning trees, vines, etc.

> They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their
> spears into *pruninghooks.* Isa. ii. 4.

pruning-knife (prö'ning-nīf), *n.* A knife used for pruning; a cutting-tool with a curved blade for pruning; a pruning-hook.

pruning-saw (prö'ning-sâ), *n.* A saw similar to a table- or compass-saw, but with larger, thicker, and keener teeth. Some pruning-saws are made with double teeth and the back and cutting edge of the blade nearly parallel, but with the back only half as thick as the tooth-edge.

pruning-shears (prö'ning-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for pruning shrubs. One form has one of the blades moving on a pivot, which works in an oblong opening instead of a circular one, by which means a draw-cut is produced similar to that of a knife, instead of the crushing cut produced by common shears.

Prunus (prö'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *prunus*, plum-tree: see *prune*[1].] A genus of rosaceous trees, the type of the tribe *Pruneæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed calyx, five petals, commonly broad, large, and showy, numerous stamens, and a single ovary, becoming in fruit a fleshy drupe with a hard, smooth, or roughened bony stone, containing a single pendulous seed with two thick seed-leaves. There are about 96 species, mainly natives of north temperate regions, also numerous in tropical America, rare in tropical Asia, and elsewhere entirely lacking. They are usually

Wild Yellow or Red Plum (*Prunus Americana*).
1. Branch with flowers. 2. Branch with leaves and fruit.

small trees, sometimes shrubs, bearing alternate undivided leaves, usually finely toothed and folded lengthwise by the midrib (conduplicate) in the bud. The white, pink, or rose-colored flowers are in umbel-like clusters or racemes, or sometimes solitary. Many of the most valuable fruit-trees belong to this genus, including the peach, apricot, cherry, and plum. Many are used as febrifuges or for other medicinal properties. A gum exudes from their bark, especially in the cherry. Nearly all parts contain the elements of prussic acid, rendering the kernels and bark of some species poisonous if eaten freely, particularly the wilted leaves and young branches of some cherries. One fourth of the known species are American, of which 14 are found east and 6 west of the Rocky Mountains. Mexico is the home of a remarkable group of 6 species (section *Empectocladus*, Torrey), extending to Utah and California, with velvety fruit, smooth stone, and solitary or twin flowers appearing with the leaves, somewhat akin to the almond. The section or former genus *Amygdalus* has a downy fruit, rough and wrinkled stone, conduplicate vernation, and flowers preceding the leaves, and includes about 10 species, natives of warmer Europe and Asia, of which the type is *P. Amygdalus* (*A. communis*), the almond. (See *almond*, *almond-tree*, *Amygdalus*, and *amygdalin.*) Its variety *amara*, the bitter almond, is the source of a well-known essence. *P. Persica*, the peach, is now placed in this section also. (See *peach*[1], *nectarine*, *clingstone*, and *Persica.*) The apricot section, *Armeniaca* (Tournefort, 1700), is similar in its downy drupe and flowers preceding the leaves, but differs in its smooth stone and convolute vernation. It includes *P. Armeniaca*, the apricot; *P. Sibirica*, the Siberian apricot, valued for its earlier and ornamental flowers; *P. dasycarpa*, the black apricot, also Siberian; and *P. Brigantiaca* from Briançon in France, known as the *marmottes-oil tree*, from the oil expressed from its kernels and used like olive-oil. The section *Prunus* proper, including the plums of the Old World, has a short calyx, smooth fruit, usually with a bloom, a flattened stone, and solitary or twin flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, which are convolute in the bud, as in *P. domestica*, the cultivated plum, and its probable original, *P. spinosa*, the sloe or blackthorn. (See *plum*[1].) The related *P. cocomilia* of Calabria is valued in Italy as a remedy for fever. The plums of the New World differ in their conduplicate vernation, fruit with little or no bloom, and in some species very turgid stones, approaching those of the cherry, as in *P. Americana*, the red or yellow plum of the Atlantic States (also called *Canada plum* and *horse-plum*); *P. maritima*, the beach-plum; *P. subcordata*, the wild plum of California; and *P. angustifolia* (*P. Chicasa*), the Chickasaw plum, or hog-plum. The cherry section, *Cerasus*, known by its smooth fruit without a bloom, conduplicate vernation, and solitary clustered or umbeled flowers preceding or accompanying the leaves, includes about 20 species, of which *P. Cerasus* is the parent of the red and many other garden cherries. (See *cherry*[1], *Cerasus*, *bigaroon*, and *morello.* For *P. avium*, also called *mazard* and *merry*, see *gean* and *hedgeberry*; also *kirsch-wasser*, *marasca*, *maraschino*, and *ratafia.* For *P. Mahaleb*, see *mahaleb*, and cut under *corymb.* For *P. Chamæcerasus*, see *ground-cherry.*) Two related species belong to the eastern United States, the dwarf *P. pumila*, or sand-cherry, and *P. Pennsylvanica*, the wild red cherry, pin-cherry, or pigeon-cherry. (See *pin-cherry.*) The section *Padus* contains cherries with racemed flowers following the leaves, and smaller, less edible fruit, as *P. Padus* of Europe, known as *bird-cherry*, and 4 American species, *P. Capuli* and *P. demissa*, the wild cherries, respectively, of Texas and the Rocky Mountains; *P. serotina*, the black cherry, rum-cherry, or cabinet-cherry (see *rum-cherry*); and *P. Virginiana*, the choke-cherry. Another section, *Laurocerasus*, suggests the true laurel in its evergreen leaves, and has racemed flowers with a short obconical calyx, a conduplicate vernation, and a small, smooth, inedible berry-like fruit. It includes about 30 species, both temperate and tropical, mainly American, as *P. occidentalis*, the West Indian laurel or prune-tree; the Californian *P. ilicifolia*, the islay, also called *holly-laurel*; and *P. Caroliniana*, the Carolina cherry-laurel, also known as *wild orange* and *wild peach.* (See *orangel* and *peach-brake.*) For the long-cultivated *P. Laurocerasus*, type of this section, also known as *cherry-bay*, *laurel-cherry*, and *date of Trebizond*, see *cherry-laurel*, also *laurel-water.* The Versailles laurel of gardens is a variety of this. *P. Lusitanica* is the Portugal laurel. A species similarly valued for the beauty of both its leaves and flowers is *P. Pseudocerasus*, the sakura of Japan, also called *Chinese cherry*, used in Japanese wood-engraving.

prurience (prö'ri-ens), *n.* [< *prurien*(*t*) + *-ce.*] Same as *pruriency.*

> There is a *prurience* in the speech of some,
> Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb.
> *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 31.

pruriency (prö'ri-en-si), *n.* [As *prurience* (see *-cy*).] The character or state of being prurient. (*a*) An itching or longing after something; an eager desire or appetite.

> This selfsame vile *pruriency* for fresh adventure in all
> things has got . . . strongly into our habits and humours.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 20.

> The bustling insignificance of Maximilian, cursed with
> an impotent *pruriency* for renown. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

(*b*) A tendency toward, or a habit of, lascivious thought; sensuality.

> Between prudery and *pruriency* in such matters there
> is a wide debatable ground, and it is not always easy to
> draw the line which separates what is permissible from
> what is not. *The American*, XVII. 110.

prurient (prö'ri-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *pruriente*, < L. *prurien*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *prurire*, itch.] 1. Itching; having an eager desire or longing for something.

> There was always in the generality of mankind a *prurient*
> desire and hankering after the knowledge of future
> events. *Culverwell*, Light of Nature. (Ord MS.)

> Love
> Should have some rest and pleasure in himself,
> Not ever be too curious for a boon,
> Too *prurient* for a proof against the grain
> Of him ye say ye love. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Inclined to lascivious thought; of an unclean habit of mind; sensual.

> The eye of the vain and *prurient* is darting from object
> to object of illicit attraction. *Isaac Taylor.*

pruriently (prö'ri-ent-li), *adv.* In a prurient manner; with a longing or lascivious desire.

pruriginous (prō-rij'i-nus), *a.* [= F. *prurigineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *pruriginoso*, < L. *pruriginosus*, having the itch, scabby, < *prurigo* (*-gin-*), an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] Affected by prurigo; caused by or of the nature of prurigo.

> Their blood becoming *pruriginous*, and exalted by the
> salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange,
> scabs, and leprosies.
> *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming (1705), p. 164.

prurigo (prō-rī'gō), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; specifically, a papular eruption of the skin in which the papules vary in size from a millet-seed to a small pea, are discrete, often in great numbers and close set, irregular in distribution, nearly of the color of the cuticle, and usually intolerably itchy.

pruritus (prō-rī'tus), *n.* [L., an itching, < *prurire*, itch: see *prurient.*] An itching; more specifically, a functional affection of the skin

characterized by simple itching without structural change.

If there be a *pruritus*, or itch of talking, let it be in matters of religion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 740.

Pruritus hiemalis, a form of pruritus in which the skin is dry and harsh, with smarting and burning sensations. It occurs chiefly in winter, and affects especially the inner sides of the thighs, the popliteal spaces, and the calves.

prusiano (prö-si-ä′nō), *n.* [Sp.: see *Prussian.*] The western nonpareil, *Passerina versicolor*, a beautiful finch of southwestern parts of the United States and Mexico, related to the nonpareil, lazuli-finch, and indigo-bird, of a Prussian-blue color varied with purplish tints.

Prussian (prush′an), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Prussien* = Sp. *Prusiano* = Pg. It. *Prussiano*, < ML. **Prussianus*, < ML. *Prussia*, *Prusia*, *Prucia*, *Prutia*, *Borussia*, *Brussia*, etc., G. *Preussen*, etc., Prussia. Cf. *pruce*, *spruce*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia—(*a*) a former duchy near the southeastern angle of the Baltic, which, after its union with the Mark of Brandenburg, formed the nucleus of the Prussian monarchy; or, (*b*) a kingdom of northern Germany, now the chief state in the reconstituted German empire.—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Prussian asparagus.** See *asparagus*.—**Prussian binding**, a kind of twilled binding having a silk face and a cotton back.—**Prussian blue, brown, carp, green**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Prussia. —2. A language belonging to the Lettish division of the Slavo-Lettic branch of the Aryan family, and usually called *Old Prussian*. It was spoken in the region between the lower Vistula and the Niemen; it became extinct in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, being replaced largely by German.

Prussianize (prush′an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Prussianized*, ppr. *Prussianizing*. [< *Prussian* + *-ize*.] To render Prussian in character, institutions, laws, etc.

The first step taken by the Emperor Paul after his accession to the throne was to march his little *Prussianized* army from Gatchina to St. Petersburg.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 580.

prussiate (prus′i-āt), *n.* [< *pruss(ic)* + *-i-ate*.] A common name for the ferrocyanides and ferricyanides: thus, potassium ferrocyanide is commonly called yellow prussiate of potash, potassium ferricyanide red prussiate of potash, etc. —**Prussiate cake**, in the manufacture of Prussian blue, the solid cake produced by calcining potassium carbonate, iron-borings, -filings, or -clippings, and animal matter, such as dried blood, horn, leather-clippings, etc. This cake, when broken up, is leached, and the liquor concentrated to crystallization. The crystals are purified by re-crystallization.

prussic (prus′ik), *a.* [< *Pruss-ian* (with ref. to *Prussian blue*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, related to Prussian blue, which was the first cyanogen compound isolated.—**Prussic acid**, the common name of *hydrocyanic acid*. See *hydrocyanic*.

prussine (prus′in), *n.* [< *pruss-ic* + *-ine*^{2}.] Cyanogen.

prut^1†, *a.* A Middle English form of *proud*.

prut^2 (prut), *interj.* [ME. *prut*, *ptrot*, *ptrupt*, also *trut*, < OF. *trut*, an exclamation of contempt or indignation. Cf. *trut*, *tut*.] An exclamation of contempt or indignation.

And setteth hym ryȝt at the lefte,
And seyth *prut* for thy cursyng preat.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

Prutenic (prö-ten′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Prutenus*, *Prutinus*, *Pruxenus*, etc., a Prussian: see *Prussian*.] Prussian: noting certain planetary tables by Erasmus Reinhold in 1551, and so called by the author in allusion to the liberality of his patron, Albert, Duke of Prussia. They were the first application of the Copernican system.

I trust anon, by the help of an infallible guide, to perfect such *Prutenic* tables as shall mend the astronomy of our wide expositors. *Milton*, Divorce, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

pruttent†, *v. i.* [< *prut*^{1}, obs. form of *proud*.] To be proud; hold up the head in pride or disdain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pry^1 (prī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< ME. *pryen*, *prien*, peep, peer; supposed to be a transposed form of *piren*, peer: see *peer*^{1}. Transposition of this kind (of *r* in second syllable before a vowel to the first syllable before the first vowel) is peculiar; transposition as in *brid* to *bird* is in the other direction.] **I.** *intrans.* To look closely or with scrutinizing curiosity; hence, to search curiously or impertinently into any matter; peer; peep.

So ferde another clerk with astromye;
He walked in the feeldes, for to *prye*
Upon the sterres, what ther sholde bifalle,
Til he was in a marle-pit yfalle;
He saugh nat that. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 272.

O eye of eyes,
Why *pry'st* thou through my window? leave thy peeping.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1089.

Woe to the vassal who durst *pry*
Into Lord Marmion's privacy!
Scott, Marmion, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* To observe; note.

Pandarus, that gan ful faste *prye*
That al was wel. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1710.

pry^1 (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [< *pry*^{1}, *v.*] 1. A peeping glance; peering; curious or narrow inspection. [Rare.]

From the sun and from the show'r
Haste we to yon boxen bow'r,
Secluded from the teasing *pry*
Of Argus' curiosity. *C. Smart*, A Noon-piece.

They seldom meet the eye
Of the little loves that fly
Round about with eager *pry*.
Keats, To ——.

2. One who pries; a prier; an inquisitive, intrusive person (with allusion to Paul *Pry*, a fictitious name which, in its turn, was evidently suggested by this sense of the word).

We in our silence could hear and smile at the busy cackle of the "*Prys*" outside the door.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 82.

pry^2 (prī), *n.*; pl. *pries* (prīz). [Appar. for *prize*^{3}, taken erroneously as a plural: see *prize*^{3}.] A large lever employed to raise or move heavy substances; a prize.

A dozen strong wooden poles served us as *pries* over many a lake and river bar of sand, gravel, and mud.
Science, III. 226.

pry^2 (prī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pried*, ppr. *prying*. [< *pry*^{2}, *n.*] To raise or move by means of a pry; prize; bring into a desired position or condition by means of a pry: as, to *pry* a box open.

pryan (prī′an), *n.* [Corn. *pryan*, *prian*, clayey ground.] Clay. [Cornwall, Eng.]

pryany (prī′an-i), *a.* [< *pryan* + *-y*^{1}.] Containing pryan, or mixed with pryan.—**Pryany lode**, a lode in which the masses, bunches, or stones of ore occur mixed with more or less flucan and gossan. [Cornwall, Eng.]

prydet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *pride*^{1}.

pryer, *n.* See *prier*.

pryghtet. An obsolete preterit of *prick*. *Chaucer*.

prying (prī′ing), *p. a.* Peeping; peering; looking closely into anything; hence, inquisitive; curious.

Many have been *prying* and inquisitive into this matter, hoping to know something more particularly of it.
Waterland, Works, I. 227.

Prying eyes the fire-blast seldom lack.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 13.

=**Syn.** *Inquisitive*, etc. See *curious*.

pryingly (prī′ing-li), *adv.* In a prying manner; with close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

To those who peer *pryingly* into all corners the little inn of the place will suggest some memories of a very modern history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 236.

pryk†, **pryke**†, *v.* Middle English spellings of *prick*.

pryme†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *prime*.

prymer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *primer*^{1}.

pryse†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *price*.

pryse†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *prize*^{2}.

prytaneum (prit-a-nē′um), *n.*; pl. *prytanea* (-ä). [L., < Gr. *πρυτανεῖον*, the meeting-place or official house of the prytanes, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis*.] A public hall in ancient Greek states and cities, housing and typifying the common ritual or official hearth of the community. That of Athens is especially famous. In it the city extended hospitality both to her honored citizens and to strangers. The prytanes, or presidents of the senate, were entertained in it at the public charge, together with those who, on account of personal or ancestral services, were entitled to this honor.

prytanis (prit′a-nis), *n.*; pl. *prytanes* (-nēz). [L., < Gr. *πρύτανις*, dial. *πρότανις*, a chief lord, prince, ruler, a presiding magistrate, president (see def.); prob. < *πρό*, before.] In ancient Greece: (*a*) A chief magistrate or priest in several states, as Rhodes, Lycia, and Miletus. (*b*) A member, during the term of presidency of his section, of one of the ten sections of fifty each into which the Senate of Five Hundred was divided at Athens. These sections constituted standing committees, every one of which, in rotation, represented the full senate in minor matters, and had charge of routine business. See the quotations.

The *prytanes* were by turns presidents, had the custody of the seal, and the keys of the treasury and citadel, for one day. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 480.

The principal functions of the state itself grew out of the care which was bestowed on the tribal fire. The men who attended it in Hellas were called the *Prytanes*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 229.

prytanize (prit′a-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *prytanized*, ppr. *prytanizing*. [< *prytan-y* + *-ize*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, to exercise the prytany: said of a state or tribe, or of an individual legislator.

The order of the ten tribes in line of battle, beginning from the right wing, was conformable to their order in *prytanizing*, as drawn by lot for the year.
Grote, Hist. Greece, IV. 360.

prytany (prit′a-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *πρυτανεία*, a presidency, the term of office or authority of a prytanis, < *πρύτανις*, a presiding magistrate: see *prytanis*.] In ancient Greece, a presidency or direction; the office or dignity of a prytanis; especially, in ancient Athens, the period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.

If Schömann's older view is correct, the presiding officer in the Senate and the Assembly must always belong to the tribe which holds the *prytany* at the time.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 169.

prythee†. An obsolete spelling of *prithee*.

P. S. An abbreviation (*a*) of *postscript*; (*b*) (*theat.*) of *prompt-side*.

psallenda (sa-len′dä), *n.*; pl. *psallendæ* (-dē). [L., fem. sing. gerund. of *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms: see *psalm*.] In the Ambrosian office, one of two proper antiphons sung at lauds and vespers on Sundays and certain saints' days.

psalloid (sal′oid), *a.* [< NL. *psalloides*, irreg. < Gr. *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument, + *εἶδος*, form.] Lyriform; like the lyra, or corpus psalloides, of the brain.

psalm (säm), *n.* [< ME. *psalme*, *psaume*, *salm*; partly (*a*) < AS. *sealm* = D. *psalm* = MLG. *salme* = OHG. *psalmo*, *salmo*, *salm*, MHG. *psalme*, *psalm*, *salme*, *salm*, G. *psalm* = Sw. *psalm* = Dan. *psalme*; partly (*b*) < OF. *psaume*, F. *psaume* = Pr. *psalm*, *psalme*, *salme* = Sp. It. *salmo* = Pg. *salmo*, *psalmo*; < LL. *psalmus* = Goth. *psalma*, *psalmō*, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a song sung to the harp, a song, psalm, the sound of the cithara or harp, a pulling or twitching with the fingers (cf. *ψάλμα*, a tune played on a cithara or harp, > LL. *psalma*, a psalm), < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument (> L. *psallere*, play on a stringed instrument, LL. sing the Psalms). Cf. *psalter*, *psaltery*.] 1. A sacred poem or song, especially one in which expressions of praise and thanksgiving are prominent: usually restricted either to those contained in the Book of Psalms, or to the versifications of these composed for the use of churches, as the *Psalms* of Tate and Brady, of Watts, etc.

"This Dragon of Dissait, that thou derfly hath fourmet:"
So sethe in the saater the *Salme* to the end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

Euen the name *Psalmes* will speake for mee, which, being interpreted, is nothing but songes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

They do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth *Psalm* to the tune of "Green Sleeves."
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 63.

The great organ . . . rolling thro' the court
A long melodious thunder to the sound
Of solemn *psalms*, and silver litanies.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. *pl.* [*cap.*] A book of the Old Testament which follows Job and precedes Proverbs, and contains 150 psalms and hymns; more fully, the Book of Psalms. The authorship of a large number of the psalms is ascribed traditionally to David. Many of them, however, are supposed to date from the time of the exile or later.

3. *pl.* Among the ancient Jews, the Hagiographa: so called because the Psalms constitute the first book in it. Luke xxiv. 44.—**Abecedarian, gradual, penitential**, etc., **psalms**. See the adjectives.—**Psalms of commendation.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Psalms of degrees.** Same as *gradual psalms* (see *gradual*).

psalm (säm), *v.* [ME. **psalmen*, *salmen*; < *psalm*, *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To sing psalms.

II. *trans.* To celebrate in psalms; hymn.

That we her Subjects, whom He blesseth by her,
Psalming His praise, may sound the same the higher.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

psalm-book (säm′bůk), *n.* [< ME. **salmbok*, *salmboc*, < AS. *sealmbōc* (= D. *psalmboek* = MLG. *salmbōk* = G. *psalmbuch* = Sw. *psalmbok* = Dan. *psalmebog*), < *sealm*, psalm, + *bōc*, book: see *psalm* and *book*.] 1. A collection of metrical translations of the Psalms prepared for liturgical use; a Psalter.—2. Any collection of sacred poems or songs for liturgical use, with or without music.

psalmist (sä′mist or sal′mist), *n.* [= F. *psalmiste* = Pr. *psalmista*, *salmista* = Sp. It. *salmista*, < LL. *psalmista*, < LGr. **ψαλμιστής*, a composer or singer of psalms, < Gr. *ψαλμός*, a psalm: see *psalm*.] 1. A writer or composer of psalms: especially, one of the authors of the psalms in the Bible; specifically, David.

David, . . . the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet *psalmist* of Israel. 2 Sam. xxiii. 1.

She tun'd to pious notes the *psalmist's* lyre.
J. Hughes, Divine Poetry.

2. In *early Christian music*, a cantor or other official of the minor clergy charged with the singing of church music.

psalmister (sä'mis-tėr or sal'mis-tėr), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-er*[1].] Same as *psalmist*, 2.

psalmistry (sä'mis-tri or sal'mis-tri), *n.* [< *psalmist* + *-ry*.] The art, act, or practice of singing psalms; psalmody.

He who, from such a kind of *psalmistry*, or any other verbal devotion, . . . can be persuaded of a zeal and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.
Milton, Works, I. 408. (*Jodrell.*)

psalm-melodicon (säm'me-lod'i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument of the wood wind group, having several finger-holes and keys and a compass of four octaves, and so constructed that from four to six tones could be produced at once. It was invented by S. Weinrich in 1828, and improved by L. Schmidt in 1832. Also called *apollolyra*.

psalmodic (sal-mod'ik), *a.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ic*.] Belonging or relating to psalmody.

That glorious body of *psalmodic* literature or hymnology which constitutes the Book of Psalms.
J. A. Alexander, On the Psalms, II. 294.

psalmodical (sal-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *psalmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *psalmodic*.

If Queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical*.
W. Mason, Church Music, p. 170.

psalmodist (sal'mō-dist or sä'mō-dist), *n.* [< *psalmod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings psalms or sacred songs.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears to turn *psalmodists*.
Hammond, On the Psalms, Pref. (*Latham.*)

Prophet in some parts of the Scripture seems to imply little more than a mere poet, or *psalmodist*, who sung extempore verses to the sound of an instrument.
Dr. Burney, Hist. Music, I. 230.

psalmodize (sal'mō-dīz or sä'mō-dīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodized*, ppr. *psalmodizing*. [< *psalmod-y* + *-ize*.] To practise psalmody.

In short, the bird perform'd his part
In all the *psalmodising* art.
J. G. Cooper, Ver-Vert, ii.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *n.* [< ME. *psalmody*, < OF. (and F.) *psalmodie* = Pr. *psalmodia* = Sp. *salmodia* = It. *salmodia* = Pg. *psalmodia*, < ML. *psalmodia*, < Gr. *ψαλμῳδία*, a singing to the harp, < (MGr.) *ψαλμῳδεῖν*, sing to the harp, < *ψαλμός*, a song (see *psalm*), + *ἀείδειν*, *ᾄδειν*, sing: see *ode*[1].] 1. The art, act, or practice of singing psalms or hymns as a part of worship.

As touching that is laide to our charge in *psalmodies* and songs, wherewith our slaunderers do fray the simple, I haue thus to say. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1921, an. 1588.

Calvin, who had certainly less music in his soul than the other [Luther], rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody*.
W. Mason, Church Music, iii.

He was also an expert in *psalmody*, having in his youth been the pride of the village singing-school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

2. Psalms collectively, especially in the form of metrical versions prepared for liturgical use.

psalmody (sal'mō-di or sä'mō-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *psalmodied*, ppr. *psalmodying*. [< *psalmody*, *n.*] To hymn; celebrate in psalms.

It is an event which can be looked on; which may still be execrated, still be celebrated and *psalmodied;* but which it were better now to begin understanding.
Carlyle, Misc., iv. 119. (*Davies.*)

psalmograph† (sal'mō-graf), *n.* [< LL. *psalmographus*, < Gr. *ψαλμογράφος*, a psalm-writer, < *ψαλμός*, a psalm, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *psalmographer*.

That great King-Prophet, Poet, Conqueror,
Sweet *Psalmograph*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 10.

This, the most sweet and sacred *psalmograph*.
Middleton, World Tost at Tennis.

psalmographer (sal-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-er*[1].] A writer of psalms or sacred songs.

Therefore our *Psalmographer*, ver. 15 [Ps. cxviii.], having shewed that "the voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous," he adds, "The right hand of the Lord hath done valiantly."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 119.

psalmographist (sal-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *psalmograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *psalmographer*.

psalmography (sal-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψαλμός*, song, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *psalmograph*.] The art or practice of writing psalms or sacred songs.

psalm-singer (säm'sing'ėr), *n.* One who sings psalms; especially, one who holds that the congregational singing of psalms is a necessary part of all church worship.

psalm-singing (säm'sing'ing), *n.* The act or practice of singing psalms or similar sacred poems as a part of church worship.

psalm-tone (säm'tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a melody or tone to which a portion of the Psalter was habitually sung.

psaloid (sā'loid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψαλίς*, an arch, vault, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling an arch. *Thomas*, Med. Diet.

psalter (sâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *psauter*, *psautere*, *sauter*, *sautre*, < OF. *psaultier*, *sautier*, F. *psautier* = Pr. *psalteri*, *salteri*, *sauteri* = Sp. *salterio* = Pg. *psalterio* = It. *saltero*, *salterio*, < L. *psalterium*, a song sung to the psaltery, LL. the psalms of David, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a psaltery, LGr. the Psalter, Book of Psalms: see *psaltery*.] 1. [*cap.*] The Book of Psalms, considered as a separate book of the Old Testament: usually restricted to those versions of or compends from it which are arranged especially for the services of the church, such as the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer. The translation of the Psalter in the Book of Common Prayer is not that of the authorized version, but that of the earlier version of Cranmer's Bible.

The prophete his payn eet in penaunce and wepyng;
As the *psauter* vs seith, so dude moni othere.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 107.

As David seythe in the *Psautere*, Quoniam persequebatur unus mille, & duo fugarent decem millia.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 261.

2. In *liturgies*, that portion of the Psalms appointed for a given day or service.

And [let] each brother of common condition [sing] two *psalters* of psalms, one for the living and one for the dead.
Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devout utterances or aspirations, 150 in number, in honor of certain mysteries, as the sufferings of Christ.

Euery brother and sister shal payen, of ye commoun catel, a peny to a *sauter* for ye dedes soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

(*b*) A large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads, corresponding to the number of the Psalms.

psalterial (sal-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *psalterium* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the psalterium: as, the *psalterial* aperture of the reticulum; the *psalterial* laminæ.

psalterian (sal-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< *psaltery* + *-an*.] Pertaining to a psaltery; resembling the music of a psaltery; musical.

Then once again the charmed God began
An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran
Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*.
Keats, Lamia, i.

psalterion (sal-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [< Gr. *ψαλτήριον*: see *psalterium*.] Same as *psaltery*, 1.

He was driven, for revenge and his own defence, to answer with great and stout words, saying that indeed he had no skill to tune a harp, nor a viol, nor to play on a *psalterion*.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 96.

psalterium (sal-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *psalteria* (-ä). [L.: see *psalter*, *psaltery*.] 1. Same as *psalter*.—2. Same as *psaltery*, 1.

The *psalterium* was a kind of lyre of an oblong square shape; . . . it was played with a rather large plectrum.
South Kensington Art Handbook, No. v., p. 35.

3. In *zoöl.*, the third division of the stomach of a typical ruminant, between the reticulum or honeycomb and the abomasum; the omasum: also called *manyplies*, from the numerous folds of mucous membrane which nearly fill the interior. It is reduced to a mere tube, without folds, in the less typical ruminants, as the *Tragulidæ*. See cut under *ruminant*.

When this portion of the stomach is slit open longitudinally, the lamellæ fall apart like the leaves of a book, whence it has received the fanciful name of the *Psalterium* from anatomists, while butchers give it that of Manyplies.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 323.

Psaltery of the 12th century.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The lyra of the fornix. (*b*) The pectunculus.

psaltery (sâl'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *psalteries* (-iz). [< ME. *psalterie*, *sautrie*, < OF. *psalterie*, < L. *psalterium*, psaltery, also a psalter, < Gr. *ψαλτήριον*, a stringed instrument, a psaltery, also the Psalms of David, the Psalter, < *ψάλλειν*, touch, twitch, play on a stringed instrument: see *psalm*.] 1. A musical instrument of the zither group, having several or many strings variously tuned, which are sounded by the finger with or without the aid of a plectrum. Its use has been extensive, beginning in Biblical times, and continuing to the seventeenth century. It is similar to the dulcimer, except that its tone is produced by twitching or picking instead of by striking. It differs from the harp proper in having a sound-board behind and parallel with the strings. In some cases two or three strings tuned in unison were provided for a single tone.

And al above ther lay a gay *sautrie*,
On which he made a nyghtes melodie,
So swetely that al the chambre rong.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 27.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing to him with the *psaltery*, and an instrument of ten strings. Ps. xxxiii. 2.

Deep rob'd in white, he made the Levites stand
With cymbals, harps, and *psalteries* in their hand.
Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

2. Same as *psalter*.

She knew all the *Psaltery* by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides.
Lamb, Dream-Children. (*Davies.*)

psaltress (sâl'tres), *n.* [< Gr. **ψαλτής*, equiv. to *ψάλτης*, a harper (< *ψάλλειν*, play on a stringed instrument), + *-ess*.] A woman who plays upon the psaltery.

Earth is a wintry clod;
But spring-wind, like a dancing *psaltress*, passes
Over its breast to waken it. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

Psaltria (sal'tri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1832), < L. *psaltria*, < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of *ψαλτής*, a harper: see *psaltress*, *Psaltriparus*.] A genus of *Paridæ*, the type of which is *P. exilis*, a very small Javan titmouse: extended to various American species. See *Psaltriparus*.

Psaltriparus (sal-trip'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1851), < Gr. *ψάλτρια*, fem. of **ψαλτήρ*, a harper, + L. *parus*, a titmouse.] An American genus of *Paridæ*, containing several species of diminutive tits, with long tails, building very large pensile nests and laying pure-white eggs; the bush-tits. *P. melanotis*, *P. minimus*, and *P. plumbeus* are three species found in western parts of the United States, respectively known as the *black-eared*, *least*, and *plumbeous bush-tit*. See cut under *bush-tit*.

Psammat (sam'ät), *n.* [NL. (P. de Beauvois, 1812), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand.] A former genus of grasses: same as *Ammophila*, 1.

Psamm· næ (sa-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spongillidæ*, without flesh-spicules, the skeleton consisting of foreign bodies cemented by indistinct spongin.

psammismus (sa-mis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand. Cf. Gr. *ψαμμισμός*, a burying in the sand.] In *pathol.*, the passage of gravel in the urine.

psammite (sam'it), *n.* [< F. *psammite*, < Gr. *ψαμμίτης*, of sand, sandy, < *ψάμμος*, sand.] Sandstone; gritstone. [Little used by American geologists.]

psammitic (sa-mit'ik), *a.* [< *psammite* + *-ic*.] In *geol.*, having a structure like that of sandstone made up of rounded grains of sand. If the grains are sharp, the structure is called *gritty*, and the rock a *grit* or *gritstone*.

psammocarcinoma (sam-ō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + NL. *carcinoma*.] A carcinoma with a calcareous deposit.

psammoma (sa-mō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing abundant calcareous deposit, usually growing from the membranes of the brain, and most frequently a myxoma or fibroma.

Psammonemata (sam-ō-nē'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *νῆμα* (*νηματ-*), thread.] A group of horny or fibrous sponges, having sand or other foreign substance in the axis of the spongin. The common bath-sponge is an example.

Psammophidæ (sa-mof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless colubrine *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Psammophis*, now reduced to a subfamily of *Colubridæ;* the sand-snakes. In Günther's classification it contained four genera, represented chiefly by African and Indian species. Also *Psammophididæ*.

Psammophinæ (sam-ō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psammophis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, represented by three genera, *Psammophis*, *Psammodynastes*, and *Mimophis;* the sand-snakes or desert-snakes. They have the head distinct, the body moderately slender, not compressed, the middle teeth elongated, and the posterior ones grooved. The species are all tropical. Also *Psammophididæ*. *E. D. Cope.*

Psammophis (sam'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *ψάμμος*, sand, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typi-

eal genus of *Psammophidæ*, having a loral plate and divided anal gastrostege. There are numerous African and Asiatic species, as *P. condanarus*, frequenting sandy places.

Psaris (sā′ris), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *ψάρ*, a starling.] A genus of tityrino birds, now called *Tityra*.

Psarocolius (sar-ō-kō′li-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψαρός*, speckled, + *κολιός*, a woodpecker.] A very extensive genus of *Icteridæ*, under which Wagler in 1829 included a number of dissimilar generic types: inexactly synonymous with *Cacicus* and *Icterus* in a broad sense.

Psaronius (sā-rō′ni-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *psaronius*, < Gr. **ψαρώνιος*, an unidentified precious stone, < *ψαρός*, speckled, < *ψάρ*, a starling.] In *fossil bot.*, a genus of petrified tree-ferns. They have been found chiefly in the Permian, but also in the coal-measures. Portions of these petrified trunks have been cut and polished for ornamental purposes, and called by the name of *staarstein* in German, and *star-* or *starry-stone* in English.

psautert, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

psautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

pschem, *n.* Same as *pshem*.

pschent (psē′hent), *n.* [Egypt.] In *archæol.*, the sovereign crown of all Egypt, composed of the tall pointed miter, or white crown, of southern

Pschent.—From reliefs of the temple-court of Edfou, Egypt.

Egypt, combined with the red crown, square in front and rising to a point behind, of northern Egypt. The two kingdoms were united by Menes, who founded the greatness of the Egyptian monarchy and restrained the power of the priests, at the dawn of recorded history.

Pselaphi (sel′a-fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pselaphus*, q. v.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of trimerous *Coleoptera*, containing *Pselaphus* and *Claviger* as leading genera. It corresponds to the modern family *Pselaphidæ*, but was differently located in the system.

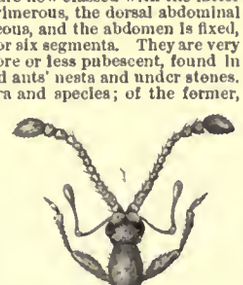
pselaphid (sel′a-fid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pselaphidæ*.

II. *n.* Any beetle of this family.

Pselaphidæ (sē-laf′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pselaphus* + *-idæ*.] An anomalous family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Pselaphus*. They have been variously located in the *Palpicornia* or *Clavicornia*, and are now classed with the latter suborder. The tarsi are trimerous, the dorsal abdominal segments are entirely corneous, and the abdomen is fixed, unappendaged, and of five or six segments. They are very small brownish beetles, more or less pubescent, found in most countries in moss and ants' nests and under stones. The family is rich in genera and species; of the former, 29 are represented in the United States.

pselaphotheca (sel″a-fō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *pselaphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel about, + *θήκη*, a box, chest.] In *entom.*, one of the two conical processes on the anterior extremity of many butterfly pupæ, in which the palpi are developed.

Pselaphus (sel′a-fus), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1792), < Gr. *ψηλαφᾶν*, feel or grope about.] The typical genus of *Pselaphidæ*, having the tarsi single-clawed, and the maxillary palpi extremely long, the last joint club-shaped. It is wide-spread, but the species are not numerous, less than 30 being described. Only two, *P. erichsoni* and *P. longi lavus*, are found in North America north of Mexico.



Pselaphus erichsoni.
(Cross shows natural size.)

psellism (sel′izm), *n.* [< NL. *psellismus*, < Gr. *ψελλισμός*, a stammering, < *ψελλίειν*, stammer, pronounce indistinctly, < *ψελλός*, faltering in speech, stammering.] A defect in enunciation; miscnunciation. Psellism may consist in lisping, stammering, burring, hesitation, etc. It also designates defective enunciation due to a hare-lip or defect of lip.

psellismus (se-lis′mus), *n.* [NL.] Same as *psellism*.

Psephenidæ (sē-fen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psephenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named by Le Conte in 1861 from the genus *Psephenus:* now merged in *Parnidæ*.

Psephenus (sē-fē′nus), *n.* [NL. (Haldeman, 1853), < Gr. *ψεφηνός*, dark, obscure.] The typical genus of *Psephenidæ*. Two species only are known, both of the United States.

Psephenus lecontei.
Cross shows natural size.)

psephism (sē′fizm), *n.* [< L. *psephisma*, < Gr. *ψήφισμα*, an ordinance of a deliberative assembly, < *ψηφίζειν*, count, reckon with pebbles or counters, < *ψῆφος*, also *ψηφίς*, a pebble, a smooth stone, < *ψάειν*, rub.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a public vote of an assembly, specifically of an assembly of the Athenian people; a decree or statute enacted by such a vote.

psephomancy (sē′fō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *ψῆφος*, a pebble, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of pebbles drawn from a heap. *Roget.*

Psephurus (sē-fū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1873), < Gr. *ψῆφος*, pebble, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of polyodont fishes, having six upper

Psephurus gladius.

caudal fulcra enormously developed. *P. gladius* is a Chinese fresh-water species, with a long snout extending far beyond the mouth. It attains a length of 18 feet.

Psetta (set′ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < L. *psetta*, < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish.] A genus of *Pleuronectidæ*, characterized by the broad and nearly scaleless tuberculated body, whose colored side is brown with dark blotches. *P. maxima* is the famous turbot, next in size to the halibut among the flatfishes.

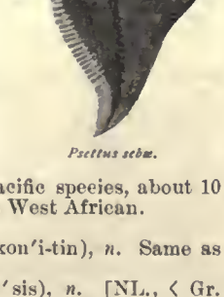
Psettidæ (set′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psettus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Psettus* (or *Monodactylus*). The body is much compressed and elevated, the vertical fins are covered with scales, the dorsal has seven or eight spines and the anal three, and the ventrals are rudimentary. The few species are inhabitants of the Pacific and African coasts. See cut under *Psettus*.

Psettinæ (se-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psetta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Pleuronectidæ*, typified by the genus *Psetta*. They have a nearly symmetrical and generally large mouth, and the ventral fins unsymmetrical, that of the eyed side having an extended base on the ridge of the abdomen, while the other is narrower and lateral. The eyes are on the left side. It includes the turbot, brill, whiff, topknot, scaldfish, and many other flatfishes.

psettine (set′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Psettinæ*.

II. *n.* Any member of the group *Psettinæ*.

Psettus (set′us), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *ψῆττα*, a flatfish, a plaice, sole, or turbot.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the family *Psettidæ*. *P. argenteus* is an Indo-Pacific species, about 10 inches long. *P. sebæ* is West African.



Psettus sebæ.

pseud-. See *pseudo-*.

pseudaconitine (sū-da-kon′i-tin), *n.* Same as *pseudo-aconitine*.

pseudacusis (sū-da-kū′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀκουσις*, a hearing.] False hearing.

pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *αἴσθησις*, feeling: see *æsthesia*.] Imaginary or false feeling; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been removed, as when pain is felt as if in the fingers or toes of an amputated limb. Also spelled *pseudesthesia*.

Pseudalopex (sū-da-lō′peks), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀλώπηξ*, a fox.] A genus or subgenus of South American *Canidæ*, related to *Lycalopex*, but further resembling foxes in having the pupil of the eye elliptical when contracted, as in *P. azaræ*, *P. magellanicus*, etc.

pseudambulacral (sū-dam-bū-lā′kral), *a.* Simulating ambulacra or ambulacral areas, as certain spaces observed in blastoid crinoids.

pseudaphia (sū-dā′fi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἁφή*, a touch: see *paraphia*.] Paraphia.

pseudapostle (sūd-a-pos′l), *n.* [< LL. *pseudapostolus*, < LGr. *ψευδαπόστολος*, a false apostle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀπόστολος*, apostle: see *apostle*.] A false or pretended apostle. Also *pseudo-apostle*.

For these Philippian *pseudapostles*, two ways were they enemies to the crosse of Christ: in their doctrines, in their practice. *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Phil. iii. 18, 19.

Pseudarachnæ (sū″da-rak′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider: see *Arachnida*.] A group of arthropod animals composed by Haeckel to contain the sea-spiders, or *Pycnogonida*, and the water-bears, or *Arctisca*. In Gegenbaur's system the *Pseudarachnæ* are one of two prime divisions of *Arachnida*, the other being *Autarachnæ*. Also called *Pseudarachna*. See cuts under *Arctisca* and *Pycnogonida*.

pseudarthrosis (sū-där-thrō′sis), *n.* A condition in which, after fracture, there is failure of bony union, and there remains an actual joint or a fibrous union with slight movement.

Pseudastacus (sū-das′ta-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἀστακός*, a lobster, crawfish: see *Astacus*.] A genus of fossil decapod crustaceans, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, containing such species as *P. pustulosus*. Also *Pseudo-astacus*.

Pseudecheneis (sū-dek-e-nē′is), *n.* [NL. (Blyth, 1860), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Echeneis*.] A genus of Asiatic catfishes of the family *Siluridæ:* so called from the adhesive apparatus or sucking-disk formed by plaits of skin between the pectorals, enabling the fish to cling to stones in the mountain streams which it inhabits.

pseudelephant (sū-del′ē-fant), *n.* A mastodon. *Cones*.

pseudelminth (sū-del′minth), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm: see *helminth*.] A supposed entoparasitic worm which proves to be something else. Also *pseudhelminth*.

Sometimes the *pseudelminths* are really so worm-like that a mere naked-eye examination is insufficient to determine their nature.

T. S. Cobbold, Tapeworms (1866), p. 9.

pseudelytrum, pseudelytron (sū-del′i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *pseudelytra* (-trä). A false elytrum; a spurious or degenerate wing-cover or fore wing, as the small twisted process of a stylops. See *Strepsiptera* and *Stylopidæ*.

pseudembryo (sū-dem′bri-ō), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἔμβρυον*, embryo.] A false embryo: applied to various larval forms after the egg stage. (*a*) The echinopædium of a sea-urchin. *Wyville Thomson.* (*b*) The bipinnaria or brachiolaria of a starfish. (*c*) The swarm-gemmule of a sponge, or so-called sponge-embryo. *W. S. Kent.*

pseudembryonic (sū-dem-bri-on′ik), *a.* [< *pseudembryo*(*n-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a pseudembryo, or having its character; echinopædic.

Pseudemydæ (sū-dem′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudemys* (*-emyd-*) + *-æ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, named from the genus *Pseudemys*, now merged in the family *Clemmyidæ* or *Testudinidæ*. *J. E. Gray.*

Pseudemys (sū′de-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1856), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Emys*.] A genus of tortoises of the family *Emydidæ*, sometimes giving name to the *Pseudemydæ*. It contains chiefly North American turtles, among them *P. rugosa* or *rubriventris* (the potter, slider, or red-bellied terrapin), *P. concinna*, *P. mobiliensis*, etc.

pseudencephalus (sūd-en-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain is replaced by a vascular tumor derived from the pia mater.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig′ra-fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδεπίγραφα*, neut. pl. of *ψευδεπίγραφος*, falsely inscribed or ascribed: see *pseudepigraphous*.]

Spurious writings; specifically, those writings which profess to be Biblical in character and inspired in authorship, but are not adjudged genuine by the general consent of scholars; those professedly Biblical books which are regarded as neither canonical nor inspired, and from their character are not worthy of use in religious worship. Biblical literature is divided into three classes: (*a*) The canonical and inspired; (*b*) the non-canonical and uninspired, but on account of their character worthy of use in the services of the church; (*c*) those which, though Biblical in form, so vary from the Biblical writings in spirit that they are not deemed worthy of any place in religious use. The second constitute the apocrypha, the third the pseudepigrapha. Thus, what is sometimes known as the New Testament Apocrypha, being not considered worthy of regard by any branch of the Christian church, properly consists of pseudepigrapha.

pseudepigraphic (sū-dep-i-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-ic.*] Inscribed with a false name: specifically, pertaining to the Jewish pseudepigrapha.

Of these *pseudepigraphic* Hermetic writings some have come down to us in the original Greek.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 751.

pseudepigraphical (sū-dep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pseudepigraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic.*

Pseudepigraphical writings, which ought not only to be rejected but condemned. *Encyc. Brit*, V. 12.

pseudepigraphous (sū-de-pig'ra-fus), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδεπίγραφος, falsely inscribed or ascribed, not genuine, < ψευδής, false, + ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph.*] Same as *pseudepigraphic.*

Herodotus . . . seemed . . . to conclude the Orphick poems to have been *pseudepigraphous.*
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 296.

pseudepigraphy (sū-de-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [< *pseudepigraph-ous* + *-y.* Cf. *epigraphy.*] The false ascription of a particular authorship to works.

pseudepiploic (sū″dep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [< *pseudepiploön* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudepiploön.

pseudepiploön (sū-de-pip'lō-on), *n.* A kind of omentum found in birds.

The *pseudepiploon* [of the flamingo] was also shown to differ from that of Lamellirostres, and to agree with that of storks, in extending back to the cloaca.
Athenæum, No. 2931, p. 870.

pseudepiscopacy (sū-dē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* False or pretended episcopacy. Also *pseudepiscopy, pseudo-episcopacy.* [Rare.]

A long usurpation and convicted *pseudepiscopy* of prelates. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

pseudesthesia, *n.* See *pseudæsthesia.*

pseudhæmal (sūd-hē'mal), *a.* Same as *pseudohemal.*

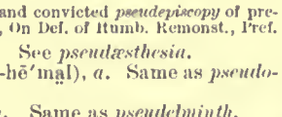
pseudhelminth, *n.* Same as *pseudelminth.*

pseudimaginal (sū-di-maj'i-nal), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a pseudimago; subimaginal.

pseudimago (sū-di-mā'gō), *n.*; pl. *pseudimagines* (sū-di-maj'i-nēz). A false imago: same as *subimago.*

Pseudis (sū'dis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, about 1830), < Gr. ψευδής, var. of ψευδής, false: see *pseudo-.*] A genus of arciferous batrachians of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing frogs the webs of whose hind toes extend up between the metatarsals, and whose tadpoles acquire legs and reach the size of the adults before losing their tails. The jakie, *P. paradoxa*, is an example, inhabiting South America.

pseudisodomon (sū-dī-sod'ō-mon), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδισόδομος, built of stones of unequal size, < ψευδής, false, + ἰσόδομος, built alike, i. e. in equal courses: see *isodomon.*] In *arch.*, a type of masonry in which the courses differ as to the height, length, or thickness of their stones, the stones of any one course, however, being alike: opposed to *isodomon.*


Pseudisodomon.

In the form characteristic of Greek masonry, in which, however, the pseudisodomon is usually earlier or (especially) later than the best time, the courses are alternately thick and thin, all the thick courses being of the same thickness, and so with all the thin courses. Masonry of this kind is frequent in Roman work.

pseudo-. [Before a vowel sometimes *pseud-*; < Gr. ψευδο-, ψευδ-, combining form of ψευδής, false, sham, deceitful, ψεῦδος, a falsehood — or rather of the orig. verb, ψεύδειν, lie, cheat, deceive.] An element, a quasi-prefix, in compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'false,' 'counterfeit,' 'spurious,' 'sham.' It is freely used as an English prefix, with words of any origin, and by no means all the compounds made with it are given below. In scientific compounds it implies something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation. Thus, in crystallography, it is used in such compounds as *pseudo*-isometric, *pseudo*-tetragonal, etc., to describe crystals which appear to belong to the isometric, tetragonal, etc., systems, but in fact belong to a system of lower grade of symmetry. (See *pseudosymmetry.*) In biology it is much used (like *quasi-*) to indicate deceptive likeness of things really quite unlike; but it frequently implies a real resemblance so close as to obscure or hide actual difference.

pseudo-aconitine (sū″dō-a-kon'i-tin), *n.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{36}H_{49}NO_{12}$) derived from *Aconitum ferox.* Also *pseudaconitine.*

pseudo-angle (sū-dō-ang'gl), *n.* An angle in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudo-annulus (sū-dō-an'ū-lus), *n.* In *Musci*, an apparent annulus or ring of non-vesicular cells.

pseudo-apostle (sū″dō-a-pos'l), *n.* Same as *pseudapostle.*

pseudo-aquatic (sū″dō-a-kwat'ik), *a.* Growing in very moist places, yet not strictly aquatic.

pseudo-archaic (sū″dō-är-kā'ik), *a.* Same as *archaistic:* used especially in the fine arts.

It is possibly a *pseudo-archaic* work of the fifteenth century. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 344, note.

pseudo-articulation (sū″dō-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* In *entom.*: (*a*) A deep impressed line or constriction surrounding a part, and resembling a true joint. (*b*) A pseudo-joint, or part resembling a true joint, but not really jointed.

pseudo-ascetic (sū″dō-a-set'ik), *n.* A pretended ascetic.

These may be termed a set of *pseudo-asceticks*, who can have no real converse either with themselves or with heaven. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, i. § 1.

pseudo-axis (sū-dō-ak'sis), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sympodium.*

pseudobacterium (sū″dō-bak-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobacteria* (-ä). A corpuscle resembling or mistaken for a bacterium.

It was simply *pseudo-bacteria*, or broken blood corpuscles. *Science*, III. 739.

pseudobasidia (sū″dō-bā-sid'i-ä), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, false basidia: bodies with the form and appearance of basidia and produced with them. See *basidium.*

pseudo-Bible (sū-dō-bī'bl), *n.* A false or pretended Bible.

The work which the reader has now the privilege of perusing is as justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so-called *pseudo-bible* itself, because the word signifies "that which ought to be read."
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter ix. (*Davies.*)

pseudoblepsia (sū-dō-blep'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudoblepsis.*] Same as *pseudoblepsis.*

pseudoblepsis (sū-dō-blep'sis), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + βλέψις, vision, < βλέπειν, look, see.] Parablepsia; visual illusion or hallucination.

Pseudobombus (sū-dō-bom'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Bombus:* see *Bombus*, 2.] In *entom.*: (*a*) An alternative generic name of bees of the genus *Apathus*, which closely resemble the species of *Bombus* proper and live parasitically in their nests. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A bee of this genus.

Pseudobombyces (sū″dō-bom-bī'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + βόμβυξ, a silkworm: see *Bombyx.*] In Latreille's classification, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, approximately corresponding to the modern families *Arctiidæ, Lithosiidæ*, and *Psychidæ.* Also *Pseudobombycini.*

pseudobombycine (sū-dō-bom'bi-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pseudobombyces.*

Pseudobombycini (sū-dō-bom-bi-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Pseudobombyces* + *-ini.*] Same as *Pseudobombyces. Boisduval.*

pseudobrachial (sū-dō-brā'ki-al), *a.* Pertaining to the pseudobrachium.

pseudobrachium (sū-dō-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudobrachia* (-ä). A kind of false arm formed by the actinosts of the pectoral fin of pediculate fishes. *Gill.*

pseudobranch (sū'dō-brangk), *n.* A false or spiracular gill. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 43.

pseudobranchia[1] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudobranchiæ* (-ē). [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + βράγχια, gills.] A false gill. See the quotation.

The anterior branchial vein [in fishes] gives off the hyoidean artery, which ascends along the hyoidean arch, and very generally terminates by one branch in the cephalic circle, and by another enters a rete mirabile which lies in the inner side of the hyomandibular bone, and sometimes has the form of a gill. This is the *pseudobranchia.*
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Pseudobranchia[2] (sū-dō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudobranchia*[1].] A suborder of scutibranchiate gastropods, with the gills developed as a branching vessel on the inner surface of the mantle, the body and shell spiral, the lateral central teeth of the odontophore large and irregular, and no operculum. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for terrestrial forms belonging to the family *Proserpinidæ.*

pseudobranchial (sū-dō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pseudobranch or to pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobranchiate (sū-dō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *pseudobranchia*[1] + *-ate*[1].] Provided with pseudobranchiæ.

pseudobrookite (sū-dō-brūk'īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in minute rectangular tables in cavities in some volcanic rocks, as andesite. It resembles brookite, and is related to it in composition, consisting of the oxids of titanium and iron.

pseudobulb (sū'dō-bulb), *n.* A fleshy enlargement of the base of the stem in many epiphytic orchids, having the appearance of a bulb, but solid in structure: nearly allied to the corm, but not subterranean.

pseudobulbar (sū-dō-bul'bär), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudobulbar paralysis*, under *paralysis.*

pseudobulbil (sū-dō-bul'bil), *n.* In *bot.*, an oöphytic outgrowth sometimes replacing ordinary sporangia in ferns, and producing antheridia and archegonia.

pseudobulbous (sū-dō-bul'bus), *a.* Having the character of, or marked by the presence of, a pseudobulb.

pseudocarcinoid (sū-dō-kär'si-noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Being macrurous and simulating a brachyurous crustacean; looking like a crab without being one.

II. *n.* A pseudocarcinoid crustacean, as a member of the genus *Thenus* or *Ibacus. Huxley.*

pseudocarp (sū'dō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus*, < Gr. ψευδής, false, + καρπός, fruit.] That part of an anthocarpous fruit which does not belong to the perigarp. Also called *anthocarp* or *anthocarpium.* See *anthocarpous.*

pseudocarpous (sū-dō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *pseudocarpus:* see *pseudocarp.*] In *bot.*, same as *anthocarpous.*

pseudo-Christ (sū'dō-krīst), *n.* [< LL. *pseudochristus*, < Gr. ψευδόχριστος, a false Christ, < ψευδής, false, + Χριστός, Christ.] One who falsely claims to be the Christ.

Be on your guard against the seductions of the *pseudo-Christs.* *Lange*, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christianity (sū-dō-kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* The religion or doctrines of a false or pretended Christ; counterfeit Christianity.

Pseudo-Christs, *pseudo-Christianities*, false prophets.
Lange, Com. on Mark xiii. 5–13 (trans.).

pseudo-Christology (sū″dō-kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* An erroneous doctrine or system of doctrines regarding the nature of Christ.

The latter [modern evangelical theology] has to vindicate . . . the true divinity and historicity of Christ against the mythical, legendary, and humanitarian *pseudo-Christologies* of the nineteenth century.
P. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 172.

pseudochromia (sū-dō-krō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + χρῶμα, color.] False perception of color.

Pseudochromidæ (sū-dō-krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ. J. Richardson*, 1856.

Pseudochromides (sū-dō-krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pseudochromis*, q. v.] A group of acanthopterygian trachinoid fishes, having the dorsal fin continuous and the lateral line interrupted, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis*, and corresponding to the family *Pseudochromididæ.* In Günther's classification it was the fourth group of *Trachinidæ. Müller and Troschel*, 1849.

Pseudochromididæ (sū″dō-krō-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudochromis* (*-mid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Pseudochromis.* The body is oblong, the lateral line interrupted, the head convex forward, and the pharyngeal lines distinct. The species are mostly inhabitants of the Indo-Pacific ocean. They have a superficial resemblance to pomacentrids, but the distinct lower pharyngeals distinguish them. Also *Pseudochromidæ, Pseudochromides*, and *Pseudochromidoidei.* See *Plesiopidæ*, and cut under *Plesiops.*

pseudochromidoid (sū-dō-krom'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pseudochromididæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudochromididæ.*

Pseudochromidoidei (sū-dō-krom-i-doi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pseudochromididæ*. *Bleeker*, 1859.

Pseudochromis (sū-dok'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1837), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + χρόμις, a kind of sea-fish.] The typical genus of the family *Pseudochromididæ*.

pseudochrysalis (sū-dō-kris'ą-lis), *n.* Same as *pseudopupa*.

pseudo-citizen (sū-dō-sit'i-zn), *n.* One who falsely lays claim to the right of citizenship.

Some indeed hold that he who is unjustly a citizen is a *pseudocitizen*, a mere counterfeit.
Gillies, tr. of Aristotle, II. 195. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-classicism (sū-dō-klas'i-sizm), *n.* A false or affected classicism.

An increasing number of persons were perverse enough to feel [a difficulty in reading] . . . the productions of a *pseudo-classicism*, the classicism of red heels and periwigs.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 391.

pseudocœle (sū'dō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κοίλος, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, a certain cavity of some invertebrates: better called *pseudocœlom*.

The adult body cavity comes entirely from *pseudocœle*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlic (sū-dō-sē'lik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pseudocœle.

This statement applies also to the heart and pericardium. These are both *pseudocœlic*.
Adam Sedgwick, Micros. Science, XXVII. 491.

pseudocœlom (sū-dō-sē'lom), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κοίλωμα, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] Same as *pseudocœle*.

pseudocolumella (sū-dō-kol-ū-mel'ą), *n.*; pl. *pseudocolumellæ* (-ē). In corals, a kind of false columella formed by the twisting together of the inner ends of septa; a parietal or septal columella.

The more prominent septa extend to the centre of the coralite, and then either unite evenly by their free inner margins or curve round each other to a slight extent, thus forming a structure to which the name of *pseudocolumella* has been given.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 210.

pseudocolumellar (sū'dō-kol-ū-mel'ąr), *a.* Pertaining to a pseudocolumella.

pseudocommissura (sū-dō-kom-i-sū'rą), *n.*; pl. *pseudocommissuræ* (-rē). Same as *pseudocommissure*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 420.

pseudocommissural (sū-dō-kō-mis'ū-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pseudocommissure: as, *pseudocommissural* fibers.

pseudocommissure (sū-dō-kom'i-sūr), *n.* A sort of commissure, formed of connective tissue, between the olfactory lobes of some batrachians, as the frog. Also *pseudocommissura*.

pseudoconcha (sū-dō-kong'kä), *n.*; pl. *pseudoconchæ* (-kē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*.] An alinasal turbinated structure in the nose of birds, in front of and below the turbinal proper, connected with the internasal septum, and separating the vestibule of the nose from the internal nasal cavity. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

pseudocorneous (sū-dō-kôr'nē-us), *a.* Partly or somewhat horny, as the mass of agglutinated hairs of the deciduous horns of the American antelope, which form the base of the horn-sheath and gradually change into true horn toward the tip of those organs.

pseudocortex (sū-dō-kôr'teks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *cortex*, bark.] In *bot.*, an agglomeration of secondary branches in the *Floridæ*, originating at the nodes, and closely adpressed to the main or axial branch of a frond, forming a false cortex.

pseudocosta (sū-dō-kos'tą), *n.*; pl. *pseudocostæ* (-tē). [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *costa*, rib.] One of the flattened or rounded interspaces which stand out in slight relief between the septa of some corals. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLIV. 213.

pseudocostate (sū-dō-kos'tāt), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *costa*, rib: see *costa, costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, false-ribbed: said of leaves in which the true veins are confluent into a marginal or intramarginal rib or vein, as in many *Myrtaceæ*. —2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudocostæ, as a coral.

pseudocotyledon† (sū-dō-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the germinating threads of the spores of cryptogams. The name was formerly so employed on the supposition that these threads were in a measure analogous to the cotyledons of phanerogams, but is not now in use.

pseudocrisis (sū-dō-krī'sis), *n.*; pl. *pseudocrises* (-sēz). In *pathol.*, a sudden remission of temperature, resembling a crisis, but followed immediately by a return to the previous fever, as may occur in croupous pneumonia.

pseudo-critic (sū-dō-krit'ik), *n.* A pretended or would-be critic.

The greatest hurt those poetasters and *pseudo-critics* did him was pretending to fix things on him of which he was not author. *Ayre*, Pope (ed. 1754), I. 247. (*Jodrell.*)

pseudo-croup (sū'dō-krōp), *n.* False croup; laryngismus stridulus.

pseudocyclosis (sū'dō-sī-klō'sis), *n.* The apparent circulation of food in an amœba, superficially resembling cyclosis. *Wallich*.

pseudocyesis (sū'dō-sī-ē'sis), *n.* Spurious pregnancy.

pseudocyst (sū'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + κύστις, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, one of many more or less imperfectly spherical bodies produced by the breaking up of the protoplasm of the filaments in certain of the *Protophyta*.

pseudodeltidium (sū'dō-del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudodeltidia* (-ä). In *Brachiopoda*, a false deltidium, such as occurs in a spirifer.

pseudodipteral (sū-dō-dip'te-ral), *a.* [< L. *pseudodipteros*, < Gr. ψευδοδίπτερος, < ψευδής, false, + δίπτερος, two-winged: see *dipteral*.] In *classical arch.*, noting a disposition in the plan of a columnar structure resembling that of a dipteral building in the wide space left between the peristyle and the cella, but with the inner row of columns omitted, or, a disposition of plan like that of the Parthenon, in which there is an inner portico of six columns within the peristyle before both pronaos and opisthodomos, but no such secondary range on the flanks.

pseudodipterally (sū-dō-dip'te-ral-i), *adv.* In a pseudodipteral manner or style. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 471.

pseudodistance (sū-dō-dis'tans), *n.* The distance in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudodont (sū'dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having false teeth, as a monotreme.

pseudodox (sū'dō-doks), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. ψευδόδοξος, holding a false opinion, < ψευδής, false, + δόξα, a notion, an opinion, < δοκεῖν, think. Cf. *orthodox*.] **I.** *a.* False; not true in opinion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A false but common opinion.

Mad. He 's a rare fellow, without question! but He holds some paradoxes.
Alm. Ay, and *pseudodoxes*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

The Romists stick not, as once the Valentinian heretics veritatis ignorantiam cognitionem vocare, by a paradox, *pseudodox*, to call the ignorance of the truth the true knowledge thereof. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 412.

The counterpart of false and absurd paradox is what is called the vulgar error, the *pseudodox*.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 23.

pseudodoxal (sū'dō-dok-sal), *a.* [< *pseudodox* + *-al*.] Of the nature of a pseudodox or false opinion; falsely believed; untrue or mistaken in opinion. [Rare.]

Orosia is much degenerated from what she was by the Gherlonian sectaries, who have infected the inhabitants with so many *pseudodoxall* and gingilog opinions.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

pseudo-episcopacy (sū'dō-ē-pis'kō-pą-si), *n.* Same as *pseudepiscopacy*.

pseudofilaria (sū'dō-fi-lā'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *pseudofilariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *filum*, thread: see *filar*.] A stage in the development of a gregarina, supervening upon the finishing of the early embryonic condition of a pseudonavicella, and passing into the condition of the adult. See *pseudonavicella*. *E. Van Beneden*.

pseudofilarian (sū'dō-fi-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *pseudofilaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a pseudofilaria, or having its character.

II. *n.* A pseudofilaria.

pseudofoliaceous (sū-dō-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *foliaceus*, leafy: see *foliaceous*.] In *bot.*, provided with lobes or expansions resembling leaves: said of a thallus or stem.

Pseudo-foliaceous forms, in which the thallus is lobed, the lobes assuming leaf-like forms.
Underwood, Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

pseudogalena (sū'dō-gą-lē'nä), *n.* False galena. See *black-jack*, 3, and *blende*.

pseudogastrula (sū-dō-gas'trö-lä), *n.* A false gastrula; that embryonic stage or state in which an organism resembles a gastrula without having undergone a proper gastrulation. *Jour. Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 348.

pseudogeneral (sū-dō-jen'e-ral), *a.* Noting a kind of paralysis. See *pseudogeneral paralysis*, under *paralysis*. The *pseudo-* here really qualifies not *general*, but *general paralysis*.

pseudogeneric (sū'dō-jē-ner'ik), *a.* Spurious or merely nominal as a genus; of the character of a pseudogenus: as, a *pseudogeneric* form; *pseudogeneric* names.

pseudogenus (sū-dō-jē'nus), *n.*; pl. *pseudogenera* (-jen'e-rä). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *genus*, birth: see *genus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a form-genus; a genus based upon apparent species which are really only stages in the life-cycle of species of other genera. Many of the so-called genera of fungi, bacteria, etc., are *pseudo-* or *form-genera*. See *form-genus*, and compare *form-species*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a spurious genus. Pseudogenera, or pseudogeneric names, may be due to (*a*) the imagination, as when hypothetical or supposititious ancestral forms, of which nothing is actually known, are named as genera (see several cases among words beginning in *Pro-, Proto-*); (*b*) defect or error of observation, particularly of microscopic objects liable to look different when differently manipulated; (*c*) defective or mutilated specimens accurately described but mistaken for normal examples of their kind; (*d*) natural monstrosities not recognized as such; (*e*) normal stages of growth or development of any organism mistaken for a different organism. Many pseudogenera of class (*e*) have been named among animals which undergo marked or peculiar transformations from the embryo to the adult, not understood by the observer at the time, as many cœlenterates, echinoderms, crustaceans, etc., and even some vertebrates, as fishes and batrachians. Pseudogenera in the above senses are all foreign to the question of what degree of difference shall be accounted generic, and also of any question of priority or other nomenclatural rule. Those of class (*a*) have such standing as one may choose to allow them. Those of class (*b*) can have no standing. In classes (*c*) and (*d*) pseudogeneric names may hold if they can be identified and properly recharacterized (and are not obnoxious to any rule of nomenclature). The large class (*e*) of cases based upon literality "larval" or masked forms of organisms whose adults are already named generically has no claim to recognition among New Latin genera properly so called. But many such pseudogeneric words are conventently retained in a modified sense as English names of the objects which they designate. See, for examples, *Bipinnaria, Brachiolaria, Cysticercus, Leptocephalus, Megalops, Nauplius, Phyllosoma, Zoæa*.

pseudogeusia (sū-dō-gū'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + γεῦσις, sense of taste, < γεύεσθαι, taste: see *gust*2.] False taste-perception.

pseudogeustia (sū-dō-gūs'ti-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + γευστός, verbal adj. of γεύεσθαι, taste.] Same as *pseudogeusia*.

pseudograph (sū'dō-grāf), *n.* A false writing. See *pseudography*.

pseudographeme (sū-dog'ra-fēm), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδογράφημα, that which is untruly drawn, < ψευδής, false, + γράφειν, write.] A fallacy imitating an apodictic syllogism.

pseudographize (sū-dog'ra-fīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pseudographized*, ppr. *pseudographizing*. [< *pseudograph-y* + *-ize*.] To write wrongly; present a word, etc., in an incorrect form by writing, printing, or any other method of graphic representation. [Rare.]

If we account this error typographical, there must have been a widespread conspiracy among old printers to *pseudographize*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 159.

pseudography (sū-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδογραφία, a false drawing of a line, < ψευδογραφεῖν, draw falsely, < ψευδής, false, + γραφεῖν, write.] An incorrect system or method of graphic representation; bad spelling.

"Gh" is only a piece of ill writing with us, . . . for the g sounds just nothing in "trough," "cough," "might," "night," &c. Only the writer was at leisure to add a superfluous Letter, as there are too many in our *pseudography*. *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, i. 4.

I do not intend to pursue the many *pseudographys* in use, . . . but to shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 104.

Pseudogryphus (sū-dog'ri-fus), *n.* [NL. (Ridgway, 1874), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + LL. *gryphus*, a griffin: see *Gryphæa*.] A genus of *Cathartidæ*, or American vultures, of which the California condor, *P. californianus*, is the only species, having no caruncles on the head, and the plumage of the under parts of peculiar texture. See cut under *condor*.

pseudogyne (sū'dō-jīn), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + γυνή, female.] One of the agamic or asexual females of plant-lice and some other insects which reproduce without union with the male. With the *Aphididæ*, coition of males and true females results in the winter egg, from which hatches a pseudogyne, which gives birth to a number of generations of pseudogynes. Lichtenstein and others use the term especially for a member of the first-winged or migrant generation of plant-lice, as distinguished from one of the pupiferous or return migrant generation.

A gall-making aphis, the foundress *pseudogyne*.
Nature, XXX. 69.

pseudogynous (sū-doj'i-nus), *a.* [< *pseudogyne* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a pseudogyne, or having its character.

pseudogyrate (sū-dō-jī'rāt), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *gyratus*, pp., turned round: see *gy-*

rate.] In *bot.*, falsely ringed, as when an elastic ring is confined to the vertex of the sporeases of ferns. *Treasury of Botany.*

pseudo-heart (sū-dō-härt'), *n.* In brachiopods, one of several tubular infundibuliform organs by which the perivisceral cavity communicates with the pallial chamber, and which were described by Owen as hearts. See cut under *Waldheimia.*

It is probable that these *pseudo-hearts* subserve the function both of renal organs and of genital ducts; and that they are the homologues of the organs of Bojanus of other mollusks, and of the segmental organs of worms. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 400.

pseudohemal (sū-dō-hē'mal), *a.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + αἷμα, blood: see *hemal.*] Like or analogous to blood without being blood: noting various fluids which circulate in the bodies of some invertebrates, especially annelids, and the structures which provide for the circulation of such fluids; water-vascular; chylaqueous; aquiferous. Also *pseudhæmal.*

In the Arthropoda no segmental organs or *pseud-hæmal* vessels are known. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 57.

pseudohermaphrodite (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dīt), *a.* Apparently hermaphrodite, though sexed; affected by pseudohermaphroditism.

pseudohermaphroditism (sū″dō-hėr-maf'rō-dī-tizm), *n.* False hermaphroditism; an appearance of hermaphroditism resulting from a monstrous conformation of the external genitals in sexed individuals. The usual conditions are extensive hypospadia of the male organs, or hypertrophy of the clitoris of the female.

pseudohexagonal (sū″dō-hek-sag'ō-nal), *a.* In *crystal.*, falsely hexagonal; appearing to be hexagonal, though not really so. Twins of orthorhombic aragonite resembling hexagonal crystals are said to be *pseudohexagonal;* some of the micas are *pseudohexagonal*, because they approximate to the hexagonal system closely in angle.

pseudohypertrophic (sū-dō-hī-pėr-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of pseudohypertrophy.—**Pseudohypertrophic paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

pseudohypertrophy (sū″dō-hī-pėr'trō-fi), *n.* The enlargement of an organ without increase of its proper tissue, as when in muscular pseudohypertrophy there is increase of fat and connective tissue while the muscle-fibers are atrophied.—**Muscular pseudohypertrophy.** Same as *pseudohypertrophic paralysis.*

pseudo-Isidorian Decretals. See *False Decretals*, under *decretal.*

pseudolabial (sū-dō-lā'bi-al), *a.* [< *pseudolabi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the pseudolabium of a myriapod.

pseudolabium (sū-dō-lā'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudolabia* (-ä). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *labium*, lip.] In chilopodous *Myriapoda*, the sternite of the subbasilar plate, being the part called *labium* by Newport: usually a large plate, with a median indentation in front and teeth on each side.

It may for convenience in descriptive zoölogy be termed the *pseudolabium.* *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 201.

Pseudolarix (sū-dol'a-riks), *n.* [NL. (Gordon, 1858), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + λάριξ, larch: see *Larix.*] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abietineæ.* By some it is included in the genus *Larix*, the larch, from which it differs in its cones, their pointed scales falling away with the seeds, and in its leaves, which resemble those of *Cedrus*, the cedar, but are deciduous like those of the larch. The only species, *P. Kæmpferi*, is a native of China, and is known as *golden larch*, from the color to which the light-green leaves turn in autumn. It bears pendulous cones about 3 inches long, broad and conical, falling asunder when ripe, except as long woody threads, passing out of the base of the scales, bind them in masses. See *larch.*

pseudolateral (sū-dō-lat'ę-ral), *a.* In *bot.*, having a tendency to become lateral when it is normally terminal, as the fruit of certain *Hepaticæ.*

pseudoleucemia (sū″dō-lū-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucæmia*, < Gr. ψευδής, false, + λευκός, white, + αἷμα, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] A disease characterized by progressive hyperplasia of the lymph-glands, sometimes of the spleen, with anemia and the development of secondary lymphatic growth in various parts of the body, but without leucocytosis. Also called *Hodgkin's disease, lymphadenoma, malignant lymphoma, lymphosarcoma, anemia lymphatica*, etc.

pseudoleucocythemia (sū-dō-lū″kō-sī-thē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *pseudoleucocythæmia*, < Gr. ψευδής, false, + λευκός, white, + κύτος, cell, + αἷμα, blood. Cf. *leucemia.*] Same as *pseudoleucemia.*

pseudolichen (sū-dō-lī'ken), *n.* A so-called lichen which does not possess the one mark of a true lichen—that is, the presence of algæ in the thallus. These plants are simply ascomycetous fungi parasitic upon a true lichen-thallus or other plant. See *lichen.*

Pseudoliva (sū-dol'i-vä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Oliva*, q. v.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pseudolivinæ.* *Swainson.* Also *Gastridium.*

Pseudoliva plumbea.

Pseudolivinæ (sū-dol-i-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoliva* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Buccinidæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudoliva.* The shell is bucciniform, and the operculum has a lateral nucleus. The typical species is the existing *Pseudoliva plumbea* of the Atlantic coast of Africa, but most of the species are extinct.

Pseudolmedia (sū-dol-mē'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Trécul, 1847), < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Olmedia*, a related genus of plants.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Artocarpeæ*, and subtribe *Olmedieæ*, characterized by receptacles containing numerous staminate flowers mixed with scales and without distinct perianths, and by pistillate flowers solitary in their receptacles. There are 5 species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They bear shining entire alternate short-stalked leaves, which are feather-veined and thin but coriaceous. The ovoid fruit is inclosed in a persistent and enlarged fleshy perianth, and the whole forms in *P. spuria* of Jamaica an edible red drupe-like fruit. See *bastard bread-nut* (under *bread-nut*), and *milkwood.*

pseudologist† (sū-dol'ō-jist), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδολογιστής, one who speaks falsely, a liar, < ψευδολόγος, speaking falsely: see *pseudology.*] A retailer of falsehoods; a liar.

pseudology† (sū-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδολογία, falsehood, < ψευδολόγος, speaking falsely, < ψευδής, false, + λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of lying; falsehood of speech; mendacity; lying.

Not according to the sound rules of *pseudology.* *Arbuthnot.*

pseudomalachite (sū-dō-mal'a-kīt), *n.* A hydrous phosphate of copper occurring ordinarily in massive forms of a bright-green color, much resembling malachite. It is closely related to dihydrite and ehlite.

Pseudomelania (sū-dō-mē-lā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Melania*, q. v.] An extinct genus of shells superficially resembling a melanian, typical of the family *Pseudomelaniidæ.*

Pseudomelaniidæ (sū-dō-mel-a-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudomelania* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pseudomelania.* They had elongated turreted shells with the aperture oval and the columella simple or plicated forward. The species inhabited the seas of the Paleozoic to the Tertiary epochs, and are entirely extinct.

pseudomembrane (sū-dō-mem'brān), *n.* A false membrane. See *membrane.*

pseudomembranous (sū-dō-mem'brą-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a pseudomembrane.—**Pseudomembranous bronchitis**, bronchitis with the formation of a false membrane lining the bronchial tubes. It may be due to diphtheria, to the inhalation of hot steam, or to other causes.—**Pseudomembranous enteritis**, a non-febrile affection of the intestinal mucous membrane, characterized by the periodical formation of viscous, shreddy, or tubular exudates composed mainly of mucin.—**Pseudomembranous laryngitis**, a laryngitis characterized by the formation on and in the mucous membrane of a croupous pseudomembrane; true croup.—**Pseudomembranous tracheitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trachea accompanied by the formation of a pseudomembrane.

pseudometallic (sū″dō-me-tal'ik), *a.* Falsely or imperfectly metallic: specifically applied to a kind of luster closely resembling that of metals.

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū-dō-mon-ō-kot-i-lē'dō-nus), *a.* In *bot.*, having two or more cotyledons consolidated into a single mass, as in the horse-chestnut.

pseudomorph (sū'dō-môrf), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + μορφή, form.] A deceptive, irregular, or false form; specifically, in *mineral.*, a mineral having a definite form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared. Sometimes quartz is found in the form of fluor-spar crystals, the fluor-spar having been changed by a process of substitution into quartz. Such crystals are pseudomorphs by substitution; another illustration is that of tinstone, cassiterite, after orthoclase feldspar. A more common and important class of pseudomorphs includes those formed by the chemical alteration of the original mineral: these are illustrated by pseudomorphs of native copper after the oxid cuprite, where there has been a simple loss of one ingredient, in this case oxygen; also, of gypsum after anhydrite, where the anhydrous calcium sulphate has been changed by assumption of water to the hydrous sulphate; or, still more important, where there has been a more or less complete exchange of constituents, as of the lead carbonate cerusite after the lead sulphid galena, or of serpentine after chrysolite, or of kaolin after feldspar, etc. Pseudomorphs are also formed by molecular change without change of chemical substance, as of calcite after aragonite, or rutile after brookite; these last are also called *paramorphs.* (See *paramorphism.*) Pseudomorphs very commonly have a noncrystalline waxy structure, but this is not necessarily the case.

pseudomorphia (sū-dō-môr'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *morphia.*] One of the alkaloids of opium, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_4$. Also called *phormia, oxymorphia.*

pseudomorphic (sū-dō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ic.*] Same as *pseudomorphous.*

pseudomorphine (sū-dō-môr'fin), *n.* [< Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *morphina*, morphine.] Same as *pseudomorphia.*

pseudomorphism (sū-dō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ism.*] The state of having a form, usually crystalline, different from that proper to the mineral; the process by which this state is brought about. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorphosis (sū″dō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + μόρφωσις, a shaping, < μορφοῦν, form, shape, < μορφή, form.] Same as *pseudomorphism.*

pseudomorphous (sū-dō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *pseudomorph* + *-ous.*] Not having the true form; characterized by or exhibiting pseudomorphism; in *mineral.*, noting substances having an external form, usually crystalline, which does not properly belong to themselves. See *pseudomorph.*

pseudomorula (sū-dō-mor'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudomorulæ* (-lē). A false morula: applied by W. S. Kent to a collection or aggregate of cells or spores of distinctly unicellular animals, resembling a morula, but of a different morphological character. See *morula.*

pseudomorular (sū-dō-mor'ō-lär), *a.* [< *pseudomorula* + *-ar*³.] Having the character of a pseudomorula.

pseudonavicella (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'ä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonaviculæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + LL. *navicella*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship: see *navc*².] The embryonic form of a gregarine; one of a number of minute bodies into which the substance of an adult encysted gregarine breaks up in reproduction. Pseudonavicellæ are so called from their resemblance to the naviculæ or naviculæ of diatoms. On the rupture of the cyst of the adult gregarine these bodies escape; and on rupture of the pseudonavicellæ themselves the embryo proper is similarly set free. See *pseudofilaria*, and cut under *Gregarinidæ.* Also *pseudonavicula.*

pseudonavicellar (sū-dō-nav-i-sel'är), *a.* [< *pseudonavicella* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to a pseudonavicella, or having its character, as the spores of *Sporozoa.* Also *pseudonaviculer.*

pseudonavicula (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *pseudonaviculæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + L. *navicula*, a small boat, dim. of *navis*, a ship.] Same as *pseudonavicella.*

pseudonavicular (sū″dō-nā-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *pseudonavicula* + *-ar*³.] Same as *pseudonaviculer.*

pseudoneuropter (sū″dō-nū-rop'tėr), *n.* [< *Pseudoneuroptera.*] A pseudoneuropterous insect.

Pseudoneuroptera (sū″dō-nū-rop'tę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ψευδής, false, + NL. *Neuroptera*, q. v.] An order of *Insecta*, proposed by Erichson in 1840 to contain those neuropterous insects which have the metamorphosis incomplete, four membranous wings usually many-veined, and mandibulate mouth-parts (except in one family, *Ephemeridæ*). The order thus defined has been divided into three suborders: (1) *Platyptera*, including the *Perlidæ*, *Psocidæ*, *Embiidæ*, and *Termitidæ*; (2) *Odonata* or dragon-flies; and (3) *Ephemerina* or May-flies. Brauer, however, dismembers the *Pseudoneuroptera*, and distributes its components in his second, third, fourth, and sixth ordera—*Ephemerida*, *Odonata*, *Plecoptera*, and *Corrodentia*—his *Plecoptera* including the perlids, and his *Corrodentia* the termites and *Psocidæ.*

pseudoneuropterous (sū″dō-nū-rop'tę-rus), *a.* [< *Pseudoneuropter-a* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the *Pseudoneuroptera*, or having their characters.

pseudo-nipple (sū'dō-nip'l), *n.* A false nipple of the mammary gland, produced by the elevation of the non-glandular part around a depression at the bottom of which the ducts open.

Pseudoniscidæ (sū-dō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pseudoniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of synziphosurous merostomatous crustaceans of Carboniferous age, typified by the genus *Pseudoniscus.* They had an oval body, short head, large compound eyes, and abdomen with seven segments besides the telson.

Pseudoniscus (sū-dō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Pseudoniscidæ*.

pseudonomania (sū″don-ō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ψεύδειν* (ppr. *ψείδων*), belie, mid. *ψεύδεσθαι*, lie (see *pseudo-*), + *μανία*, madness.] A morbid propensity to lie.

pseudonucleolus (sū″dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudonucleoli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a little nut: see *nucleolus*.] An accessory or supplementary nucleus of some ova.

pseudonychium (sū-dō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *onychium*, q. v.] In *entom.*, the onychium or spurious claw between the true tarsal claws. See *empodium* and *onychium*, and compare *paronychium*.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* [Also *pseudonyme*; < F. *pseudonyme*, < Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name, < *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, name.] **1.** A false name; especially, a fictitious name assumed by an author in order to conceal or veil his identity.

> The [Brontë] sisters adopted the *pseudonyms* Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, corresponding to their initials.
> *L. Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., VI. 410.

2. In *nat. hist.*, the vernacular name of a species or other group of animals or plants, as distinguished from its tenable technical name: thus, *robin* is the *pseudonym* of *Turdus migratorius*. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321 (1884).

pseudonymal (sū-don'i-mal), *a.* [< *pseudonym* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, vernacular; not technical nor tenable, as the name of an animal; not having the character of an onym. *Coues*.

pseudonymity (sū-dō-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< *pseudonym* + *-ity*.] The state of being pseudonymous, or of bearing a false name or signature; the act or practice of writing under an assumed name. *Contemporary Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

pseudonymous (sū-don'i-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδώνυμος*, having a false name: see *pseudonym*.] Bearing a pseudonym, or false name: applied to an author who publishes a work under a false or feigned name, or to a work thus published.

> In the primitive age of publication, before there existed "a reading public," literary productions were often anonymous; or . . . they wore the mask of a fictitious name, and were *pseudonymous*.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 346.

pseudonymously (sū-don'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pseudonymous manner; under a pseudonym, or fictitious or false name.

> That vile concoction of camomile which you so *pseudonymously* dignify with the title of "Bitter Ale."
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II., Pref.

pseudoparalysis (sū″dō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paralysis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparalysis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparaplegia (sū-dō-par-a-plē'ji-ä), *n.* An affection like paraplegia, but regarded as essentially distinct.—**Tetanoid pseudoparaplegia.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudo-parasite (sū-dō-par'a-sīt), *n.* An apparent parasite; a commensal or inquiline; also, a plant which attacks vegetable tissues, but only when they are dead.

pseudoparasitic (sū-dō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* Parasitic apparently but not really; commensal; inquiline.

pseudoparenchyma (sū″dō-pa-reng'ki-mä), *n.* In *mycol.*, a tissue resembling parenchyma, but of far different origin, being produced from united and transformed hyphæ.

pseudoparenchymatous (sū-dō-par-eng-kim'-a-tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling pseudoparenchyma.

pseudoparenchyme (sū″dō-pa-reng'kim), *n.* Same as *pseudoparenchyma*.

pseudoparesis (sū-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* An affection resembling paresis, but regarded as distinct from ordinary forms.—**Spastic pseudoparesis.** Same as *spastic spinal paralysis* (which see, under *paralysis*).

pseudoparthenogenesis (sū-dō-pär″the-nō-jen'e-sis), *n.* That mode of reproduction which is intermediate between metagenesis and parthenogenesis proper. *Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., I. 214.

pseudo-patron (sū-dō-pā'tron), *n.* A pretended or would-be patron. [Rare.]

> Disturbers of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons — the *pseudo-patron*, his clerk, and the ordinary.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. xvi.

pseudopediform (sū-dō-ped'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), = E. *foot*, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a pseudopod; pseudopodial.

> Body ciliated, . . . without *pseudopediform* prolongations.
> *Arthur Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 370.

pseudopercular (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< *pseudopercul-um* + *-ar*³.] False or secondary, as an operculum; pertaining to a pseudoperculum.

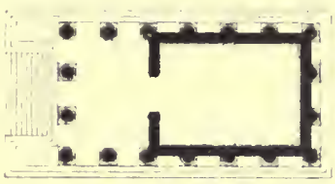
pseudoperculate (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< *pseudopercul-um* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a pseudoperculum; having the aperture closed by a pseudoperculum.

pseudoperculum (sū-dō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudopercula* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *operculum*, a lid, cover: see *opercle*.] A false opercle; a kind of secondary lid closing the aperture of the shell of some pulmonate gastropods. See *clausilium*. Also called *hibernaculum*.

pseudoperidium (sū″dō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false peridium: a name given to the membranous cup inclosing the spores in *Æcidium*. See *peridium* and *Æcidium*.

pseudoperiodic (sū-dō-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Quasi-periodic.

pseudoperipteral (sū″dō-pe-rip'te-ral), *a.* In *arch.*, falsely peripteral: noting a temple with a portico in front, or porticos in front and rear,



Plan of Pseudoperipteral Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome.

but with the columns on its flanks engaged in the walls, instead of standing free. Compare plan under *opisthodomos*.

> There are but two known examples of Greek antiquity of a *pseudo-peripteral* structure — the gigantic fane of Jupiter Olympius at Agrigentum, and the nine-columned edifice at Pæstum.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

pseudoperipteros (sū″dō-pe-rip'te-ros), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ψευδοπερίπτερος*, with a false peristyle, < *ψευδής*, false, + *περίπτερος*, with a single row of columns all around: see *peripteros*.] A pseudoperipteral structure.

> It would be difficult to decide whether this peculiar *pseudo-peripteros* [temple of Zeus at Agrigentum] owed its conformation to the building-stone at disposal, . . . or whether other considerations led to this abnormal negation of the fundamental principles of columnar architecture.
> *Reber*, Ancient Art (tr. by Clarke), p. 219.

Pseudophallia (sū-dō-fal'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φαλλός*, phallus.] In Mörch's system, a class of gastropods characterized by the supposed absence of an intromittent male organ, comprising the orders *Rhipidoglossa* and *Docoglossa*. Also called *Eroecephala*.

Pseudophidia (sū-dō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὀφίδιον*, dim. of *ὄφις*, a serpent: see *Ophidia*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Amphibia*, characterized by the limbless serpentiform body (whence the name); the cæcilians, or *Ophiomorpha*. See *Cæciliidæ*.

pseudophidian (su-dō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Pseudophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the appearance of an ophidian, as an amphibian; belonging to the *Pseudophidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pseudophidia*.

pseudophone (sū'dō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φωνή*, voice.] An instrument for the study of the perception of direction of sounds by the human ear. By it sound may be made to appear as coming from any direction other than the true one. Earpieces fastened to the head by straps, and carrying adjustable tin-plate mirrors — the latter producing the effects — constitute the instrument.

Pseudophyllidea (sū″dō-fi-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-idea*.] A group of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which, when mature, have neither suckers nor lobes on the head, but a deep groove on each side. The group includes tapes found in various fishes, amphibians, and waterbirds, as well as *Bothriocephalus latus*, the broad tapeworm, occasionally infesting the human body.

Pseudopneumona (sū-dop-nū'mō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A group of rostriferous gastropods, with the gills in very numerous cross-rows on the inner surface of the mantle, eyes in front of the bases of the tentacles, and operculum spiral. It included the families *Littorinidæ*, *Lacunidæ*, and *Truncatellidæ*. *J. E. Gray*.

pseudopod (sū'dō-pod), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** A member of the *Pseudopoda*, as an amœba; any protozoan which is provided with pseudopodia, or has the power of protruding diversiform parts of its sarcode in the form of pseudopodia, serving as temporary organs of locomotion; a rhizopod; a myxopod.—**2.** A pseudopodium.

Pseudopoda† (sū-dop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pseudopod*.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anenterous infusorians, containing those called *root-footed*, or the *Amœbæa*, *Arcellina*, and *Bacillaria*. The term is disused, but is the origin of the very common words *pseudopod* and *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodal (sū-dop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-al*.] **1.** Provided with pseudopods; furnished with false feet; of or pertaining to the *Pseudopoda*; rhizopod; myxopod.—**2.** Pertaining to pseudopodia; pseudopodial.

pseudopode (sū'dō-pōd), *n.* [< *pseudopodium*.] Same as *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodia, *n.* Plural of *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodial (sū-dō-pō'di-al), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to pseudopodia; forming or formed by pseudopodia: as, a *pseudopodial* process; *pseudopodial* movement; the *pseudopodial* aperture for the protrusion of pseudopodia in the test of a foraminifer.

pseudopodian (sū-dō-pō'di-an), *a.* [< *pseudopodium* + *-an*.] Same as *pseudopodial*.

pseudopodic (sū-dō-pod'ik), *a.* [< *pseudopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *pseudopodal*. *W. S. Kent*.

pseudopodium (sū-dō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *pseudopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In *Protozoa*, as pseudopods, rhizopods, or myxopods, a temporary diversiform prolongation or protrusion of the sarcode or body-substance of the animalcule, to any extent or in any shape, capable of being withdrawn or reabsorbed into the general mass of the body, and serving as an organ of locomotion, prehension, or ingestion; a pseudopod, or false foot: generally in the plural. The term is very comprehensive in its application to foot-like, finger-like, or ray-like processes of the body of protozoans; but it is the essential character of a pseudopodium to be soft, diversiform, or variable in shape, and temporary, or subject to reabsorption — in which respects the organ differs from the fixed or constant processes of many protozoans, as cilia or flagella. Pseudopodia are highly characteristic of the lower or non-corticate protozoans, the myxopods or rhizopods proper, as all the amœbiforms, the heliozoans, the foraminifers, etc. They may be broad and lobate processes of sarcode, or slender filamentous rays. When lobate the pseudopodia remain distinct from one another, their margins are clear and transparent, and the granules which they may contain plainly flow into their interior from the more fluid central part of the body; or the whole body of the animalcule may flow into such a pseudopod, thus effecting a peculiar kind of locomotion. But when they are filiform they are very apt to run into one another, and give rise to networks, the constituent filaments of which, however, readily separate and regain their previous form; and, whether they do this or not, the surfaces of these pseudopodia are beset by minute granules, which are in incessant motion. See cuts under *Actinosphærium*, *Amœba*, and *Rotalia*.

2. In *Rotifera*, the aboral region, caudal extremity, or tail-end of a wheel-animalcule. It varies much in size, form, and function, and may be absent. When best developed, it is a considerable muscular organ, serving as a sucker-like means of attachment or as a fin-like organ for swimming. It is sometimes a pair of talls, like styles or flaps.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In *Musci*, a false pedicel, or elongation of the extremity of a branch of the oöphyte, in the form of a stalk, supporting a sporogonium or capsule.

> In Sphagnum, the sporogonium is fully developed within the epigonal leaves, and when complete the axis beneath it elongates, forming the *pseudopodium*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 116.

(*b*) In *Mycetozoa*, a protrusion of the protoplasm of an amœboid body, which may be drawn in, or into which the whole body may move.

pseudoproct (sū'dō-prokt), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] **1.** The anus or anal opening of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm.—**2.** The false oscule, or pseudostome, of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas*.

> The faulty use of the term oscule for what is neither functionally nor morphologically a mouth is here obvious, for in one sense the oscule is always a pseudostome; it would be better if the term *pseudoproct* could be substituted.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

pseudoproctous (sū-dō-prok'tus), *a.* [< *pseudoproct* + *-ous*.] Provided with a pseudoproct.

pseudoprostyle (sū-dō-prō stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *πρόστυλος*, prostyle.] Noting a portico the projection of which from the wall is less

than the width of its intercolumniation. *Hosking.*

pseudopsis (sū-dop′si-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, sight.] False sight-perception.

pseudopupa (sū-dō-pū′pă), *n.*; pl. *pseudopupæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *pupa*, q. v.] A false pupa: applied to the fifth stage, or coarctate pupa, of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis. Also called *semipupa*. See *coarctate*, and cut under *Sitaris*.

pseudopupal (sū-dō-pū′pal), *a.* [< *pseudopupa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a pseudopupa, or having its characters.

Pseudopus (sū′dō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of lizards of the family *Zonuridæ*, having rudimentary hind limbs and traces of shoulder-girdles. *P. pallasi* is an example.

pseudoramose (sū-dō-rā′mōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*, *ramose*.] In *bot.*, forming false branches. See *pseudoramulus*.

pseudoramulus (sū-dō-ram′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pseudoramuli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus*, a branch.] In *bot.*, a false branch: applied to the filaments of the *Rivulariaceæ* and other algæ, in which the terminal part of the filament detaches itself and applies itself laterally to an enlarged part of the filament called the heterocyst. See *heterocyst*.

pseudo-ray (sū′dō-rā), *n.* A straight line or ray in non-Euclidean geometry.

Pseudorca (sū-dôr′kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *orca*, a kind of whale: see *Orca*[1].] A genus of cetaceans, established for the reception of the *Phocæna crassidens* of Owen, discovered subfossil in England, and afterward found living, related to *Orca*, but having only about 40 teeth and 50 vertebræ, the cervicals mostly ankylosed, the lumbars half as long again as they are broad. The animal is black, and attains a length of 14 feet.

Pseudoscines (sū-dos′i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *oscen* (*oscin-*), a singing bird: see *Oscines*.] In *ornith.*, in Selater's arrangement of 1880, a suborder of *Passeres*, including the *Acromyodi abnormales* of Garrod and Forbes, or the genera *Menura* and *Atrichia* of Australia, as together distinguished from *Oscines*, or normal acromyodian *Passeres*.

pseudoscinine (sū-dos′i-nin), *a.* Anomalously oscinine, as the lyre-birds and scrub-birds of Australia; belonging to the *Pseudoscines*.

pseudosclerosis (sū″dō-sklē-rō′sis), *n.* A case resembling clinically multiple selerosis, but not presenting the characteristic lesions post mortem.

pseudoscope (sū′dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of stereoscope that makes concave parts appear convex, and convex parts concave. Wheatstone's pseudoscope produces these effects by the use of two flint-glass rectangular prisms, which reflect the light coming from the object viewed from their inner surfaces, the latter being, with reference to the eye of the observer, at the angle of total reflection.

Hence, too, the obstinacy with which human faces and forms, and other extremely familiar convex objects, refuse to appear hollow when viewed through Wheatstone's *pseudoscope*. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 528.

pseudoscopic (sū-dō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pseudoscope, or to the class of optical phenomena which it presents, in which false impressions of visual objects are conveyed to the mind.

By *pseudoscopic* vision we mean that "conversion of relief" which is produced by the combination of two reversed perspective projections.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 31.

The second [group of illusions] relates to the instability of our judgments of relative distance and size by the eye, and includes especially what are known as *pseudoscopic* illusions. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 524.

pseudoscopically (sū-dō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pseudoscopic manner; as in a pseudoscope.

When mounted *pseudoscopically*, at first it [a photograph] is very unsatisfactory. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIII. 428.

pseudoscopy (sū′dō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *pseudoscope* + *-y*[3].] The use of the pseudoscope, or the production of effects similar to those exhibited by it.

pseudoscorpion (sū-dō-skôr′pi-on), *n.* [< NL. *pseudoscorpio(n-)*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σκορπίος*, L. *scorpio(n-)*, a scorpion.] A false scorpion; a member of the *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidæ*. See cut in next column.

Pseudoscorpiones (sū″dō-skôr-pī′ō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pseudoscorpio(n-)*: see *pseudoscorpion*.] An order of tracheate arachnidans, with segmented abdomen not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, didactyl or chelate maxillary palps, two or four eyes, and no postabdomen nor poison-glands; the false scorpions, of the families *Cheliferidæ* and *Obisiidæ*. Also called *Cheliferidea*. Also *Pseudoscorpionina*, and as a family *Pseudoscorpionidæ*.

Pseudoscorpion (*Chelifer obisium*). (Hair-line shows natural size.)

pseudoseptate (sū-dō-sep′tāt), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, having the appearance of being septate, as many spores.—2. In *zoöl.*, having pseudosepta, as corals.

pseudoseptum (sū-dō-sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *pseudosepta* (-tă). In corals, a false septum; a septum not homologous with the regular septa of corals—that is, not identified as a calcified mesentery. Thus, in *Heliopora*, with eight mesenteries only, there are twelve pseudosepta.

pseudosiphon (sū-dō-sī′fon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σίφων*, siphon: see *siphon*.] A false siphon; the vertical trace in the external solid plug of the truncated shell of certain cephalopods, as orthoceratites, continuous with the true siphon. *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII. 258.

pseudosiphonal (sū-dō-sī′fō-nal), *a.* [< *pseudosiphon* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the pseudosiphon of cephalopods.

pseudosiphuncle (sū-dō-sī′fung-kl), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + E. *siphuncle*.] A pseudosiphon. *A. Hyatt.*

pseudosmia (sū-dos′mi-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] False smell-perception.

Pseudosolaneæ (sū″dō-sō-lā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Solaneæ*.] A series or suborder of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ*, having some relationship with the order *Solanaceæ*, and characterized by alternate leaves, uniformly centripetal inflorescence, a five-lobed corolla with the two upper lobes exterior, and four, sometimes five, perfect stamens. It includes 9 genera and 3 tribes, of which the *Verbasceæ*, or the mullein tribe, is the chief. They are herbs or shrubs, the flowers with a broad corolla-tube bearing rather flat and spreading lobes.

pseudospermic (sū-dō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *pseudosperm-ium* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, forming or pertaining to a pseudospermium.

pseudospermium (sū-dō-spėr′mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, any one-seeded indehiscent fruit in which the pericarp so closely invests the seed that the whole appears as merely a seed—for example, an achenium.

pseudospermous (sū-dō-spėr′mus), *a.* [As *pseudosperm-ic* + *-ous*.] Same as *pseudospermic*.

pseudosphere (sū′dō-sfēr), *n.* 1. A surface of constant negative curvature.—2. A sphere in non-Euclidean geometry.

pseudospherical (sū-dō-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Having a constant negative curvature.

Were space really *pseudospherical*, then stars would exhibit a real parallax even if they were infinitely distant. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 664.

Pseudospherical surface, a surface like that generated by the rotation on its axis of the curve

$$x + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} = r \log \frac{r - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}}{y}.$$

Pseudospora (sū-dos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπόρος*, seed.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Pseudosporeæ*, with plasmodium wanting, or at least unknown.

pseudospore (sū′dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *σπόρος*, seed.] In *mycol.*, same as *teleutospore*.

Pseudosporeæ (sū-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zopf), < *Pseudospora* + *-eæ*.] A family of myxomyceteous fungi of the class *Monadineæ*, typified by the genus *Pseudospora*.

pseudostella (sū-dō-stel′ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *stella*, star.] A meteor or phenomenon of any kind resembling a star in the heavens.

pseudostigma (sū-dō-stig′mă), *n.*; pl. *pseudostigmata* (-ma-tă). A kind of false stigma with which some tracheate acarines, as the *Oribatidæ* or beetle-mites, are provided. In these mites the pseudostigmata are conspicuous, dorsal, tubular, and each has a filament projecting from the interior of the tube.

pseudostoma (sū-dos′tō-mă), *n.*; pl. *pseudostomata* (sū-dō-stō′ma-tă). [NL.: see *pseudostome*.] 1. In *anat.*, a supposed opening on the surface of a serous membrane, regarded as the mouth of one of the absorbents or lymphatic vessels which begin in such membranes.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *pseudostome*, 2. (*b*†) [*cap.*] The name-giving genus of *Pseudostomidæ*: synonymous with *Geomys*. *Thomas Say*, 1823. Also called *Diplostoma*, *Saccophorus*, and *Ascomys*.

pseudostomatous (sū-dō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [< *pseudostoma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Provided with pseudostomata, as a serous surface; of or pertaining to a pseudostoma.

pseudostome (sū′dō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *pseudostoma* (cf. Gr. *ψευδόστομα*, the false or blind mouth of a river), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. The mouth or oral orifice of the pseudembryo or echinopædium of an echinoderm; a pseudostoma: correlated with *pseudoproct*.—2. The false oseulum or secondary opening replacing an original oscule of a sponge. Also called *pseudoproct*.

Secondary canals or cavities, which may be incurrent (vestibular) or excurrent (cloacal), the opening of the latter to the exterior being termed a false oscule or *pseudostome*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

3. A pouched rat, or pocket-gopher, of North America, as *Geomys bursarius*. See *Pseudostoma*, 2 (*b*).

Pseudostomidæ (sū-dō-stom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gervais, 1848), < *Pseudostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of American rodents, with external cheek-pouches, named from the genus *Pseudostoma*; the pocket-rats and pocket-mice, now dissociated in the two families *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ*; the pseudostomes.

pseudostomine (sū-dō-stō′min), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ine*[1].] Having external cheek-pouches, as a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse; saccomyine.

pseudostomosis (sū″dō-stō-mō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *pseudostome* + *-osis*.] The formation or existence of a pseudostome, or false oscule, as that of a sponge. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

pseudostomotic (sū″dō-stō-mot′ik), *a.* [< *pseudostomosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Characterized by or exhibiting pseudostomosis; provided with pseudostomes or false oscules, as a sponge.

pseudostomous (sū-dos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *pseudostome* + *-ous*.] Having pseudostomes, as a sponge; of or pertaining to pseudostomes.

pseudostroma (sū-dō-strō′mă), *n.* In *mycol.*, a false stroma; a cellular body resembling a stroma, as that produced in certain lichens. See *stroma*.

pseudosymmetry (sū-dō-sim′e-tri), *n.* In *crystal.*, false symmetry; the appearance of having a higher degree of symmetry than is actually the case, usually produced through twinning. See *twin*.

Pseudotetramera (sū″dō-te-tram′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotetramerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are five-jointed, but the fourth joint is minute and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptopentamera* of Burmeister and the *Subpentamera* of Latreille. It includes the large and important groups *Rhynchophora*, *Longicornia*, and *Phytophaga*.

pseudotetramerous (sū″dō-te-tram′e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τέτταρες* (*τετρα-*), four, + *μέρος*, part.] Having apparently four-jointed but actually five-jointed tarsi, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotetramera*.

pseudotinea (sū-dō-tin′ē-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *tinea*, a worm.] The larva of certain pyralid moths, as the bee-moth, *Galeria cercana*, which feeds on wax, and is a terrible enemy to bees. They sometimes infold the bees in their webs to such an extent as to destroy the community. See *Galeria*, and cut under *bee-moth*.

Pseudotrimera (sū-dō-trim′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839): see *pseudotrimerous*.] In Westwood's system of classification, one of the four prime divisions of *Coleoptera*, including those beetles in which the tarsi are four-jointed, the third joint being very diminutive and concealed between the lobes of the preceding. It is equivalent to the *Cryptotetramera* of Burmeister and to the *Subtetramera* and *Trimera* of Latreille. It includes the three families *Erotylidæ*, *Endomychidæ*, and *Coccinellidæ*.

pseudotrimerous (sū-dō-trim′ẹ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *τρεῖς* (*τρι-*), three, + *μέρος*, part.] Having apparently only three, but actually four tarsal joints, as a beetle; of or pertaining to the *Pseudotrimera*.

Pseudotsuga (sū-dot-sū′gä), *n.* [NL. (Carrière, 1867), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Tsuga*, q. v.] A genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Abietineæ*. By Eichler, Bugler, and others it is united with the related genus *Tsuga*, the hemlock-spruce, from which it has been distinguished by the absence of resin-vesicles in the seeds, by the smooth branchlets, and by cones fringed with conspicuous sharply two-lobed bracts much longer than the scales, with their midribs prolonged into a spine or bristle. There is but one species, *P. Douglasii*, discovered by the Scotch botanist David Douglas, in Oregon, in 1825, the most widely distributed timber-tree of the Pacific States, known as *red* or *yellow fir*, *Oregon pine*, *Douglas fir*, *Douglas spruce*, and *Douglas pine*. (See *Oregon pine*, under *pine*[1].) The wood is unlike that of any related conifer in its abundance of spirally marked wood-cells. The trees are at first pyramidal and spruce-like, afterward more spreading, with very thick and rough brown bark. They bear flat and very narrow linear leaves, spirally inserted, but spreading somewhat in two ranks by a twist at the base, and handsome pendulous cones, which are nearly cylindrical, 2 or 3 inches long, and are matured the first year. In the variety *macrocarpa*, the hemlock of the San Bernardino Mountains, a smaller tree, about 50 feet in height, the cones reach 7 inches long, and the larger seeds contain as many as from nine to twelve seed-leaves.

Pseudoturbinolidæ (sū-dō-tėr-bi-nol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *Turbinolidæ*.] A family of extinct aporose sclerodermatous corals, resembling *Turbinolidæ*, but with septa each composed of three laminæ free internally, externally united by a single costa. The genus *Dasmia* is an example. Also called *Dasmiidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

pseudova, *n.* Plural of *pseudovum*.

pseudoval (sū-dō′val), *a.* [< *pseudovum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovum or metovum. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

pseudovarian (sū-dō-vā′ri-an), *a.* [< *pseudovary* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a pseudovary: as, a *pseudovarian* tubule; a *pseudovarian* ovum.

The terminal or anterior chamber of each *pseudovarian* tube is lined by an epithelium, which incloses a number of nucleated cells. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

pseudovarium (sū-dō-vā′ri-um), *n.* [NL.: see *pseudovary*.] Same as *pseudovary*.

A portion of the cells . . . becomes converted into a *pseudovarium*, and the development of new pseudova commences before the young leaves the body of its parent. It is obvious that this operation is comparable to a kind of budding. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 447.

pseudovary (sū-dō′vā-ri), *n.*; pl. *pseudovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *pseudovarium*, < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary: see *ovary*[1].] 1. The ovary of a viviparous insect, as an aphis, in which are developed the kind of ova called pseudova.

The young are developed within organs which resemble the ovarioles of the true females in their disposition, and may be termed *pseudovaries*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

2. The filmy pellicle or so-called proligerous membrane of infusions of hay, etc., out of which infusorial animalcules were supposed to be produced by the heterogenists, or believers in spontaneous generation.

pseudovelar (sū-dō-vē′lär), *a.* [< *pseudovelum* + *-ar*[3].] Vascular, as the velum of a scyphomedusan; having the character or quality of a pseudovelum.

pseudovelum (sū-dō-vē′lum), *n.*; pl. *pseudovela* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + NL. *velum*.] The vascular velum of some hydrozoans, as the *Scyphomedusæ*, containing enteric vessels, and regarded as morphologically distinct from the true velum of the *Hydromedusæ*. See *velum*.

Pseudoviperæ (sū-dō-vī′pẹ-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vipera*, viper.] The wart-snakes (genera *Acrochordus* and *Erpeton*).

pseudoviperine (sū-dō-vī′pẹ-rin), *a.* [As *Pseudoviper-æ* + *-ine*[1].] Having the appearance of a viper or other venomous serpent, but harmless, as a wart-snake; pertaining to the *Pseudoviperæ*.

pseudo-volcanic (sū′dō-vol-kan′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by a pseudo-volcano.

pseudo-volcano (sū′dō-vol-kā′nō), *n.* A volcano that, when in a state of activity, emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava; also, a burning mine of coal.

Pseudovomer (sū-dō-vō′mėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *vomer*, plowshare: see *vomer*.] A genus of fossil carangoid fishes of Miocene age.

pseudovum (sū-dō′vum), *n.*; pl. *pseudova* (-vä). [NL., < Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A pseudovarian ovum; the egg produced in a pseudovary; a false egg, or the germ of an individual, as an aphid, produced agamogenetically and parthenogenetically. The unimpregnated eggs laid by a virgin aphis are pseudova. The delicate investing membrane or cell-wall is ruptured immediately by the active embryos.

One of the hindermost of these cells enlarges and becomes detached from the rest as a *pseudovum*. It then divides and gives rise to a cellular mass, distinguishable into a peripheral layer of clear cells and a central more granular substance, which becomes surrounded by a structureless cuticula. It is this cellular mass which gradually becomes fashioned into the body of a larval aphis.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 385.

The ova which originate in it [pseudovary] and are incapable of fertilization [it will be convenient to call] the *pseudova*. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 544.

pseudoxanthin (sū-dok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ψευδής*, false, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*[2].] A leucomaïne found in muscular tissue.

psha, pshah (shä or pshä), *interj.* See *pshaw*.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *interj.* [Also *psha*, *pshah*; a mere exclamation, of no definite formation, but suggesting *pish* and *sho*, accom. to *ah*, *aw*.] An exclamation implying contempt, disdain, impatience, or a sense of absurdity.

Pshaw, Pshaw! you fib, you Baggage, you do understand.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

Pshaw! Sure I must know better than you whether he 's come or not. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, III. 3.

You will say that the story is not probable. *Psha!* Is n't it written in a book? *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

pshaw (shâ or pshâ), *v. i.* [< *pshaw*, *interj.*] To utter the interjection *pshaw!*; evince contempt or impatience by such interjections as *pshaw*.

My father travelled homewards . . . in none of the best of moods, *pshaw-ing* and pish-ing all the way down.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. xvii.

Pshem.

pshem (pshem), *n.* A head-dress for women, derived from the East, probably the Levant, and adopted in Spain in the thirteenth century. It was practically an upright and nearly cylindrical hat.

psi (psē or sī), *n.* A Greek letter, Ψ, *ψ*. It belongs to the Ionic alphabet, and stands for *ps* or *phs*. The character may be a modification of *φ*, *ϕ*.

Psidium (sid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), said to have been so called in allusion to the succulent fruit; irreg. < Gr. *ψίζειν*, *ψιεν*, feed on pap, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Myrtaceæ* and tribe *Myrteæ*. It is characterized by a broad calyx-tube bearing four or five lobes which are closed in the bud and become separated on flowering, four or five spreading petals, an ovary commonly with four or five cells, and numerous many-ranked ovules containing a curved and ring-like embryo. There are over 100 species, all American, except one in Asia, and all tropical or subtropical. They are commonly hairy or woolly, and bear opposite feather-veined leaves, rather large cymose flowers, and roundish or pear-shaped berries, sometimes crowned with the calyx-lobes, often edible, and known as *guava*. See *guava* (with cut).

Psila (sī′lä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, smooth, blank, mere.] A notable genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psilidæ*, containing shining-black or rust-colored flies, the larvæ of which feed on the roots of plants. *P. rosæ* of Europe is a pest of the carrot and cabbage. See cut under *Psilidæ*.

psilanthropic (sī-lan-throp′ik), *a.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying psilanthropism. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

psilanthropism (sī-lan′thrō-pizm), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ism*.] The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ. [Rare.]

psilanthropist (sī-lan′thrō-pist), *n.* [< *psilanthrop-y* + *-ist*.] One who believes that Christ was a mere man; a humanitarian.

The schoolmen would perhaps have called you Unicists: but your proper name is *Psilanthropists*—believers in the mere human nature of Christ.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, April 4, 1832.

psilanthropy (sī-lan′thrō-pi), *n.* [< LGr. *ψιλάνθρωπος*, merely human, < *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man.] Same as *psilanthropism*.

Psilidæ (sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew), < *Psila* + *-idæ*.] A family of acalyptrate *Muscidæ*,

Loxocera cylindrica (much enlarged), one of the *Psiliæ*.

comprising a few small forms distributed in a half-dozen genera, of which *Psila* and *Loxocera* are the most notable.

Psilocephalinæ (sī-lō-sef-a-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilocephalus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification, a subfamily of *Balistidæ*, with the vertebræ increased to 29 or 30, the anterior dorsal represented by a weak spine over the frontal region, and the branchial apertures in advance of the eyes. The only species is from East Indian seas.

Psilocephalus (sī-lō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839). < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. The typical genus of *Psilocephalinæ*, containing the fish otherwise known as *Auacanthus barbatus*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842. (*b*) A genus of coleopterons insects of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *Raffray*, 1877.

Psilocephalus barbatus.

Psiloceras (sī-los′ẹ-ras), *n.* [NL. (Hyatt, 1868), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of Jurassic ammonites of the family *Arietidæ*, to which, according to Hyatt, all the forms of true ammonites may be traced. *P. planorbis* is an example.

psiloceratite (sī-lō-ser′a-tīt), *n.* [< *Psiloceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*[1].] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Psiloceras*.

Psilodermata (sī-lō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Amphibia*, 2 (*c*).

psilodermatous (sī-lō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Having the skin naked (that is, not scaly), as an amphibian; of or pertaining to the *Psilodermata*.

psilology (sī-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Love of idle talk. *Coleridge*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

psilomelan (sī-lom′e-lan), *n.* Same as *psilomelane*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 479.

psilomelane (sī-lom′e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black.] A hydrous oxid of manganese occurring in smooth botryoidal and stalactitic forms and massive, and having a color iron-black to steel-gray.

psilomelanic (sī″lō-me-lan′ik), *a.* [< *psilomelane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of psilomelane.

The writer found in one of these [manganese nodules] . . . a total of 21.04 per cent. of the *psilomelanic* part.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 479.

Psilonotidæ (sī-lō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psilonotus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, represented by the genus *Psilonotus*. They are among the smallest plectognaths, and inhabit tropical seas. The frontals are separated from the supraoccipital by the intervention of the postfrontals, which are connected together and laterally expanded but short; the ethmoid is prominent above, enlarged and narrow forward; the vertebræ are few, about 8 + 9; the head is compressed, with a projecting attenuate snout, and the dorsal and anal fins are short and pauciradiate.

Psilonotus (sī-lō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of *Psilonotidæ*.

Psilopædes (sī-lō-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), pl. *παῖδες*, child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system (1872), a primary group of birds, embracing those which are hatched naked and require to be fed in the nest by the parent. The term is nearly conterminous

with *Altrices*, but of more exact signification. The antithesis is *Ptilopædes* or *Dasypædes*. Also called *Gymnopædes*.

psilopædic (sī-lō-pē'dik), *a.* [< *Psilopæd-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Psilopædes*: opposed to *ptilopædic* and *desthogenous*. Also *gymnopædic*.

Psilophyton (sī-lof'i-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, smooth, + *φυτόν*, a plant: see *phyton*.] A genus of fossil plants considered by Dawson as being a connecting-link between the rhizocarps and lycopods, and so named by him in consequence of its partial resemblance to certain parasitic lycopods placed in the modern genus *Psilotum*. This plant is abundant in the Devonian of Gaspé Bay, Canada. Remains of plants referred to this genus by Lesquereux are also said to have been found in both Ohio and Michigan: in the former case, in rocks of Lower Silurian age; in the latter, of Upper Silurian. The plant has also been found in the Devonian of England and Germany.

Psiloptera (sī-lop'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (Solier, 1833), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, naked, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] An important genus of buprestid beetles, comprising more than a hundred species, extremely variable in form, and found mainly in Africa and South America.

Psilorhinus (sī-lō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Rüppell, 1831), < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] An American genus of *Corvidæ*, containing large magpie-like jays, of dark coloration, with very long graduated tail, crestless head, a stout bill, and naked nostrils; the smoky pies. There are several species, as the brown jay, *P. morio*. This bird inhabits Texas and Mexico, is smoky-brown, paler below, with bluish gloss on the wings and tail, the bill black or yellow, the length 16 inches, of which the tail is about one half.

Psilosomata (sī-lō-sō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, + *σῶμα*, body: see *Psila*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), a family of his *Aporobranchiata*, consisting of the genus *Phyllirhoë* alone. It was one of three families of pteropods, contrasting with *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. It is now generally called *Phyllirhoidæ* and referred to the nudibranchiates. See cut under *Phyllirhoë*.

psilosopher (sī-los'ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψιλός*, bare, mere, + *σοφός*, wise.] A would-be or pretended philosopher; a sham sage; an incompetent or mean pretender to philosophy. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Psittaci (sit'a-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Psittacus*.] An order of birds, having the bill hooked and cered, and the feet yoke-toed; the parrots, or the parrot tribe. This is one of the most natural and well-marked groups in ornithology, formerly referred to an "order" *Scansores*. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, and covered with rugose or granular scales or plates. The wings have ten primaries, and the tail has ten rectrices. The bill is strongly epignathous, and furnished with a naked or feathered cere. The tongue is thick and fleshy, sometimes peculiarly brushy, and may be used as an organ of taction or prehension; the upper mandible is peculiarly movable, and the beak is habitually employed in progression. The symphysis of the lower jaw is short and obtuse. The bony orbits of the eyes are often completed by union of the lacrymal with the postorbital process. The sternum is entire or simply fenestrated behind, and the clavicles are weak, sometimes defective or wanting. The lower larynx or syrinx is peculiarly constructed, with three pairs of intrinsic muscles. The plumage is aftershafted; the oil-gland is absent, or present and tufted; there are no cæca and no gall-bladder; the carotid arteries are variable; the ambiens muscle is present, variable, or absent; the femorocaudal, semitendinosus, and its accessory are present; the accessory femorocaudal is absent. The *Psittaci* are considered to represent only one family, *Psittacidæ*; or two families, *Stringopidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Sclater); or two families, *Palæornithidæ* and *Psittacidæ* (Garrod, Coues); or three families, *Psittacidæ*, *Cacatuidæ*, and *Strigopidæ* (Gray); or nine families, *Stringopidæ*, *Pliosolophidæ*, *Platycercidæ*, *Micropsittacidæ*, *Trichoglossidæ*, *Palæornithidæ*, *Psittacidæ*, *Conuridæ*, and *Prionidæ*. There are upward of 400 species, inhabiting all tropical regions, but poorly represented in the temperate zones. They are chiefly frugivorous, and are sometimes called *frugivorous Raptores*. See the family names, and *cockatoo*, *lory*, *lorikeet*, *love-bird*, *macaw*, *owl-parrot*, *parrakeet*, and *parrot*. Also called *Psittacinæ*, *Psittacini*, and *Psittaconorphæ*.

psittacid (sit'a-sid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A parrot, as a member of the *Psittacidæ* in any sense.

II. *a.* Same as *psittacine*.

Psittacidæ (si-tas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Psittaci*; the parrots. (*a*) The only family, conterminous with the order. In this sense the *Psittacidæ* are divided by Finsch into 5 subfamilies: *Stringopinæ*, owl-parrots; *Plictolophinæ*, cockatoos; *Sittacinæ*, with numerous genera, both American and Old World; *Psittacinæ*; and *Trichoglossinæ*, the lories. See cuts under *owl-parrot*, *parrot*, *parrakeet*, *Prioniturus*. (*b*) Restricted by exclusion of the owl-parrots and cockatoos, and divided into *Pezoporinæ*, *Arinæ*, *Lorinæ*, *Trichoglossinæ*, *Nestorinæ*, and *Psittacinæ*. *G. R. Gray*. (*c*) Restricted by exclusion of the *Palæornithinæ* to *Psittaci* with two carotids, of which the left is normal, and divided into *Arinæ*, *Pyrrhurinæ*, *Platycercinæ*, and *Chrysotinæ*. *Garrod*; *Coues*. (*d*) Restricted to the gray African parrots of the genera *Psittacus* and *Coracopsis*. *Reichenow*.

psittacine (sit'a-sin), *a.* [< LL. *psittacinus*, of or pertaining to a parrot, < *psittacus*, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] Parrot-like; resembling or related to parrots; of or pertaining to the *Psittaci* or *Psittacidæ* in any sense; psittacomorphic. Also *psittaccan*, *psittaceous*, *psittacid*.

Psittacini (sit-a-sī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Psittaci*.

psittacinite (sit'a-si-nīt), *n.* [< *psittacine* + *-ite*2.] A vanadate of lead and copper from Montana, occurring in thin crusts of a siskin or parrot-green color.

Psittacirostra (sit'a-si-ros'trä), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus* (< Gr. *ψιττακός*), a parrot, + *rostrum*, beak.] A remarkable genus of Hawaiian birds of the family *Dicæidæ*, having a stout festooned bill. The only species is the parrot-billed grosbeak, *P. psittacea*. Originally *Psittirostra*. *Temminck*, 1820. Also called *Psittacopis*, *Psittacina*.

Psittacomorphæ (sit'a-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous carinate birds, established by Huxley in 1867, corresponding to the order *Psittaci*. The technical characters used in defining the group are the arched and hooked rostrum, regularly articulated with the skull; no basipterygoid processes; movable, vertically elongated palatines; spongy maxillopalatines; lacrymal and postorbital processes approximated or united; quadrate bone with a small orbital and single mandibular facet; mandibular rami deep, with rounded truncate symphysis; sternum unnotched or single fenestrate; clavicles weak and separate, or wanting; tarsometatarsus short, broad, with two articular facets on its outer distal end, for jointing with the reversed fourth digit; syringeal muscles three pairs; contour-feathers aftershafted, and oil-gland with a circlet of feathers when present.

psittacomorphic (sit'a-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Psittacomorph-æ* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a parrot; belonging to the *Psittacomorphæ*; psittacine.

Psittacula (si-tak'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Psittaculinæ*, containing the pygmy parrots of various countries, some of which are commonly known as *love-birds*, and including in its different applications a large number of small species with short tail and mostly green coloration. (*a*) American parrots, such as *P. passerina* and sundry other small species. *Illiger*, 1811. (*b*) African species of small size, as *P. pullaria* or *P. roseicollis*, now placed in *Agapornis*. These are the love-birds proper. (*c*) Various small Indian, Philippine, Papuan, and Australian parrots, among them species of *Loriculus* and *Nasiterna*.

Psittaculinæ (si-tak-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psittacula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named from the genus *Psittacula*.

Psittaculus (si-tak'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Psittacus*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Psittacula* (*a*). *Spix*, 1824.—2. Same as *Psittacula* (*c*), or *Loriculus*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Psittacus (sit'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. *ψιττακός*, also *ψιττάκη* (also *βίττακος*, *σιττάκη*), a parrot; prob. of foreign origin.] A Linnean genus of *Psittaci*, formerly conterminous with the order, subsequently variously restricted, now usually confined to the gray African parrots, or jackos (as *P. erithacus*, in which the plumage is grayish, with a short square red tail), which are among the commonest cagebirds. See cut under *parrot*.

psittakeţ, *n.* [ME. *psitake*; < L. *psittacus*, < Gr. *ψιττακός*, a parrot: see *Psittacus*.] A parrot.

> And there ben manye Popegayes, that thei clepen *Psitakes* in hire Langage. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 274.

Psittirostra (sit-i-ros'trä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Psittacirostra*.

psoadic (sō-ad'ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoad-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoatic: as, the *psoadic* plexus. *Owen*.

psoas (sō'as), *n.* [NL., prop. *psoa* (the form *psoas* being perhaps due to a genitive *psoas*), < Gr. *ψόα*, also *ψύα*, usually in pl. *ψόαι*, *ψύαι*, a muscle of the loins.] A muscle of the loins and pelvis; the tenderloin.—**Psoas abscess**, a burrowing abscess formed by caries of the spine, and confined by the sheath of the psoas magnus muscle.—**Psoas magnus**, a large fusiform muscle situated within the abdomen at the side of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, from which it takes its origin, and inserted with the iliacus into the trochanter minor of the femur. It helps to form the iliopsoas. Also called *psoas major lumbaris*, and *magnipsoas*. See cut 3, *c*, under *muscle*, and *tenderloin*.—**Psoas major**. Same as *psoas magnus*.—**Psoas parvus**, a small muscle, frequently absent in man, lying on the front and inner side of the psoas magnus, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis by a long tendon. Also called *parvipsoas*.

psoatic (sō-at'ik), *a.* [< *psoas* (assumed stem *psoat-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the psoas muscles; psoadic.

Psocidæ (sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Psocus* + *-idæ*.] An important family of pseudoneuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Psocus*, having an oval body, a free head, and a small prothorax. The wings when present are of unequal size, the hind pair being smaller. The tarsi are two- or three-jointed. It comprises two subfamilies, the *Atropinæ* and *Psocinæ*. The former contains wingless species, such as *Atropos divinatoria*, the common book-louse, and *Clothilla pulsatoria* (formerly *Atropos pulsatorius*), the death-watch, while the latter contains a host of small winged forms which feed upon lichens, fungi, and decaying vegetation. Also *Psocina*. See cut under *death-watch*.

psocine (sō'sin), *a.* [< *Psocus* + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to the *Psocidæ* or *Psocina*, especially to the subfamily *Psocinæ*.

Psocus (sō'kus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1797), appar. for **Psochus*, < Gr. *ψώχειν*, rub in pieces (cf. deriv. *ψῶχος*, dust, sand); cf. **ψώειν*, collat. form of *ψᾶν*, rub away, grind.] A large and wide-spread genus of pseudoneuropterous insects, typical of the family *Psocidæ*. The species have ocelli, and the wings are well developed. *P. venosus* is often found in decaying cotton-bolls in the southern United States.

psoitis (sō-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *psoas* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the psoas muscle.

Psolidæ (sol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Forbes, 1841), < *Psolus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendrochirotous dipneumonous holothurians, typified by the genus *Psolus*, having branching tentacles, a pair of water-lungs, polar mouth and anus, uniserial pedicels, separate sexes, and Cuvierian organs.

Psolus (sō'lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken), < Gr. *ψωλός*, circumcised.] The typical genus of *Psolidæ*, having the dorsal ambulacra atrophied.

Psophia (sō'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψόφος*, any inarticulate noise.] The only genus of *Psophiidæ*, containing several species, the best-known of which is *P. crepitans*, the trumpeter, agami, or yakamik. See cut under *agami*.

Psophiidæ (sō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Psophia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gruiform or geranomorphic grallatorial birds, represented by the genus *Psophia*; the trumpeters or agamis. They are confined to South America. The family is isolated, to some extent combining the characters of cranes and rails, and having some relationship with the seriema and kagu. The *Psophiidæ* share with tinamous the remarkable character of a chain of suborbital bones. The sternum is entire; the pterylosis is crane-like; the legs are long, and the bill is stout, shaped somewhat as in gallinaceous birds; the plumage of the head and neck is short and velvety, that of the rump long and flowing. Also *Psophidæ*.

psora (sō'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *psora*, < Gr. *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, < **ψόειν*, *ψᾶν*, rub.] Same as *scabies*.

Psoralea (sō-rā'lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called in allusion to the glands or dots sprinkled over their surface; < Gr. *ψωραλέος*, scurfy, scabby, mangy, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.] A genus of leguminous herbs and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, the type of the subtribe *Psoraleæ*, characterized by an ovary with one ovule, an indehiscent pod with its seed adherent, and entire calyx-lobes which are unchanged in fruit. There are about 105 species—over 40 in South Africa, 30 in North America, and others in both tropical and temperate regions. They are peculiar in their glandular-dotted herbage, and bear compound leaves usually of three leaflets, and purple, blue, red, or white flowers, in heads or spikes, or variously clustered. Many species have been cultivated on account of their flowers, both for the lawn and for the greenhouse. *P. esculenta*, of the plains from the Saskatchewan to Texas, yields an edible tuberous root, known as *pomme-de-prairie*, *pomme-blanche*, *prairie-turnip*, *prairie-apple*, *Cree potato*, or *Missouri breadroot*. Its introduction into Europe as an esculent was unsuccessfully attempted at the time of the potato-rot. It is a rough-hairy plant with palmate leaves and dense oblong spikes of purplish flowers, and once yielded a great part of the food of the Indians. *P. Lupinellus* is the small lupine of southern pine-barrens, a slender plant with violet flowers. *P. bituminosa* is the bitumen-trefoil, an evergreen shrub of the south of Europe. *P. glandulosa* is the Jesuit's tea or Mexican tea, known in Chili as *culen*, and there used to form a medicinal drink, also as a purgative and for poultices. For *P. corylifolia*, see *bawchan-seed*.

psoriasis (sō-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρίασις*, the itch, < *ψωριᾶν*, have the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mango: see *psora*.] A chronic non-contagious skin-disease, characterized by reddish, slightly elevated, dry patches of varying size, shape, and number, covered with whitish or grayish imbricated scales. The upper stratum and papillæ of the corium become infiltrated with leucocytes, the lower part of the epidermis becomes overgrown, cornification of the surface is interfered with, and the cells become loosened. Psoriasis is found chiefly on extensor surfaces—elbows, knees, back, and scalp—not on mucous surfaces.—**Psoriasis annularis** or **circinata**, patches of psoriasis which have healed in the center, but are progressing at the edges.—**Psoriasis diffusa**, patches of psoriasis of very irregular shapes.—**Psoriasis guttata**, psoriasis with drop-like nodules, of the size of peas.—**Psoriasis gyrata**, patches similar to psoriasis circinata, except that the edges take on a wavy, festooned, or figured shape.—**Psoriasis linguæ**. Same as *leucoplacia*.—**Psoriasis nummularis**, patches of psoriasis of the size and shape of small coins.—**Psoriasis palmaris**, psoriasis affecting the palms of the hands.—**Psoriasis punctata**, an early stage of psoriasis, with a small pinhead eruption.

psoric (sō′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ψωρικός*, itchy, mangy, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange: see *psora*.]

I. *a.* Pertaining to psora or scabies.

If the *Psoric* theory has led to no proper schism, the reason is to be found in the fact that it is almost without any influence in practice.
Quoted in *O. W. Holmes's* Med. Essays, p. 83.

II. *n.* A remedy for the itch.

psoroid (sō′roid), *a.* [< Gr. *ψωροειδής, ψωρώδης*, like the itch, < *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *εἶδος*, form: see *psora*.] Similar to, or relating to, psora or scabies.

psorophthalmia (sō-rof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψώρα*, the itch, mange, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia*.] Inflammation of the eyelids, especially along the margins.

psorophthalmic (sō-rof-thal′mik), *a.* [< *psorophthalmi-a* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with psorophthalmia.

psorosperm (sō′rō-spėrm), *n.* One of the psorospermiæ.

The *psorosperms* of J. Müller are the spores of Myxosporidia. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 855.

psorospermiæ (sō-rō-spėr′mi-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ψωρός*, itchy, mangy (< *ψώρα*, the itch, mange), + *σπέρμα*, seed.] Certain vesicular, usually caudate, bodies that occur as parasites in the bodies of various animals. Their nature is questionable; some are probably embryonic *Gregarinidæ;* others may be different organisms.

psorospermial (sō-rō-spėr′mi-ạl), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-al*.] Same as *psorospermic*.

psorospermic (sō-rō-spėr′mik), *a.* [< *psorospermiæ* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of psorospermiæ; composed of psorospermiæ.

psorous (sō′rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ψορός*, itchy, mangy: see *psora*.] Affected by psora or the itch.

psychal (sī′kạl), *a.* [< *psyche*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the soul; spiritual; psychic. [Rare.]

All excitements are, through a *psychal* necessity, transient. *Poe*, The Poetic Principle.

psychalgia (sī-kal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] The painful feeling attending mental action observed in melancholia.

Psyche (sī′kē), *n.* [< L. *Psyche* (in myth.), < Gr. *ψυχή*, breath, spirit, life, the spirit, soul, mind, etc., a departed spirit, ghost, etc., also a butterfly or moth as the symbol of the soul, < *ψύχειν*, breathe, blow.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the personified and deified soul or spirit, the beloved of Eros, by whom she was alternately caressed and tormented. She was considered as a fair young girl, often with the wings of a butterfly, and the butterfly was her symbol.

Cupid (Eros) and Psyche.—Capitoline Museum, Rome.

2. [*l. c.*] The human soul or spirit or mind.

Psychology is the science of the *psyche* or soul.
New Princeton Rev., V. 272.

3. The 16th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis at Naples in 1852.—4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, a genus of bombycid moths, erected by Schrauk in 1801 (after Linnæus, 1735), and typical of the family *Psychidæ*. They have wingless females, and males with wings which scarcely reach beyond the tip of the abdomen. About 70 species are known, nearly all of which are European, one belonging to Australia and one to Ceylon. (*b*) In *conch.*, a genus of gymnosomatous pteropods of the family *Eurybiidæ*. Also called *Halopsyche*.—5. [*l. c.*] In *anat.*, the cerebrospinal nervous system: in Haeckel's vocabulary applied to the brain and spinal cord as the physiological center of the nervous system, in the activities of which he supposed the soul or spirit to subsist. In this use of the term, the psyche is divided into *protopsyche* (forebrain), *deutopsyche* ('tween-brain), *mesopsyche* (midbrain), *metapsyche* (hindbrain), *epipsyche* (afterbrain, or medulla oblongata), and *notopsyche* (the spinal cord).

6. [*l. c.*] A large mirror, in which the whole person can be seen, usually hung on pivots at the sides, the whole being supported in a movable frame.

psyche-glass (sī′kē-glȧs), *n.* Same as *psyche*, 6.

psycheometry (sī-kē-om′e-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psycheometria* (Wolf), irreg. < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *psychometry*.] The mathematical theory of mental phenomena.

psychiater (sī-kī′ạ-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἰατρός*, a physician, < *ἰᾶσθαι*, cure, heal: see *iatric*.] One who treats diseases of the mind; an alienist.

psychiatria (sī-ki-ā′tri-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *psychiatry*.] Same as *psychiatry*.

psychiatric (sī-ki-at′rik), *a.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or connected with psychiatry.

psychiatrical (sī-ki-at′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *psychiatric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychiatric*. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 449.

psychiatrist (sī-kī′ạ-trist), *n.* [< *psychiatr-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises psychiatry; a psychiater.

psychiatry (sī-kī′ạ-tri), *n.* [< NL. *psychiatria*, < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *ἰατρεία*, a healing, < *ἰατρεύειν*, heal, < *ἰατρός*, a healer, physician.] The treatment of mental diseases.

psychic (sī′kik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *psychique*, < Gr. *ψυχικός*, pertaining to the soul or to life, also (> LL. *psychicus*), pertaining to mere animal life, carnal, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the human soul or mind; mental; spiritual; psychological.

A good third of our *psychic* life consists in these rapid premonitory perspective views of schemes of thought not yet articulate. *W. James*, Mind, ix. 15.

2. Pertaining to the science of mind: opposed to *physical:* as, *psychic* force.—3. Pertaining to the class of extraordinary and obscure phenomena, such as thought-reading, which are not ordinarily treated by psychologists: as, *psychic* research.—4. Pertaining to the lower soul, or animal principle, and not to the spirit, or higher soul.

The *psychic*, or animal, man is the natural man of this present age. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 399.

Psychic force, a supposed power or influence, not physical or mechanical, exhibiting intelligence or volition, and capable of causing certain so-called spiritualistic phenomena: so named by William Crookes in 1871.

II. *n.* A person specially susceptible of psychic impressions, or subject to psychic force; a medium; a sensitive. [Recent.]

psychical (sī′ki-kạl), *a.* [< *psychic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychic*.

Hence the right discussion of the nature of price is a very high metaphysical and *psychical* problem. *Ruskin*.

Psychical excitation, an idea considered as the cause of another idea by virtue of an association: so called to express the hypothesis that there is some scientific analogy between this phenomenon and the excitation of a peripheral nerve by a physical excitation.—**Psychical research**, experimental and observational research into alleged phenomena apparently implying a connection with another world, or faculties unknown to psychologists.

psychically (sī′ki-kạl-i), *adv.* In a psychical manner; with reference to the mind; in connection with or by effect upon the mind: opposed to *physically*.

psychics (sī′kiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychic* (see *-ics*).] The science of psychology, or the investigation of mind; especially, the doctrine of those who reject the methods of the psychophysicists and favor those of the advocates of psychical research.—**Mathematical psychics**, the application of mathematics to the moral sciences.

Psychidæ (sī′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1829), < *Psyche*, 4 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, including forms which have case-bearing larvæ and wingless females. It is not a well-defined group, and its genera may be divided among several other families. As at present accepted, the family is of wide distribution, and comprises about 20 genera. The common bag-worm of the United States, *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*, is a representative form. See cut under *bag-worm*.

psychism (sī′kizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference which appears in their actions comes of their particular organization. *Fleming*.—2. The character of being psychic or mental.

There can be no question that the world-object furnishes overwhelming proof of *psychism*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 54.

psychist (sī′kist), *n.* [< *Psyche* (see *psyche*, 2) + *-ist*.] One who engages in psychical research; especially, one who holds the doctrines of psychics or of psychic force in any form.

psychoblast (sī′kō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The germ from which a soul is developed.

Instead of the association of mental atoms, we are coming to the idea of segmentation of a *psychoblast*, if we may invent such a term. *Athenæum*, No. 3103, p. 12.

Psychoda (sī-kō′dȧ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. *ψυχή*, a butterfly (see *Psyche*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Psychodidæ*, comprising small light-colored flies which live as larvæ in dung and decaying vegetation, as *P. phalænoides*. Only a few species are known, two of which inhabit North America.

psychodectic (sī-kō-dek′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχοδαίκτης*, destroying the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *δαίκτης*, < *δαΐζειν*, cleave, slay.] Soul-destroying.

Psychodidæ (sī-kod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), < *Psychoda* + *-idæ*.] A small family of nemocerous dipterous insects, allied to the *Tipulidæ*, represented in Europe by ten small genera, and in North America by only two species of the typical genus *Psychoda*.

psychodometer (sī-kō-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ὁδός*, way, process, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the duration of mental processes.

psychodynamic (sī′kō-dī-nam′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Pertaining to psychodynamics.

psychodynamics (sī′kō-dī-nam′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychodynamic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the laws of mental action.

psycho-ethical (sī-kō-eth′i-kạl), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ἠθικός*, ethical: see *ethic, ethical*.] Of or pertaining to inborn moral notions.

psychogenesis (sī-kō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γένεσις*, origin.] 1. The origination and development of the soul, or psychic organism.

Psychogenesis . . . teaches that instinct is organized experience, i. e. undiscursive intelligence.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 21.

It interests the psychologist as an important chapter in the study of mind, its *psychogenesis*. *Science*, VI. 435.

2. Generation or reproduction by means of or due to the activity of the inmost life or vitality of an organism; biogenesis referred to the operation of higher than vital forces.

Specific change must be, above all, due to the action of an organism's innermost life: that is to say, it must be a result of a process of *psychogenesis*.
Mivart, The Forum, VII. 102.

psychogenetical (sī′kō-jē-net′i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychogenesis*, after *genetical*.] Pertaining to the formation of the mind by development.

psychogenetically (sī′kō-jē-net′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In reference to the theory of the origin of the mind.

psychogeny (sī-koj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] 1. The development of mind.—2. The theory of the development of mind.

Psychogeny will show us that color, heat, etc., are, from one point of view, both in the objects and in us.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 82.

psychogonic (sī-kō-gon′ik), *a.* [< *psychogon-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

psychogonical (sī-kō-gon′i-kạl), *a.* [< *psychogony* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *psychogenetical*.

The controversy between the *psychogonical* and introspective methods of studying mind.
H. Sidgwick, Mind, XI. 211.

psychogony (sī-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχογονία*, the generation of the soul, < *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γονία*, < *-γονος*, generation: see *-gony*.] The doctrine of the development of mind.

Psychogony . . . endeavors to interpret the genesis of intellectual faculties and emotional feelings in the race, and their slow modifications throughout countless generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.

It deals rather with *psychogony*, or how mind came to be what it is, than with psychology, or the description of mind as it is. *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 235.

psychograph (sī′kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument or machine used in psychography. Several kinds are in use. A common one consists of a light, freely movable bar or pointer pivoted on a board upon which the letters of the alphabet are printed in a circle, the movement of the pointer spelling out words. The planchette is a kind of psychograph.

psychographic (sī-kō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *psychograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to psychography.

psychography (sī-kog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The natural history of mind; the description of the phenomena of mind: a branch of psychology.—2. Supposed "spirit-writing" by the hand of a medium; the supposed transmission of a spirit's thought in writing by the hand of a medium, either directly or by means of an instrument.

psychol. An abbreviation of *psychology*.

psychologic (sī-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [= F. *psychologique* = Sp. *psicológico;* as *psychology* + *-ic.*] Same as *psychological*.

psychological (sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychologic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychology; of the nature of psychology; of or pertaining to the mind as the subject of psychology.

Shakspeare was pursuing two Methods at once; and, besides the *Psychological* Method, he had also to attend to the Poetical. . . . We beg pardon for the use of this insolens verbum; but it is one of which our Language stands in great need. We have no single term to express the Philosophy of the Human Mind, and, what is worse, the Principles of that Philosophy are commonly called Metaphysical, a word of very different meaning.
Coleridge, Method, § 2.

Doubt of it [personal identity] in a sane person is a *psychological* impossibility.
H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 171.

Psychological materialism, the doctrine that intelligence is a consequent of matter.

psychologically (sī-kō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *psychological* + *-ly*[2].] In a psychological manner; from a psychological point of view; by psychological methods.

psychologics (sī-kō-loj'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychologic* (see *-ics*).] Psychology; metaphysics.

Five thousand crammed octavo pages
Of German *psychologics*.
Shelley, Peter Bell the Third, vi. 14.

psychologist (sī-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *psychologiste;* as *psychology* + *-ist.*] One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.

psychologize (sī-kol'ō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *psychologized*, ppr. *psychologizing*. [< *psychology* + *-ize.*] I. *intrans.* To make psychological speculations; investigate or reason psychologically.

Why, since the feeling has no proper subjective name of its own, should we hesitate to *psychologize* about it as "the feeling of that relation"? *W. James*, Mind, ix. 5.

II. *trans.* To hypnotize or mesmerize. [Recent.]

Is the non-concurrence of the obstinate juryman in a righteous verdict owing to an honest conviction, or has he been unconsciously *psychologized* by the lawyer who has the biggest fee in his pocket?
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 592.

psychologue (sī'kō-log), *n.* [< F. *psychologue* = Sp. *psicólogo*, < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-λογος*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A psychologist.

psychology (sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *psychologie* = Sp. *psicología, sicología* = Pg. *psychologia* = It. *psicologia* = G. *psychologie*, < NL. *psychologia* (Melanchthon), < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the phenomena of mind; mental science. It is said to have originated with Pythagoras. Aristotle greatly improved it, and stated its most important principle, that of the association of ideas. It has, however, only recently taken the position of a universally acknowledged science; and its methods are still in dispute. Some psychologists hold that we know the mind by direct intuition in consciousness; others, distinguishing between consciousness and self-consciousness, hold that the former involves no recognition of the mind, while the latter is not an original power, but only acquired knowledge. But, though such inward vision be denied, most psychologists still consider the observation of what passes within us as the main foundation for psychology. Others regard introspection as too deceptive to be of much use, and some deny its possibility. A few psychologists only, since Descartes, have held that the distinctions we naturally draw about mental functions—as, for example, between thinking and willing—have, in good part at least, a real significance. The great majority have denied this, explaining that the faculties are nothing in the soul (which itself has no parts), but are mere conveniences of description. Nevertheless, these writers are accused by many modern psychologists of practically assuming that our natural ideas of mind are in some approximate harmony with the facts of mind, just as physicists assume that among the conceptions which appear simple and natural to man are likely to be found those that are embodied in laws of nature. The prevalent school of modern psychologists attributes great importance to systematic experimentation by one person upon another, especially to quantitative determinations, as of the time occupied in different mental processes, the force required to produce sensations of given intensity, and the like; yet some of the older generation predict that the utility of this method will be found to have narrow limits. Psychology has also been pursued by means of extensive observations upon persons in abnormal mental states, upon persons having some mental peculiarity, upon the development of the minds of children, upon the languages, institutions, mythology, and arts of different races, and by means of the comparative study of biography. Psychology has often been divided into psychography, psychonomy, and psychosophy. See the somewhat deceptive quotation from Coleridge, 1817, under *psychological*, and the first quotation below.

Under the general term [physiology] I also comprehend natural theology and *psychology*, which in my opinion have been most unnaturally disjoined by philosophers.
G. Campbell, Philos. of Rhet. (1776), I. v. 2.

Psychology, or the Philosophy of the Human Mind, strictly so denominated, is the science conversant about the phænomena, or modifications, or states of the Mind, or Conscious-Subject, or Soul, or Spirit, or Self, or Ego.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, viii.

Abstract psychology, the account of the general phenomena of the human mind, their classification, and laws. —**Comparative psychology**, the study of mental phenomena in different kinds of animals, including man.—**Criminal psychology**, the study of psychology in relation to crime.—**Empirical psychology**, psychology studied by means of observation.—**Evolutional psychology**, the account of the development of mind.—**Experimental psychology**, psychology studied largely by the method of experiment.—**Infant-psychology**, the study of the development of mind in children.—**Introspective psychology**, psychology resting mainly on self-observation.—**Mathematical, nomological psychology**. See the adjectives.—**Objective psychology**, psychology resting mainly upon observations of minds other than that of the observer.—**Physiological psychology**, the physiology of psychical functions.—**Rational psychology**, the deduction of certain characters of the mind from certain others assumed as axiomatic.—**Scientific psychology**, psychology based on well-considered methods in harmony with those of the physical sciences.

psychomachy (sī-kom'a-ki), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχομαχία, desperate fighting, < ψυχομαχεῖν, fight to the death, < ψυχή, soul, life, + μάχεσθαι, fight.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy (sī'kō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + μαντεία, divination. Cf. ψυχομαντεῖον, a place where the souls of the dead were conjured up.] 1. Divination by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy.—2. A mysterious influence of one soul upon another.

psychomantic (sī-kō-man'tik), *a.* [< *psychomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychomancy.

psychometric (sī-kō-met'rik), *a.* [< *psychometr-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to psychometry.

psychometrical (sī-kō-met'ri-kal), *a.* Same as *psychometric*.

psychometrize (sī-kom'e-trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *psychometrized*, ppr. *psychometrizing*. [< *psychometr-y* + *-ize.*] To practise psychometry on, as a letter or photograph.

psychometry (sī-kom'et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The power, fancied to be possessed by some sensitive persons, of catching impressions from contact which enable them to describe the properties of medicines, the vital forces of any part of the human constitution, the character, physiological condition, etc., of persons whose autographs or photographs are touched, and the scenes associated with any substance investigated. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842.—2. The measurement of the duration of psychic processes.

Psychomorpha (sī-kō-môr'fā), *n.* [NL. (Harris, 1839), < Gr. ψυχή, butterfly (see *Psyche*), + μορφή, form.] A genus of bombycid moths of the family *Lithosiidæ*, having the body slender, and piloso at the apex, palpi porrect, antennæ simple in the female, shortly pectinate in the male. The sole species is *P. epimenis*, of North America, commonly called the *grape-vine epimenis*, of considerable economic importance from the damage its larva does in drawing together and destroying the terminal shoots of the vine in early summer. The moth is velvety-black, with a white patch on the front wings, and an orange or brick-red blotch on the hind wings.

Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*), natural size.

Grape-vine Epimenis (*Psychomorpha epimenis*).
a, larva; *b*, side view of one segment, enlarged; *c*, hump on eleventh joint, enlarged.

psychomotor (sī'kō-mō-tor), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + L. *motor*, mover.] Pertaining to such mental action as induces muscular contraction.—**Psychomotor centers**, the areas of the cortex about the central fissure immediately related to muscular action.—**Psychomotor nerve-fibers**, the fibers passing downward from the psychomotor centers to the points of origin of the motor nerves.

psychoneurology (sī'kō-nū-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + νεῦρον, nerve, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of neurology which deals with mental action.

psychoneurosis (sī'kō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψυχή, soul, + NL. *neurosis*, q. v.] Mental disease without recognizable anatomical lesion, and without evidence and history of preceding chronic mental degeneration. Under this head come melancholia, mania, primary acute dementia, and mania hallucinatoria. These cases issue in recovery, or in secondary dementia or imbecility of various grades.

psychonomy (sī-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + ὀνομα, name.] The science of the laws of mental action: one of the branches of psychology in many of the older systems.

psychonosology (sī'kō-nō-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + νόσος, disease, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease.

psychopannychism (sī-kō-pan'i-kizm), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + παννύχιος, all night long (< πᾶς, πᾶν, all, + νύξ (νυκτ-), night), + *-ism.*] The theological doctrine that at death the soul falls asleep, and does not awake till the resurrection of the body.

psychopannychist (sī-kō-pan'i-kist), *n.* [< *psychopannych-ism* + *-ist.*] One who holds to the doctrine of psychopannychism.

The Saduceea might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ, or the *Psychopannuchists* the soul's immortality.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 283. (*Davies.*)

psychoparesis (sī-kō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πάρεσις, paralysis: see *paresis*.] Mental weakness.

psychopath (sī'kō-path), *n.* [< *psychopath-ic.*] A morally irresponsible person.

psychopathic (sī-kō-path'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ic.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of psychopathy.—2. Pertaining to the cure of the sick by psychic means.

II. *n.* An insane or nearly insane patient.

psychopathist (sī-kop'a-thist), *n.* [< *psychopath-y* + *-ist.*] A physician for psychopathy; an alienist.

psychopathy (sī-kop'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πάθος, disease.] 1. Derangement of the mental functions. This is a slightly more extensive word than *insanity*, as the latter is not usually applied to idiocy, and is often reserved for disorder of a certain considerable grade of intensity.
2. The cure of the sick by psychical influence.

psychophysic (sī-kō-fiz'ik), *a.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + φυσικός, physical: see *physic*.] Same as *psychophysical*.

psychophysical (sī-kō-fiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysics.—**Fechner's psychophysical law**. See *law*[1].—**Psychophysical time**, that part of the reaction-time which is occupied with brain-action. See *reaction-time*.

psychophysicist (sī-kō-fiz'i-sist), *n.* and *a.* [< *psychophysic* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* A student of psychology who relies mainly or extensively upon quantitative experiments made by one person upon another.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or composed of psychophysicists.

psychophysics (sī-kō-fiz'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychophysic* (see *-ics*).] The science of the relations between stimuli and the sensations which they evoke.

psychophysiological (sī-kō-fiz'i-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *psychophysiology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to psychophysiology.

psychophysiology (sī-kō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + φυσιολογία, physiology.] Physiological psychology. See *psychology*.

psychoplasm (sī'kō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + πλάσμα, anything formed: see *plasm*.] The material medium or physical basis of consciousness: same as *protyle*. See the quotation.

The vital organism is evolved from the bioplasm, and we can now see how the psychical organism is evolved from what may be analogically called the *psychoplasm*. . . . We may represent the molecular movements of the bioplasm by the neural tremors of the *psychoplasm;* these tremors are what I call neural units—the raw material of Consciousness. The movements of the bioplasm constitute vitality; the movements of the *psychoplasm* constitute sensibility. We may say that the sentient material out of which all the forms of consciousness are evolved is the *psychoplasm*, incessantly fluctuating, incessantly renewed.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 100.

psychoplasmic (sī-kō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *psychoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to psychoplasm; composed of or subsisting in psychoplasm.

psychopomp (sī'kō-pomp), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχοπομπός, conductor of souls, < ψυχή, soul, + πομπός, conductor, < πέμπειν, send, conduct: see *pomp*.] A guide or conductor of spirits or souls to the other world: a special title of Hermes.

A kind of *psychopomp* or leader of departed souls.
J. Fiske, Myths and Mythmakers, p. 102.

psychoscope (sī'kō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A means of observing the mind.

Somnambulism, double-consciousness, epilepsy, insanity itself, are all of them natural *psychoscopes*.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 61.

psychosensorial (sī″kō-sen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *psychosensor-y* + *-al*.] Of the nature of percepts, but not produced by any real action on the senses at the time. Thus, a person who sees an object which is not really present, and does not merely have an ordinary imagination of it, though he may be able to distinguish it from real perception, has a *psychosensorial* hallucination.

psychosensory (sī-kō-sen′sō-ri), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + E. *sensory*.] Same as *psychosensorial*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, 1887.

psychosis (sī-kō′sis), *n.*; pl. *psychoses* (-sēz). [< Gr. *ψύχωσις*, a giving of life or soul, animating, < *ψυχοῦν*, give life or soul to, animate, < *ψυχή*, soul, life, mind: see *Psyche*.] 1. Mental constitution or condition.

It is, in fact, attended with some peculiar difficulty, because not only are we unable to make brute *psychosis* a part of our own consciousness, but we are also debarred from learning it by a process similar to that which enables us to enter into the minds of our fellow-men — namely, rational speech. *Mivart.*

2. A change in the field of consciousness.

This conception of the relation of states of consciousness with molecular changes in the brain — of *psychoses* with neuroses — does not prevent us from ascribing freewill to brutes. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. In *pathol.*, any mental disorder; any form of insanity.

psychosomatic (sī″kō-sō-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *σῶμα*, body: see *somatic*.] Relating to both soul and body.

psychosophy (sī-kos′ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *σοφία*, skill, knowledge.] The metaphysics of mind: one of the branches of psychology in the older systems.

psychostasia (sī-kō-stā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ψυχοστασία*, weighing of souls, < *ψυχή*, soul, + *στάσις*, weighing.] The weighing of souls: an ancient belief that during a combat the souls of the combatants were weighed against one another, and that he whose soul was overbalanced was slain.

psychostasy (sī′kō-stā-si), *n.* [< NL. *psychostasia*, q. v.] Same as *psychostasia*.

psychostatic (sī-kō-stat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *στατικός*, causing to stand: see *static*.] Pertaining to psychostatics.

psychostatical (sī-kō-stat′i-kal), *a.* [< *psychostatic* + *-al*.] Same as *psychostatic*.

But the feelings registered are *psychostatical* elements.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 195.

psychostatically (sī-kō-stat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a psychostatic manner.

psychostatics (sī-kō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychostatic* (see *-ics*).] The theory of the conditions of the phenomena of mind.

To those who . . . have adopted the view that mind is only one of the forms of life, and that life is not an entity but an abstraction expressing the generalities of organic phenomena, it is obvious that psychology must endeavour to ascertain the conditions of these phenomena, both general and special. These may be classed (by a serviceable extension of the term statics) under the heads of biostatics and *psychostatics*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

psychotheism (sī′kō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, spirit, + *θεός*, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine that God is pure spirit.

psychotherapeutic (sī-kō-ther-ą-pū′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, + *θεραπευτικός*, pertaining to medical treatment: see *therapeutic*.] Pertaining to psychotherapeutics.

psychotherapeutics (sī-kō-ther-ą-pū′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *psychotherapeutic* (see *-ics*).] The art of curing mental disease.

psychotherapy (sī-kō-ther′ą-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *θεραπεία*, medical treatment: see *therapy*.] Same as *psychotherapeutics*.

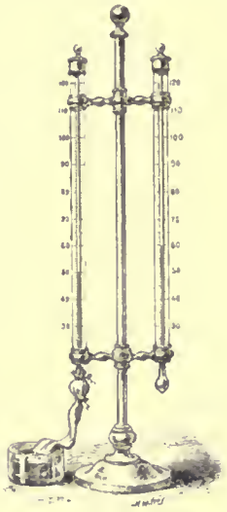
Psychotria (sī-kot′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), said to refer to the medicinal qualities of some of the species; < Gr. *ψυχώτρια*, vivifying, animating, < *ψυχοῦν*, give life to, animate: see *psychosis*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Psychotricæ*. It is characterized by corymbose or paniculed flowers with a five-lobed valvate corolla, a short calyx-tube having a small five-toothed border, linear or oblong-obtuse anthers fixed by their back near the base, entire and membranaceous stipules, and a drupaceous fruit with two plano-convex nutlets. It is a vast and polymorphous genus, one of the largest among plants, containing about 425 species, all tropical and especially American. They are shrubs or small trees, rarely perennial herbs, either erect, climbing, or twining. They bear opposite entire and sometimes whorled leaves, and stipules within the petioles, often twin and united into a sheath. The small flowers are white, green, red, or yellow. Most of the species have handsome leaves, but are inconspicuous in flower. *P. parasitica*, a red-berried, fleshy-leafed species of the West Indies, is there known as *climbing-vine*. *P. daphnoides*, a small evergreen, is the *brushland sage-tree* of Australia. *P. emetica* yields the drug striated ipecacuanha (see *ipecacuanha*), and some other species furnish a dyestuff.

Psychotrieæ (sī-kō-trī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1873), < *Psychotria* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family. It is characterized by an ovary with two or many cells, each with a single basilar erect anatropous ovule and inferior radicle; a valvate corolla bearing the stamens on its throat; a stigma entire or nearly so; and an indehiscent fruit, commonly with two nutlets, corneous albumen, and curved embryo. It includes about 1,084 species of 32 genera, mostly tropical trees or shrubs. *Psychotria* (the type) with 425 species, *Palicourea* with 135, *Rudgea* with 92, and *Urayoga* (*Cephaëlis*) with 120, are large genera mainly of America, and *Lasianthus* with 80 species is principally Asiatic.

psychovital (sī-kō-vī′tal), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + L. *vita*, life, + *-al*: see *vital*.] Psychical and vital; pertaining at once to mind and to life.

psychozoic (sī-kō-zō′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ψυχή*, soul, mind, + *ζωή*, life, + *-ic*.] Same as *psychovital*.

psychrometer (sī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, chill (< *ψύχειν*, blow, make cool or cold), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining the tension of the aqueous vapor in the air or the relative humidity. It consists of two thermometers, commonly called the *dry-bulb* and the *wet-bulb*. The dry-bulb thermometer gives the temperature of the air. The wet-bulb thermometer, whose bulb is covered with muslin wetted at the time of observation, cools below the air-temperature, and indicates what is known as the temperature of evaporation. From the combined readings of the two thermometers, along with that of the barometer at the time, the pressure of the vapor in the air is obtained by means of an empirical formula, or more conveniently from specially constructed tables.



Psychrometer.

psychrometric (sī-krō-met′rik), *a.* [< *psychrometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical.

psychrometrical (sī-krō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *psychrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *psychrometric*.

psychrometry (sī-krom′et-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχρός*, cold, + *-μετρια*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The theory and art of determining by means of a psychrometer the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

psychrophobia (sī-krō-fō′bi-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχροφόβος*, dreading cold or cold water, < *ψυχρός*, cold, + *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear, < *φόβος*, fear.] A dread of anything cold, especially cold water; impressibility to cold. *Dunglison.*

psychrophore (sī′krō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυχροφόρος*, carrying cold water, < *ψυχρός*, cold, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *surg.*, a sound with double bore through which a current of cold water is made to flow for applying cold to the urethra.

psydracium (sī-drā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *psydracia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *ψυδράκιον*, dim. of *ψύδραξ* (*ψυδρακ-*), a white blister on the tip of the tongue, feigned to be caused by one's telling a lie, < *ψυδρός*, lying, < *ψεύδειν*, lie: see *pseudo-*.] A small pustule without inflammatory base.

psykter (sik′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ψυκτήρ*, a vase for cooling wine (see def.), < *ψύχειν*, blow, make cool.] In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of vase used for cooling wine. The body is of conoid form, with short cylindrical neck and a somewhat tall cylindrical foot, adapted in form for insertion in the crater, and for standing on the table. It was sometimes supported on a tripod. See cut in preceding column.

Psykter in red-figured pottery: style of the artist Euthymides, 5th century, B. C.

Psylla (sil′ą), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *ψύλλα*, a flea; cf. L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of homopterous insects, typical of the family *Psyllidæ*, having a pointed, bent front, highly arched

Pear-tree Flea-louse (*Psylla pyri*). (Cross shows natural size.)

scutum, and strongly developed scutellum, the body smooth, naked, or finely pilose, and the extreme tip of the wing falling between the radius and the fourth vein. It is a large group, represented in all parts of the world. *P. pyri* is a common pest of the pear in Europe and North America, producing two or more summer generations of naked young. From the damage it does to young blossoms in the spring, it is sometimes called the *bud-blight insect*, though more commonly known as the *flea-louse of the pear*.

Psyllidæ (sil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1807), < *Psylla* + *-idæ*.] A notable family of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Psylla*, comprising the flea-lice or jumping plant-lice. They are small insects, resembling plant-lice, having stout legs, the hinder pair fitted for jumping, antennæ nine- or ten-jointed and armed at the tip with one or two bristles. They live on the juices of plants, and many of them form galls. The principal subfamilies are *Liviinæ*, *Aphalarinæ*, *Psyllinæ*, and *Triozinæ*. See cuts under *flea-louse* and *Psylla*.

psyllyt (sil′i), *n.* [< Gr. *ψύλλα*, a flea: see *Psylla*.] The fleawort, *Plantago Psyllium*. See quotation under *fleawort*.

pt. An abbreviation (*a*) of *part*; (*b*) of *pint*.

Pt. The chemical symbol of *platinum*.

Ptæroxylon (tē-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Eeklon and Zeyher, 1834), so called in allusion to the effect on those working with its wood; < Gr. *πταίρειν*, sneeze, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by four small erect and finally recurved petals, and by the fleshy annular disk, four-parted coriaceous two-celled capsule, and the two long compressed, broadly winged seeds. The only species, *P. utile*, the sneezewood of South Africa, is a tree with bitter bark, opposite pinnate leaves, and flowers in small panicles shorter than the leaves. See *sneezewood*.

Ptah (ptä), *n.* [Egyptian.] An Egyptian divinity of high rank, worshiped especially at Memphis, and reverenced as the creative force.

ptarmic (tär′mik), *n.* [< Gr. *πταρμικός*, causing to sneeze, < *πταρμός*, a sneezing, < *πταίρειν*, Attic *πτάρνυσθαι* (√ *πταρ*), sneeze, akin to L. *sternuere*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] A medicine which excites sneezing; a sternutatory.

Ptarmica (tär′mi-kä), *n.* [NL. (Necker, 1791), < Gr. *πταρμική*, a plant, yarrow or milfoil; prop. fem. of *πταρμικός*, causing to sneeze: see *ptarmic*.] A former genus of plants, now united with *Achillea*.

ptarmigan (tär′mi-gan), *n.* [With unorig. initial *p* (appar. first in F. *ptarmigan*, so spelled

Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*), in winter plumage.

prob. because assumed to be of Gr. origin), for *ptarmigan, formerly *termigant, termagant, < Gael. tarmachan = Ir. tarmochan, also tarmonach, the ptarmigan.] A bird of the family *Tetraonidæ* and genus *Lagopus*, having feathered feet. The name was originally applied, in Scotland, to *L. mutus* or *alpinus*, a bird which formerly inhabited England and Wales as well as Scotland, and is also found in Russia, Scandinavia, the Alps, Pyrenees, etc., and is represented in Iceland, Greenland, Siberia, and North America by a closely allied species, *L. rupestris*. This bird turns white in winter, like all of the genus *Lagopus*, excepting *L. scoticus*, the red grouse, moor-fowl, or moor-game of Great Britain. The willow-grouse, *L. albus* or *saliceti*, of subarctic distribution in Europe, Asia, and America, *L. hemileucurus* of Spitzbergen, and *L. leucurus* of alpine regions in western North America are other ptarmigans. See *Lagopus*, and cut under *grouse*.

Ptelea (tē′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called from the similarity of the fruit to that of the elm; < Gr. πτελέα, the elm.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ*. It is characterized by having four or five imbricated petals, as many stamens, and for fruit a broadly winged orbicular samara with two or three cells, each one-seeded. The 8 species are all natives of North America. They are shrubs or small trees, with bitter bark, bearing alternate compound leaves of two or rarely five leaflets, which are broad and punctate with pellucid dots. The yellowish-green flowers are followed by rather large clusters of dry and flat disk-like fruit, with veiny wings. *P. trifoliata* is the hop-tree, known also as *wingseed* (from the fruit), *wafer-ash*, and *shrubby trefoil*. See *hop-tree*.

Ptenoglossa (tē-nō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A division or suborder of pectinibranchiate gastropods, whose odontophore has numerous similar acuminate admedian teeth in each transverse row. It comprises the families *Ianthinidæ*, *Scalariidæ*, *Enlimidæ*, and *Pyramidellidæ*.

ptenoglossate (tē-nō-glos′āt), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + γλῶσσα, tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having on the radula or lingual ribbon, in any one cross-row, no median tooth, but an indefinitely large number of lateral teeth. The term is correlated with *rachiglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, etc.

Ptenopleura† (tē-nō-plö′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side.] One of the divisions of the *Prosimiæ* or lemurine animals, represented by the so-called flying-lemurs: now classed with the *Insectivora*. See *Galeopithecus*.

ptenopleural (tē-nō-plö′ral), *a.* [< Gr. πτηνός, feathered, + πλευρά, the side, + *-al*.] Having the sides of the body winged or alate; having a parachute or flying-membrane; belonging to the *Ptenopleura*.

Pteranodon (te-ran′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδους (ἀνοδοντ-), toothless: see *Anodon*.] The typical genus of *Pteranodontidæ*.

pteranodont (te-ran′ō-dont), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteranodontidæ*.

Pteranodontia (te-ran-ō-don′shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pter(odactylus)* + Gr. ἀνόδους (ἀνοδοντ-), toothless: see *Anodon*.] The toothless pterodactyls, a division of *Pterosauria*, represented by the family *Pteranodontidæ*, by some ranked as a peculiar order.

Pteranodontidæ (te-ran-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteranodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls of the order *Pterosauria*, or giving name to the *Pteranodontia*, having toothless jaws and the coracoid bone solidly united with the scapula. Their remains occur in the Cretaceous. Some species have a spread of wing of 20 feet.

Pteraspis (te-ras′pis), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἀσπίς, shield.] A fossil genus of fishes, the remains of which are found in the Middle Devonian and the Lower Ludlow.

ptere (tēr), *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, usually in pl., feathers, wings, plumes, plumage, foliage, also a fan, oar, side-row of columns, side-wall, etc., = E. *feather*: see *feather*.] In *zoöl.*, an alate or wing-like part or organ; specifically, one of the lobes of the prora of a cymba. A ptere resulting from the broadening or lobation of the prora itself is known as a *proral ptere*; a lateral lobe, between the prora and the tropis, is called a *pleural ptere*; additional pteres, resulting from lateral outgrowths of the tropis or keel, are *tropidial pteres*.

pteria, *n.* Plural of *pterion*.

Pterichthyidæ (ter-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes of uncertain relations, typified by the genus *Pterichthys*. It had a cephalic shield with dorsal eyes separated by a movable plate, a dorsal buckler and a flattish abdominal one, long pectoral appendages of two pieces, incased in armor, and a caudal portion destitute of a fin and covered with polygonal scales. The jaws were small and armed with confluent denticles. The organization of the species indicates that they could not have progressed by swimming, and that they probably crawled by the use of the finless pectoral members. They inhabited the Devonian seas. Their pertinence to the class of fishes has been disputed, and they have even been referred to the tunicates in an order called *Antiarcha*.

Pterichthys (te-rik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Pterichthyidæ*.

Pterideæ (te-rid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteris* (*-id-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypodiaceous ferns, typified by the genus *Pteris*. The sori are marginal or intramarginal, provided with an indusium formed of the reflexed margin of the frond, and opening inward.

pteridium (te-rid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] A key-fruit or samara. Also *pterodium*.

pteridologist (ter-i-dol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pteridology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the study of ferns.

pteridology (ter-i-dol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern (see *Pteris*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of ferns; a treatise on ferns.

pteridomania (ter′i-dō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania or excessive enthusiasm in regard to ferns. [Rare.]

Your daughters, perhaps, have the prevailing *pteridomania*, and are collecting and buying ferns. *Kingsley*.

Pteridophyta (ter-i-dof′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pteridophytum*: see *pteridophyte*.] A division of the vegetable kingdom including the ferns and their allies; the vascular cryptogams. See *Cryptogamia*, and compare *Bryophyta*.

pteridophyte (ter′i-dō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *pteridophytum*, < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + φυτόν, plant.] One of the *Pteridophyta*.

pterigraphy (te-rig′ra-fi), *n.* [Irreg. for **pteridography*, < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), fern, + γράφειν, write.] In *bot.*, a description of ferns.

Pteriidæ (te-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Pteria*; the wing-shells. Now called *Aviculidæ*. Also *Margaritidæ*, *Mallcidæ*.

pterion (tē′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *pteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing: see *ptere*.] In *craniom.*, the region where the frontal, squamosal, parietal, and sphenoid bones meet or approach one another. The squamosal is usually cut off from the frontal by a short line of sphenoparietal articulation, where the lower anterior corner of the parietal joins the tip of the alisphenoid; but in some cases this line is reduced to nothing, and then the frontal and squamosal come into contact. See cut under *craniometry*.

In the region of the *pterion* in the male, the squamosal articulates with the frontal on the right side for a space of 4 mm. *Anthropological Jour.*, XVIII. 7.

pteriplegistic (ter-i-plē-jis′tik), *a.* Same as *pteroplegistic*. *Webster*.

Pteris (tē′ris), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. πτερίς (πτεριδ-), also πτέρις (πτερε-), a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, < πτερόν, a feather: see *ptere*.] A cosmopolitan genus of ferns, typical of the tribe *Pterideæ*; the brakes. It includes plants of almost every kind of venation and division. The sporangia are in a continuous slender line occupying the entire margins of the fertile frond, and covered by its narrow reflexed edge, which forms a continuous membranaceous indusium. Of the more than 100 species known, only 4 are found in North America. *P. aquilina*, the common brake, is very abundant in rocky thickets, dry fields, etc. See *brake*5, *bracken*, *adder-spit*, and cut under *prothallium*.

Pteris aquilina.
a, a pinnule on larger scale, showing the revolute margin.

pterna (tėr′nä), *n.*; pl. *pternæ* (-nē). [< Gr. πτέρνα, the heel.] In *ornith.*, the heel-pad; the sole of the foot, at the place where the toes dispart.

Pterobranchia (ter-ō-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + βράγχια, gills.] 1. In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders of pteropods (the other being *Dactyliobranchia*): same as *Gymnosomata*.—2. In Lankester's classification of molluscoids, the second section of the third class of a phylum *Podaxonia*, composed of two genera, *Rhabdopleura* and *Cephalodiscus*: called by others *Podostomata* and *Aspidophora*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 430.

pterobranchiate (ter-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< *Pterobranchia* + *-ate*1.] Of or pertaining to the *Pterobranchia*.

pterocardiac (ter-ō-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + E. *cardiac*.] Alate, or wing-like, and cardiac: used specifically by Huxley to note an ossicle in the stomach of the crawfish, which articulates with the cardiac ossicle. See cut under *Astacidæ*.

pterocarpous (ter-ō-kar′pus), *a.* [< Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, having winged fruit.

Pterocarpus (ter-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of leguminous trees of the tribe *Dalbergieæ*, type of the subtribe *Pterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by a broad or nearly orbicular and oblique pod, which is tipped by a lateral style, is flattened around the edges into a thin coriaceous or membranous wing, and contains in its hard thickened center one, two, or three seeds separated by woody partitions. The 18 species are all tropical, and natives of Asia, Africa, and America. They are large thornless trees, bearing alternate pinnate leaves, and yellow papilionaceous flowers, often showy and sometimes variegated with white or violet, forming racemes or loose panicles. In general they produce hard and valuable timber, and also gum-resins, some very important. For *P. Marsupium*, the bija or bastard teak or Amboyna kino-tree, see *kino* and under *teak*. For *P. Indicus*, the padouk, lingo-tree, Burmese rosewood, or Andaman redwood, see *kiabooca-wood* and under *redwood*. *P. erinaceus* is the molompi, Gambia kino-tree, cornwood, or African rosewood. For *P. Draco*, see *dragon's-blood*. *P. santalinus* is the red sandalwood, red sanders-wood, ruby-wood, or East Indian redwood, affording an important dye-stuff.

Pterocaulon (ter-ō-kâ′lon), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + καυλός, stem.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by its small flower-heads massed in dense clusters which are spiked or scattered, and by the slender capillary pappus, and stem winged by the decurrent leaves. The 9 species are nearly equally divided between America and the Old World, and are principally natives of warm climates. They are herbs, or sometimes shrubby at the base, commonly whitened with a dense wool, and bearing alternate leaves and numerous small white or yellow flowers. Two species are found in the southern United States, *P. pycnostachyum* (see *black-root*, 2), and *P. virgatum*, a plant of Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, known in Jamaica as *golden-locks* and *golden-tuft*. See *golden cudweed*, under *cudweed*.

Pterocephala (ter-ō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + κεφαλή, head.] Thecosomatous pteropods: a synonym of *Thecosomata*. *Wagner*, 1885.

Pterocles (ter′ō-klēz), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1809), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, feather, + κλείς, key, bolt, tongue of a buckle.] The typical genus of *Pteroclidæ*. There are 12 or 14 species, mostly Afri-

Sand-grouse (*Pterocles arenaria*).

can. Three are Asiatic—*P. arenaria*, the common sand-grouse (see *sand-grouse*), *P. fasciata*, and *P. alchata*; the first and last of these also occur in Europe, and the last is sometimes placed in a different genus, *Pterocletus*. See also cut under *ganga*.

Pteroclidæ (te-rok′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + *-idæ*.] A family of sand-grouse, alone representing the *Pteroclomorphæ*, and composed of the subfamilies *Pteroclinæ* and *Syrrhaptinæ*. They are essentially terrestrial columbine birds, modified for a grouse-like life; the digestive system resembles that of gallinaceous birds, but the pterylosis and many osteological characters are like those of pigeons.

Pteroclomorphæ (ter′ō-klō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterocles* + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group consisting of the sand-grouse, considered to be intermediate between the *Columbæ* and the *Gallinæ*.

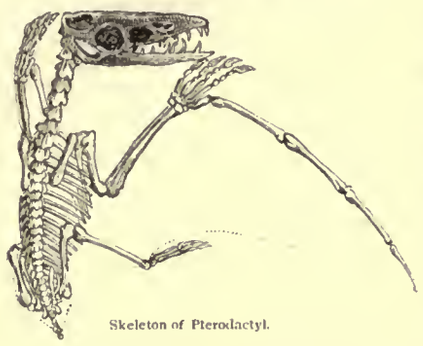
pteroclomorphic (ter′ō-klō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Pteroclomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Having the structure and affinities of the *Pteroclidæ*; belonging to the *Pteroclomorphæ*.

pterocymba (ter-ō-sim′bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + NL. *cymba*, q. v.] A cymba, or cymbate flesh-spicule of a sponge, whose proræ are alate, or widened into proral and pleural pteres, whence a figure resembling an anchor results. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 418.

pterocymbate (ter-ō-sim′bāt), *a.* [< *pterocymba* + *-ate*1.] Alate, as a cymba; having the form or character of a pterocymba.

Pterocynes (te-ros'i-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *κίων* (*κιν-*), dog.] In some systems, a division of the mammalian order *Chiroptera*, including the frugivorous bats, or flying-foxes, as distinguished from all the rest of the order, then collectively called *Nycterides*. The two divisions correspond respectively to the terms *Frugivora* and *Animalivora*, which are more frequently used.

pterodactyl, pterodactyle (ter-ō-dak'til), *n.* [< NL. *Pterodactylus*.] An extinct reptile of



Skeleton of Pterodactyl.

the genus *Pterodactylus* or order *Pterosauria*: a pterosaurian; an ornithosaurian; a flying-dragon. Also *pterodactylian*.

Pterodactyli (ter-ō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pterodactylus*.] The pterodactyls as a group of extinct flying-dragons, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*: same as *Pterosauria*.

pterodactylian (ter"ō-dak-til'i-an), *n.* [< *pterodactyl* + *-ian*.] Same as *pterodactyl*.

Pterodactylidæ (ter"ō-dak-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodactylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Pterodactylus*. See *Pterosauridæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1841.

pterodactylous (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *pterodactylus*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit.] Adapted for flight by having one digit of the fore limb much enlarged and webbed, as a pterodactyl; specifically, pertaining to pterodactyls, or having their characters; pterosaurian; ornithosaurian.

Pterodactylus (ter-ō-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, digit.] The leading genus of the order *Pterosauria*. It was formerly conterminous with the group *Pterodactyli*, but now gives name to the family *Pterodactylidæ*, and is restricted to species having the usual four joints in the ulnar digit, a very short flexible tail, the metacarpus usually more than half as long as the forearm, and the strong pointed jaws furnished with teeth to their tips. (Compare *Rhamphorhynchus*.) There are several species, extending from the Jura to the Chalk. See cut under *pterodactyl*.

Pterodicera (ter-ō-dis'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1806), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *δίκερος*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] In Latreille's classification, one of the two main divisions of the class *Insecta*, including all the winged orders. The other division is *Aptera*.

Pterodina (ter-ō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *δῖνος*, wheel, ring.] A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Pterodinidæ*.

Pterodinidæ (ter-ō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers, typified by the genus *Pterodina*. They have a trochal disk of two transverse circular lobes, the wreath on each being double; the trophi are malleoramate; and the foot is transversely wrinkled, wholly retractile, and ends in a ciliate cup.

pterodium (te-rō'di-um), *n.* Same as *pteridium*.

Pterodon (ter'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1841), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, closely related to *Hyænodon*, based upon remains of Eocene age found in France.

pteroglossine (ter-ō-glos'in), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue (see *Pteroglossus*), + *-ine*[1].] Having a feathery or brushy tongue: specifically applied to the aracaris.

Pteroglossus (ter-ō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, including those toucans known as *aracaris*. *Illiger*, 1811. See cut under *aracari*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Carabidæ*. *Chaudoir*, 1847. Also called *Oödius*.

pterographer (te-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *pterograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A writer of pterography; the author of a pterographic treatise.

pterographic (ter-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *pterograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterography.

pterographical (ter-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterographic*.

pterography (te-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, + *γράφειν*, write.] The description of feathers; a treatise on plumage: a term of wider sense than *pterylography*, which it includes.

pteroid[1] (tē'roid), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (see *pterc*), + *εἶδος*, form.] A slender bone of some pterodactyls extending from the carpal region in the direction of the humerus. Some consider it as an ossification of a tendon corresponding with one which is found in a similar position in birds, while others regard it as a rudimentary first digit, modified to support the edge of the patagium.

pteroid[2] (tē'roid), *a.* [< Gr. *πτερίς*, fern (see *Pteris*), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, fern-like; resembling a fern; filicoid.

pterological (ter-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *pterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to pterology; founded on pterology: as, *pterological* characters; the *pterological* description of an insect.

pterology (te-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *entom.*, the science of insects' wings; the description of the neuration or venation and other characteristics of the wing-structure.

pteroma (te-rō'mä), *n.*; pl. *pteromata* (-ma-tä). [L., < Gr. *πτέρωμα*, a 'wing' of a temple (see def.), also a feathered arrow, < *πτεροῦν*, furnish with feathers or wings, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing: see *pterc*.] In *arch.*, the space between the wall of the cella of a classical temple or any similar columnar structure and the pteron, or the columns of the peristyle.

Pteromalidæ (ter-ō-mal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1831), < *Pteromalus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The *Pteromalinæ* considered as a separate family.—2. A family of parasitic *Hymenoptera*: used by Dalman as the equivalent of and superseding the family *Chalcididæ*.

Pteromalinæ (ter"ō-ma-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker), < *Pteromalus* + *-inæ*.] One of the largest subfamilies of *Chalcididæ*, named from the genus *Pteromalus*, comprising about 1,000 species of several tribes and many genera, having thirteen-jointed antennæ with a three-jointed club and two ring-joints. They are small, usually metallic insects, parasitic generally upon lepidopterous, dipterous, or coleopterous larvæ. The group has 8 tribes, and nearly 100 genera besides *Pteromalus*.

pteromaline (te-rom'a-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pteromalidæ* or *Pteromalinæ*.

Pteromalus (te-rom'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swederus, 1795), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *ὁμαλός*, even.] A genus of chalcidid hymenopterous insects, giving name to the subfamily *Pteromalinæ*. It is characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiæ; antennal club not clavate; head with the vertex sometimes medially acute; eyes occasionally hairy; mandibles four-dentate; ring-joint of antennæ plain; metathorax carinate; and abdomen never produced at the apex. It is a large unwieldy genus, universally distributed, parasitic upon insects of several different orders. *P. puparum* lives upon several lepidopterous larvæ, notably that of *Pieris rapæ*.

Pteromalus puparum. *a*, male; *b*, female. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Pteromys (ter'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of *Sciuridæ*; the flying-squirrels. (*a*) First used in 1800 by G. Cuvier to include all the squirrels which have a patagium or parachute. (*b*) Restricted in 1825 by F. Cuvier to the large flying-squirrels of southern Asia and the Indian archipelago, having the tail terete and bushy, postorbital processes highly developed, and several other cranial and dental characters different from those of the small flat-tailed flying-squirrels of Europe and America called *Sciuropterus*. See cut under *taguan*.

pteron (tē'ron), *n.*; pl. *ptera* (-rä). [< Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, side-row of columns: see *pterc*.] In *Gr. arch.* and *archæol.*, a range of columns; a portico.

Pteronura (ter-ō-nū'rä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), prop. *Pterura*, < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A South American genus of otters of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Lutrinæ*, having the tail alate, or margined with a flange-like fold or ridge on each side. The type is *P. sandbachi*, known as the *margin-tailed otter*. Also *Pterura*.

Pteropædes (ter-ō-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] Those birds which are fledged and able to fly when hatched, as the mound-birds. Compare *Ptilopædes*.

pteropædic (ter-ō-pē'dik), *a.* [< *Pteropæd-es* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of the *Pteropædes*.

Pteropappi (ter-ō-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πάππος*, down: see *pappus*.] A rare synonym of *Odontotormæ*.

pterope (ter'ōp), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus*, q. v.] A fruit-bat or flying-fox: a member of the genus *Pteropus* in a broad sense.

pteropegal (ter-ō-pē'gal), *a.* [< *pterapeg-um* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pteropegum, or having its character.

pteropegum (ter-ō-pē'gum), *n.*; pl. *pteropega* (-gä). [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *πηγός*, lit. fastened, < *πηγνύναι*, fasten: see *pact*.] In *entom.*, the socket on the side of the thorax in which a wing is articulated.

Pterophora (te-rof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, having wings: see *Pterophorus*.] In Clairville's system, one of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, including all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*: same as *Ptilota*, *Pterodicera*, and *Pterygota*.

Pterophoridæ (ter-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zeller, 1841), < *Pterophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of lepidopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pterophorus*, including the plume-moths. They have long slim bodies and legs, and most of them are remarkable for having their wings divided into lobes or feathers. The larvæ are fusiform, sixteen-legged, and furnished with irregular protuberances and tubular hairs, and some of them resemble small bundles of dried leaves. The species are not numerous, although the family is of wide distribution. Also called *Alucitidæ*. See *Fissipennes*, and cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophorina (te-rof-ō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterophorus* + *-ina*.] A division of moths, represented by the family *Pterophoridæ*.

Pterophorus (te-rof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *πτεροφόρος*, bearing feathers, feathered, winged, < *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lepidopterous insects, type of the *Pterophoridæ*. *P. monodactylus* occurs in Europe, western Asia, and all parts of North America. Its larva feeds on *Convolvulus* and *Chenopodium*. See cut under *plume-moth*.

Pterophyllum (ter-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1828), < Gr. *πτερόν*, feather, wing, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] 1. A genus of cycadaceous fossil plants, with linear leaves attached to the rachis by the full width of their bases, and at right angles to it; the nervation is simple and parallel to the length of the leaf. This genus is first seen in the upper part of the coal-measures, attains its greatest development in the Trias, and finally disappears at the close of the Jurassic.

2. A genus of fishes of the family *Cichlidæ*.

Pteropidæ, etc. See *Pteropodidæ*, etc.

Pteroplatea (ter-ō-plā'tē-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτερόν*, wing (fin), + *πλατύς* (fem. *πλατεῖα*), broad.] A genus of sting-rays, typical of the subfamily *Pteroplateinæ*. *P. maclura* is an eastern and *P. marmorata* a western American species.

Pteroplateinæ (ter-ō-plā-tē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroplatea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of trygonoid sting-rays, typified by the genus *Pteroplatea*. They have a very broad disk, the pectoral fins extending far sideways, and the tail short.

pteropod (ter'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pteropus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. *πτερόπους* (*-ποδ-*), wing-footed (as Hermes), < *πτερόν*, wing, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having an alate podium, or wing-like expansions of the foot, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*. Also *pteropodous*.

II. *n.* A mollusk of the class *Pteropoda*. The shell-bearing pteropods are the *Thecosomata*; the naked pteropods are the *Gymnosomata*; spiny pteropods belong to the family *Carolinidæ*, and spiral pteropods to the *Limacinidæ*; slipper-pteropods are *Cymbuliidæ*. Also *pteropode*.

Pteropoda (te-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pteropus* (*-pod-*), wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] 1. A division of *Mollusca*, having the mesopodium or middle part of the podium or foot expanded into a pair of large alate lobes like wings or flippers, and used as such to swim with; the pteropods. The ctenidia are abortive, the nephridium is single, and the general configuration is more or less unsymmetrical, somewhat as in gastropods. The propodium may be produced into tentaculiform organs. There are otidia or otocysts, and one osphradium. The pteropods are hermaphroditic or monœcious; there are organs of

copulation and a single genital pore. According to the presence or absence of a mantle-skirt and shell, the *Pteropoda* are *Thecosomata* and *Gymnosomata*. All are oceanic. They originally formed the second class of Cuvier's branch *Mollusca*, under the French name *Ptéropodes*. By most conchologists this view has been accepted, but others have united the pteropods with the cephalopods, and still others with the gastropods. By several anatomists they have been approximated to the tectibranchiates, and even supposed to be derived from different stocks of that order—the thecosomes from the *Cephalaspidea*, and the gymnosomes from the *Anaspidea*. Also called *Coponautæ*. See cuts under *Cavolinidæ* and *Pneumodermon*.

2. In De Blainville's classification (1825), one of two families of his fifth order, *Nucleobranchiata* (the other being *Neetopoda*), composed of the genera *Atlanta*, *Spiratella*, and *Argonauta*. It is thus a highly artificial group, comprising a part of the heteropods together with some cephalopods, etc.

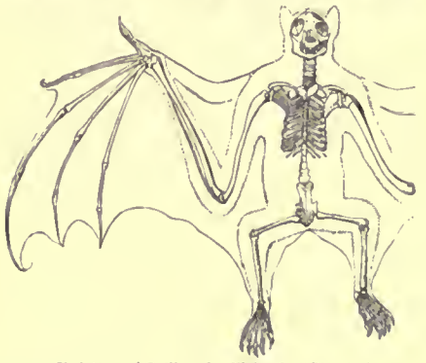
pteropodan (te-rop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *pteropod* + *-an.*] Same as *pteropod*.

pteropode (ter′ō-pōd), *n.* [< NL. *Pteropus* (*-pod-*).] 1. An animal of the genus *Pteropus*; a fruit-bat or flying-fox; a pterope.—2. Same as *pteropod*.

pteropodia, *n.* Plural of *pteropodium*.

pteropodial (ter-ō-pō′di-al), *a.* [< *pteropodi-um* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pteropodium: as, the *pteropodial* fins or wings of a pteropod.

Pteropodidæ (ter-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of *Megachiroptera*, *Frugivora*, or fruit-eating bats, of the tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World. They are generally of large size, with the tail excluded from the interfemoral membrane when present, little or no apigeian lobe of the liver but a large caudate lobe, the cardiac end of the stomach generally elongated, the index-finger with three phalanges and usually a claw, and the molar crowns smooth. The family contains about 8 genera, of which the best-known are *Pteropus*, *Epomophorus* and *Harpyia*. It is sometimes divided into *Pteropi* and *Macroglossi*. Also called *Pteropidæ*. See also cut under *Pteropus*.



Skeleton and Outline of a Flying-fox (*Pteropus*).

pteropodium (ter-ō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *pteropodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + πόδιον, dim. of ποῦς = E. *foot:* see *podium*.] The peculiar podium or foot of a pteropod.

pteropodous (te-rop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *pteropod* + *-ous.*] Same as *pteropod*.

Pteroptochidæ (ter-op-tok′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pteroptochus* + *-idæ.*] A South American family of formicarioid passerine birds, typified by the genus *Pteroptochus*, with tracheophonous mesomyodian syrinx, taxaspidean tarsi, operculate nostrils, and ten primaries; the rock-wrens. They are small wren-like birds of skulking habits, especially characteristic of Chili and Patagonia. There are about 24 species, leading genera of which, besides the type genus, are *Hylactes*, *Scytalopus*, and *Rhinocrypta*. Some of them are known as *barking-birds*.

Pteroptochus (ter-op-tō′kus), *n.* [NL. (Kittlitz, 1830, in the form *Pteroptochos*), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + πτωχός, one who crouches or cringes.] The typical genus of *Pteroptochidæ*. *P. rubecula* and *P. albicollis* inhabit Chili.

Fruit-bat (*Pteropus edulis*).

Pteropus (ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1756), < Gr. πτερόπους, wing-footed: see *pteropod*.] The typical genus of the flying-foxes, or large fruit-bats of the family *Pteropodidæ*. It includes some 40 species, or more than half the family, chiefly of the Malay archipelago and Australia, having no tail, a pointed muzzle like a fox's, woolly fur on the neck, and the dental formula 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars in each upper and lower half-jaw, and 2 molars above and 3 below on each side. *P. edulis* of Java, one of the best-known species, is the largest, measuring five feet in extent of wings. See also cuts under *Pteropodidæ* and *flying-fox*.

Pterorhina (ter-ō-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Pterorrhina*, neut. pl. of **pterorrhinus:* see *pterorhine*.] A division of *Alcidæ*, including those whose nostrils are feathered, as typical auks, murres, and guillemots.

pterorhine (ter′ō-rin), *a.* [Prop. **pterorrhine*, < NL. **pterorrhinus*, < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] Having feathered nostrils, as an auk; belonging to the *Pterorhina*.

pterosaur (ter′ō-sâr), *n.* [< *Pterosaur-ia.*] A member of the *Pterosauria;* a pterodactyl.

Pterosauria (ter-ō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. An order of extinct Mesozoic *Reptilia* adapted for flight; the pterosaurians, pterodactyls, ornithosaurians, or flying-dragons. The whole fore limb is modified to support a flying-membrane somewhat like that of bats, and the rest of the skeleton is conformable with this modification. The vertebræ are comparatively few, procœlous, those of the neck very large, and from three to six of the pelvic ones are united to form a sacrum. The anterior ribs have bifurcated heads. The skull is of great size, with long heavy jaws and large eye-sockets including a circlet of sclerotic ossifications. The sternum is broad and carinate, the scapula and coracoid are slender, and clavicles are wanting. The phalanges of the ulnar digit are extremely long and strong, and support the parachute. The hind limbs are smaller than the fore limbs, and comparatively weak. The order contains the families *Pterosauridæ* and *Pteranodontidæ*. They lived from the Lias to the Chalk. See cut under *pterodactyl*. Also called *Ornithosauria*, *Pterodactyli*.

2. Same as *Pterosauridæ*.

pterosaurian (ter-ō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterosauria*; ornithosaurian.

II. *n.* A pterosaur, pterodactyl, or ornithosaur.

Pterosauridæ (ter-ō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterosauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of pterodactyls, of the order *Pterosauria*, with teeth and separate scapula and coracoid bones. It is represented by such genera as *Pterodactylus*, *Rhamphorhynchus*, and *Dimorphodon*, from the Jurassic formation. Also *Pterosauria*.

Pterospermum (ter-ō-spėr′mum), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1789), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and tribe *Helictereæ*. It is characterized by stalked anthers, with parallel linear cells, woody round or five-angled five-valved capsules, and winged seeds. The 16 species are all natives of tropical Asia. They are commonly clothed with stellate hairs, and bear oblique coriaceous leaves, and elongated flowers, which are axillary and nearly or quite solitary, and consist of a tubular five-cleft calyx with five obovate petals and a prominent column of united stamens. The flowers are usually white, fragrant, and several inches in length. *P. acerifolium* and *P. suberifolium* are trees of the East Indies, sometimes cultivated under the name of *wingseed*. *P. Javanicum* is the bayur of Java.

Pterospora (te-ros′pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + σπόρος, seed.] A genus of root-parasitic plants belonging to the order *Monotropeæ*. It is characterized by a gamopetalous urn-shaped corolla with five short recurving lobes, five persistent sepals, ten stamens with pendulous anthers facing inward and two-spurred on the back, and a five-lobed and five-celled capsule filled with minute seeds which terminate in a large and broad hyaline reticulated wing. The only species, *P. andromedea*, known as *pine-drops*, is a slender, purplish-brown, clammy-hairy, and scaly herb, growing 1 or 2 feet high, leafless like most parasites, and with roots consisting of a mass of coral-like thickened fibers. The white nodding flowers are borne in a long raceme. It is a rare plant, found on hard clay soil under pines from Vermont and Pennsylvania northward and westward across the continent. From its early discovery near Albany, and its resemblance to beech-drops, it is also known as *Albany beech-drops*.

pterostigma (ter-ō-stig′mä), *n.*; pl. *pterostigmata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, + στίγμα, a spot, mark: see *stigma*.] The carpus or stigma, a peculiar mark or spot on the wings of some insects. It is a dark-colored triangular or quadrate space on the anterior border of the fore wings of hymenopters, and on both fore and hind wings of dragon flies. It corresponds to that one of the costal cells which is thickened to strengthen the costal border.—**Fenestrate pterostigma.** See *fenestrate*.

pterostigmal (ter-ō-stig′mal), *a.* [< *pterostigma* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a pterostigma or having its character; pterostigmatic: as, a *pterostigmal* cell or spot.

pterostigmatic (ter″ō-stig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *pterostigma(t-)* + *-ic.*] Having a pterostigma, as an insect's wing; provided with pterostigmata, as an insect; pterostigmal.

pterostigmatical (ter″ō-stig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *pterostigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *pterostigmatic*. *Hagen*.

pterotheca (ter-ō-thē′kä), *n.*; pl. *pterothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, a wing-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa on which is outlined the undeveloped wing beneath it.

pterotic (te-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, + οὖς (ὠτ-), = E. *ear*, + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting an ossification of the periotic capsule or petrosal bone, distinct from the proötic, epiotic, and opisthotic, which occurs in some vertebrates between the proötic and the epiotic.

II. *n.* A pterotic ossification. See first cut under *teleost* and cut under *Esox*.

Pterotrachea (ter″ō-trā-kē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål), < Gr. πτερόν, wing, + τραχύς, fem. τραχεῖα, rough: see *trachea*.] The typical genus of *Pterotracheidæ*. Also called *Firola*.

Pterotracheacea (ter-ō-trā-kē-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pterotrachea* + *-acea.*] The *Pteratracheidæ* considered as a suborder of heteropods.

Pterotracheidæ (ter″ō-trā-kē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Pterotrachea* + *-idæ.*] A family of shell-less heteropods, typified by the genus *Pterotrachea*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By some it is extended to all the heteropods with the branchiæ carried in a dorsal peduncle and protected by a small or no shell, and the mesopodium lamelliform. By others it is limited to *Pterotrachea* and *Firoloides*, having the visceral hump, reduced to a mere oval sac, embedded in the posterior region of the body, no shell, and a cylindrical slug-like form. Also called *Firolidæ* and, as a suborder, *Pterotracheacea*.

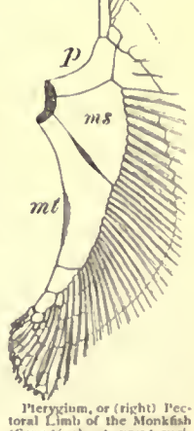
Pterotrachea pedunculata.

Pterozamites (ter-ō-zam′i-tēz), *n.* [NL. (Schimper, 1870), < Gr. πτερόν, feather, + *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil cycadaceous plants, differing from other genera chiefly in having only the stronger veins fork at base. It embraces about 5 or 6 species, found in the Rhetic, Lias, and Oölite of Europe.

Pterura (te-rö′rä), *n.* Same as *Pteronura*.

pterygial (te-rij′i-al), *a.* [< *pterygium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pterygium.

pterygium (te-rij′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygia* (-ä). [NL., also *pterygion;* cf. L. *pterygium*, < Gr. πτερύγιον, a little wing, a fin, projection, film over the eye, growth of flesh over the nails, dim. of πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, < πτερόν, wing, feather: see *ptero-*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a limb or member of one of the vertebrates, as a fish, in the most general sense, without reference to its specialization in any given instance. A hypothetical pterygium, whence other pterygia are supposed to have been evolved, is an *archipterygium;* the ichthyic modification is an *ichthyopterygium;* the air-breathers' modification is a *chiropterygium*. Parts of the pterygium of an elasmobranchiate fish have been called *mesopterygium*, *metapterygium*, *propterygium*, bearing basalia and radialia, as in the accompanying figure.



Pterygium, or (right) Pectoral Limb of the Monkfish (*Squatina*). *p*, propterygium; *ms*, mesopterygium; *mt*, metapterygium—bearing respectively the propterygial, mesopterygial, and metapterygial basalia and radialia.

2. In *pathol.*, a more or less triangular patch of hypertrophied conjunctiva and subconjunctival tissue with its apex at the edge of the cornea or upon the cornea.—3. In *entom.*, one of the two lateral expansions at the end of the rostrum of certain weevils. They lie above and partly conceal the scrobes or grooves in which the antennæ are concealed.

pterygoblast (ter′i-gō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + βλαστός, germ.] A germinal fin-ray; the histological element from which the embryonic fin-rays of fishes are developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

pterygobranchiate (ter″i-gō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), feather, + βράγχια, gills.] Having feathery gills: noting a section of isopods, in distinction from *phytobranchiate*.

pterygoda (ter-i-gō′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτέρυγώδης, wing-like: see *pterygoid*.] In *entom.*,

the tegulæ, a pair of small movable scales or epaulets attached to the mesothorax of *Lepidoptera*, near the insertion of the first legs.

> In front of the fore wings . . . are a pair of *pterygoda*, a kind of epaulettes, which extend backwards.
> *Latreille*, in Cuvier's Règne Animal (trans.), ed. 1849, [p. 476.

pterygode (ter'i-gōd), *n.* One of the pterygoda. Also *pterygoid*. *J. O. Westwood.*

pterygofaceting (ter″i-gō-fas′et-ing), *n.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *facet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The formation of an articulate facet for the pterygoid bone on the rostrum of a bird's skull. *Coues.*

pterygoid (ter′i-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πτερυγοειδής (contr. πτερυγώδης), wing-like, feathery, < πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Wing-like or wing-shaped; aliform or alate: specifically applied in anatomy to certain bones or bony processes and associate parts. —**Pterygoid artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary, from the second or pterygoid section of that vessel, supplying the pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid bones**, the pterygoids.—**Pterygoid canal.** Same as *Vidian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Pterygoid fossa.** See *fossa*[1].—**Pterygoid muscles**, the pterygoidei, or muscles which arise from the pterygoid bones or pterygoid processes of the sphenoid. In man the *external* pterygoid muscle arises from the external pterygoid process of the sphenoid and the part of the alisphenoid below the pterygoid ridge, and extends nearly horizontally outward to be inserted into the condyloid section of the lower jaw-bone: it is also called *ectopterygoid*. The *internal* pterygoid muscle arises from the pterygoid fossa and palate-bone, and passes downward and outward to be inserted into the inner surface of the ascending ramus and angle of the lower jaw-bone; it is also called *entopterygoid* and *internal masseter*. The pterygoid muscles effect the lateral and forward and backward movements of the jaw, and the internal maxillary raises it.—**Pterygoid nerves**, two branches of the inferior maxillary to the internal and external pterygoid muscles.—**Pterygoid notch.** See *notch*.—**Pterygoid plate**, a pterygoid process.—**Pterygoid plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Pterygoid process.** (*a*) Either one of two parts of the compound sphenoid bone of mammals. (1) The *external* pterygoid process is a process or extension of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, having no independent center of ossification, and never being a distinct part. (2) The *internal* pterygoid process, on the other hand, is a distinct bone, the pterygoid proper, having its own center of ossification, and representing the freely articulated pterygoid bone of lower vertebrates. These processes are also distinguished as *ectopterygoid* and *entopterygoid*. (*b*) The combined internal and external pterygoid processes, the two parts being distinguished as the *internal* and *external pterygoid plates*. (*c*) The pyramidal process, or tuberosity of the palate.—**Pterygoid ridge**, a ridge traversing the outer surface of the alisphenoid, or great wing of the sphenoid bone, delimiting the respective attachments of the temporal and external pterygoid muscles, and also serving to distinguish the temporal from the zygomatic fossa.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A bone of the facial part of the skull, forming a part of the hard palate, or pterygopalatal bar, commonly a horizontal rod-like bone, one of a pair on each side of the median line intervening between the palatal and the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the mandible, and movably articulated with both, frequently also articulating with the basisphenoidal rostrum of the skull: in any mammal, detached from its posterior connection with the suspensorium, and commonly immovably sutured with the palatal and ankylosed with the sphenoid, when it forms the part known in human anatomy as the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid. In fishes there are several different pterygoid bones, entering into the formation of the pterygopalatal bar or palatoquadrate arch, and distinguished as *entopterygoid*, *ectopterygoid*, and *metapterygoid*: see these words, and cut under *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *desmognathous*, *dromæognathous*, *periotic*, *Petromyzon*, *Physeter*, *poison-fang*, *Python*, and *temporomastoid*. (*b*) A pterygoid muscle.—2. *pl.* In *entom.*, same as *pterygoda*.

pterygoideus (ter-i-goi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *pterygoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *pterygoid*.] A pterygoid muscle.—**Pterygoideus externus** or **minor** and **pterygoideus internus** or **major**, two stout muscles of mastication; the pterygoid muscles (which see, under *pterygoid*).—**Pterygoideus proprius**, a small occasional muscle of man, passing from the alisphenoid to the outer plate or tuberosity of the palate.

pterygomaxillary (ter″i-gō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process or the pterygoid bone and to either the superior or inferior maxillary bone: specifically applied in anatomy to several parts. —**Pterygomaxillary fissure.** See *fissure*.—**Pterygomaxillary fold**, the fold formed by the pterygomaxillary ligament in the mouth, back of the last molar tooth. —**Pterygomaxillary ligament**, a tendinous band passing from the apex of the internal pterygoid plate to the posterior extremity of the internal oblique line of the lower jaw.

pterygopalatal (ter″i-gō-pal′ā-tal), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatal*.] Same as *pterygopalatine*.—**Pterygopalatal bar**, the movable series of bones which connect the upper jaw of vertebrates below mammals with the suspensorium of the lower jaw. No such bar occurs in mammals, in which the lower jaw has no suspensorium, and the pterygoids are entirely cut off from connections behind. In birds the bar is always a single and simple pterygoid bone, movably articulated behind with a quadrate and in front with a palate-bone. The case becomes complicated in lower vertebrates by the presence of more than one pterygoid, and in fishes with several pterygoids, variously disposed, the arrangement is more commonly called the *palatoquadrate arch*. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

pterygopalatine (ter″i-gō-pal′ā-tin), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *palatine*[2].] Pertaining to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, or to the pterygoid bone, and to the palate or palate-bone: as, the *pterygopalatine* branch of the internal maxillary artery.—**Pterygopalatine artery**, a small branch of the internal maxillary, which passes through the pterygopalatine canal to the pharynx, nasal fossa, and sphenoidal sinus. Also called *pharyngeal artery*.—**Pterygopalatine canal.** (*a*) The canaliculus pharyngeus. (*b*) The posterior palatine canal.—**Pterygopalatine foramen.** See *foramen*.—**Pterygopalatine nerve**, a small branch of Meckel's ganglion that passes through the canal of the same name to the pharynx.

pterygo-pharyngeus (ter″i-gō-far-in-jē′us), *n.* [NL., < *pterygo(id)* + *pharyngeus*.] That part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx which arises from the internal pterygoid process.—**Pterygo-pharyngeus externus**, a small supernumerary muscle arising from the hamular process and inserted into the wall of the pharynx.

pterygoquadrate (ter″i-gō-kwod′rāt), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *quadrate*.] 1. Pertaining to the pterygoid bone proper and to the quadrate bone, or suspensorium of the lower jaw, as in a vertebrate below mammals: as, the *pterygoquadrate* articulation.—2. Combining elements of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: as, the *pterygoquadrate* cartilage of a shark.

pterygosphenoid (ter″i-gō-sfē′noid), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *sphenoid*.] Same as *sphenopterygoid*.

pterygospinosus (ter″i-gō-spī-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *pterygospinosi* (-sī). [NL.: see *pterygospinous*.] A muscular slip, occasionally seen in man, arising from the sphenoidal spine and inserted into the external pterygoid plate.

pterygospinous (ter″i-gō-spī′nus), *a.* [< NL. *pterygospinosus*, < E. *pterygo(id)* + L. *spinosus*, spinous.] Pertaining to a pterygoid process and to the spine of the sphenoid.—**Pterygospinous ligament**, a fibrous band running from the spine of the sphenoid to the posterior margin of the outer pterygoid plate.

pterygostaphylinus (ter″i-gō-staf-i-lī′nus), *n.*; pl. *pterygostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + σταφυλή, uvula.] Same as *levator palati*.

pterygostium (ter-i-gos′ti-um), *n.*; pl. *pterygostia* (-ā). [Also *pterygosteum*; NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + L. *ostium*, mouth.] One of the nervures or veins of an insect's wing. They are thickenings of the two surfaces of the upper and lower wing membranes exactly opposed to each other, the inner surfaces being grooved so as to allow the circulation of fluids and the entrance of tracheæ.

pterygostomial (ter″i-gō-stō′mi-al), *a.* [< Gr. πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, + στόμα, mouth, + *-ial*.] In *zoöl.*, noting the flaring anterior edges of the carapace of crustaceans, when these turn forward in front of the bases of the limbs, parallel with each other and with the axis of the body. *Milne-Edwards.*—**Pterygostomial plates**, those parts of the carapace of the brachyurous crustaceans which run forward parallel with the axis of the body. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 205.

pterygostomian (ter″i-gō-stō′mi-an), *a.* [< *pterygostomi-al* + *-an*.] Same as *pterygostomial*. [Rare.]

> Epistome longer than wide, and the *pterygostomian* regions rudimentary. *Eng. Cyc.*, Nat. Hist., III. 575.

Pterygota (ter-i-gō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Pterygotus*: see *pterygote*.] One of the prime divisions of *Insecta*, containing all hexapodous insects except *Aptera*. *Gegenbaur.* They are normally winged (wingless only as an adaptive specialized modification), and metabolous—that is, they undergo a more or less complete metamorphosis. Also called *Pterodicera*, *Pterophora*, and *Ptilota*.

pterygote (ter′i-gōt), *a.* [< NL. *Pterygotus*, < Gr. πτερυγωτός, winged, < πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing: see *pterygium*.] Winged; alate; having wings or wing-like parts; specifically, belonging to the *Pterygota*.

pterygotrabecular (ter″i-gō-trā-bek′ū-lär), *a.* [< *pterygo(id)* + *trabecular*.] Pertaining to the pterygoid bone and the trabecular region of the skull.

> A well developed *pterygo-trabecular* process—homologous . . . with the pedicle of the tadpole's suspensorium. *A. S. Woodward*, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 221.

Pterygotus (ter-i-gō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτερυγωτός, winged: see *pterygote*.] A genus of extinct crustaceans of the Silurian period, belonging to the group *Eurypterida*, occurring chiefly in the passage-beds between the Silurian and the Devonian system. It has a long lobster-like form, composed in the main of a cephalothorax, an abdominal division of several segments, and a somewhat ovate telson or tail-plate. The organs of locomotion, three or four pairs in number, are all attached to the under side of the carapace, as in the king-crab. *P. anglicus* is a species sometimes called *seraphim*.

Pterygura (ter-i-gū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πτερύξ (πτερυγ-), feather, wing, + οὐρά, tail.] A division of anomurous decapod crustaceans.

pterygurous (ter-i-gū′rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterygura*.

pteryla (ter′i-lä), *n.*; pl. *pterylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. πτερόν, feather, wing, + ὕλη, wood.] A feather-tract; one of the sets or clumps of feathers which are inserted in definite tracts or areas in the skin of a bird, separated by apteria, or places where no feathers grow. The fact that birds' feathers are seldom implanted uniformly over the whole skin, but usually grow in definite patches, had been known long before the publication of Nitzsch's "System of Pterylography" in 1840; but it remained for this author to define the principal pterylæ and point out the taxonomic significance of pterylosis. The most constant pterylæ are eight: (1) *Pteryla spinalis*, the spinal or dorsal tract, from the nape of the neck to the tail, subject to much modification. (2) *Pteryla humeralis*, the humeral tract, on each wing, running from the shoulder obliquely backward, parallel with the scapula. (3) *Pteryla femoralis*, the femoral tract, a similar oblique strip on each thigh. (4) *Pteryla ventralis*, the ventral tract, forming most of the plumage of the under parts, and presenting numerous modifications. (5) *Pteryla capitalis*, the head-tract. (6) *Pteryla alaris*, the wing-tract. (7) *Pteryla caudalis*, the tail-tract. (8) *Pteryla cruralis*, the lower leg-tract.

pterylographic (ter″i-lō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *pterylograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pterylography; descriptive of pteryla or pterylosis.

pterylographical (ter″i-lō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *pterylographic* + *-al*.] Same as *pterylographic*.

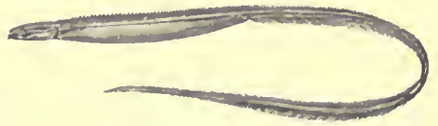
pterylographically (ter″i-lō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With reference to pterylography; upon pterylographical principles.

pterylography (ter-i-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *pteryla* + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The description of pterylæ, or a treatise on pterylosis: a science which had its origin in the "System der Pterylographie" of Nitzsch, 1833–40.

pterylosis (ter-i-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., < *pteryla* + *-osis*.] The arrangement or disposition of ptilosis; the plumage of a bird, considered with reference to the manner in which the feathers are implanted in the skin in definite pterylæ; the mode of feathering; the distribution of the feathers in tracts. It differs from *ptilosis* in that the latter relates to the character of the plumage itself, not to its disposition upon the body.

Ptilichthyidæ (til-ik-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptilichthys* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ptilichthys*. The body is very elongated and anguilliform, the head small, the mouth oblique with the lower jaw projecting, branchial apertures restricted, dorsal very long and with about 90 spines and 145 rays, anal long, and ventrals absent. Only one species is known.

Ptilichthys (tī-lik′this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πτίλον, feather, + ἰχθύς, fish.] A genus of fishes, typi-



Spiny-back Eel (*Ptilichthys goodei*).

cal of the family *Ptilichthyidæ*. The only known species is *P. goodei* of Bering Sea.

Ptilocercus (til-ō-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1848), < Gr. πτίλον, feather, + κέρκος, tail.] A

Pentail (*Ptilocercus lowei*).

genus of *Tupaiidæ* or elephant-shrews, containing a single species, *P. lowei*, of Borneo, having a long tail furnished with distichous hairs toward the end, like a pen or feather, whence the name; the pentails.

Ptilogonatinæ (til-ō-gon-a-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilogonys* (*-gonat-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Ptilogonys*, referred to the conventional family *Ampelidæ*. The bill is slenderer than in *Ampelis*, with naked nasal scale and slightly bristled rictus; the tarsus is scutellate anteriorly and sometimes also on the sides; the wings are rounded, with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; the tail is variable, and the head crested. The few species are confined to western North America, Mexico, and Central America. Also *Ptilogonydinæ*.

Ptilogonys (tī-log′ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824), also in the forms *Ptiligonys*, *Ptiliogonys*, and *Ptilioyonatus*; ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, wing, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint. Cf. *gonys*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Ptilogonatinæ* or *Ptilogonydinæ*. The typo is *P. cinereus* of Mexico.—**2†.** Extended to birds of the genus *Myiadestes* and others.—**3.** [*l. c.*] A bird of the genus *Ptilogonys* in any sense. Townsend's ptilogonys is *Myiadestes townsendi*. The black ptilogonys is *Phainopepla nitens*. See cut under *fly-snapper*.

ptilolite (til′ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, wing, + *λίθος*, stone.] A zeolitic mineral, occurring in white tufts or spongy masses of minute acicular crystals, found in cavities in augite-andesite in Jefferson county, Colorado. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and potassium, and is remarkable for its high percentage of silica.

Ptilonopinæ (til″ō-nō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ptilonopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, named from the genus *Ptilonopus*. *P. J. Selby*, 1835. See *Treroninæ*.

Ptilonopus (tī-lon′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Ptilopus*, ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *ποίς* = E. *foot*.] An extensive genus of pigeons of the family *Columbidæ*, giving name to the *Ptilonopinæ*. Also *Ptilinopus* (*Swainson*, 1825) and *Ptilopus* (*Strickland*, 1841).

Ptilopædes (til-ō-pē′dēz), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, down, + *παῖς* (*παιδ-*), child.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's classification, a primary group of birds, embracing such as are clothed at birth with down (which sprouts not only from pterylæ, but also from parts of the skin which form apteria when the true plumage is acquired), and are generally able to run about and feed themselves when hatched: opposed to *Psilopædes*: nearly equivalent to *Præcoces*, but of more exact signification. Also called *Dasypædes*, *Autophagi*.

ptilopædic (til-ō-pē′dik), *a.* [⟨ *Ptilopæd-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptilopædes*; præcocial: opposed to *psilopædic*.

Ptilophyton (tī-lof′i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Dawson, 1878), ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of very uncertain affinities, so called by Dawson and supposed by him to be aquatic, and more likely to have been allied to rhizocarps than to any other group. It consists of beautiful feathery fronds, bearing on parts of the main stem or petiole small rounded sporocarps. It is found in the Devonian and Lower Carboniferous of New York, in Nova Scotia, and in Scotland.

Ptilopteri (tī-lop′tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *πτερόν*, wing.] The penguins as an order of birds: conterminous with *Impennes*, *Squamipennes*, *Sphenisci*, and *Sphenisco-morphæ*.

Ptilorhis (til′ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), erroneously *Ptilornis* and *Ptiloris*, prop. **Ptilorrhis*, ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, soft feather, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Epimachinæ*, or slender-billed birds of paradise, having the tail not longer than the body, and a jugular shield of metallic plumes. The nostrils are feathered, whence the name. Four species of these beautiful birds inhabit Australia and New Guinea—*P. paradisea*, the rifle-bird, *P. victoriæ*, *P. alberti*, and *P. (Craspedophora) magnifica*. See cut under *rifle-bird*.

ptilosis (tī-lō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *πτίλωσις*, plumage, also a disease of the eyelids resulting in loss of the eyelashes, ⟨ *πτιλοῦσθαι*, be winged (or feathered), ⟨ *πτίλον*, feather, wing.] **1.** In *ornith.*, plumage; the feathering of a bird, considered with reference to the texture or other character of the feathers themselves. Compare *pterylosis*.—**2.** In *med.*, loss of the eyelashes.

Ptilota (tī-lō′tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macleay, 1821), ⟨ Gr. *πτιλωτός*, winged, verbal adj. of *πτιλοῦσθαι*, be winged: see *ptilosis*.] In Macleay's classification, one of the prime divisions of the class *Insecta*, distinguished from *Aptera*, corresponding to Latreille's *Pterodicera*, and divided primarily into *Mandibulata* and *Haustellata*. See *Pterygota*.

Ptilotis (tī-lō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ⟨ Gr. *πτίλον*, feather, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*.] A very extensive genus of meliphagine birds. It includes nearly 40 species, ranging through the Austromalayan, Australian, and Polynesian regions, mostly of plain dull olivaceous and yellowish colors, with the skin of the sides of the head often bare and wattled, or the parotic feathers (ear-coverts) stiffened and usually white or yellow, forming a conspicuous mark, whence the name. *P. chrysotis* and *P. carunculata* are examples.

Ptinidæ (tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), ⟨ *Ptinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of serricorn coleopterous insects, containing beetles of small size, having the antennæ with from nine to eleven joints, the head retractile, and the elytra entire. Both larvæ and beetles feed mostly on dead animal and vegetable matter. The larvæ eat drugs, even pepper and tobacco. Some 44 genera and 150 species are recognized in the United States. *Lasioderma serricorne* is known in the United States as the *cigarette-beetle*, on account of the damage it does to cigarettes. *Sitodrepa panicea* is a wide-spread museum-pest, and is found in many drugs. Members of the genus *Anobium* are known as *death-watches*. Many of the species are cosmopolitan. See cut under *book-worm*.

Ptinus (tī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), irreg. ⟨ Gr. *φθίνειν*, *φθίειν*, decay, waste, destroy: see *phthisis*.] A large and wide-spread genus of beetles, typical of the family *Ptinidæ*, of which about 80 species are known, 6 inhabiting the United States. A number of them occur both in Europe and in North America. *P. fur* is cosmopolitan and a well-known museum-pest. See cut under *book-worm*.

ptisan (tiz′an), *n.* [Also *ptisane*, formerly *ptysane*, *tisan*; = F. *tisane* = Pr. *tizano*, *tipsana* = Sp. Pg. It. *tisana*, ⟨ L. *ptisana*, ⟨ Gr. *πτισάνη*, peeled barley, also a drink made from it, ⟨ *πτίσσειν*, peel, husk.] **1.** A mild harmless drink, or one having a slight medicinal quality, as barley-water or herb-tea.

> For what auncient phisition is there that in his workes commendeth not *ptysane*, whiche is none other than pure barley braied in a morter and sodden in water?
> *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii. 21.

2. Grape-juice allowed to drain on the slab, without pressure. *R. F. Burton*, Arabian Nights, V. 158, note.

P. T. O. An abbreviation of *Please turn over*: a direction, usually at the foot of a page, to call attention to matter on the other side of the leaf.

ptochocracy (tō-kok′rā-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτωχός*, a beggar (⟨ *πτώσσειν*, crouch or cower from fear), + *-κρατία*, ⟨ *κρατεῖν*, rule.] Government by beggars; the rule of paupers: the opposite of *plutocracy*. [Rare.]

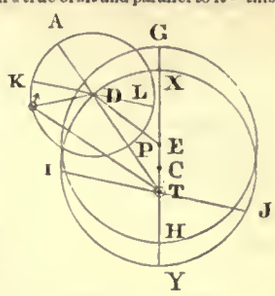
> It [the opposition to the extension of the county franchise] alleges the risks we run from the old and the rich, the danger of a gerontocracy and a plutocracy; whereas, to make its argument good, it should have shown the imminence of a *ptochocracy*.
> *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 182.

ptochogony (tō-kog′ō-ni), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτωχός*, a beggar, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] The production of beggars; pauperization. [Rare.]

> The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*—a generation of beggars.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

Ptolemæan (tol-e-mē′an), *a.* [⟨ L. *Ptolemæus*, *Ptolemæius*, of Ptolemy, ⟨ *Ptolemæus*, ⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy.] Same as *Ptolemaic*. *Max Müller*, Sci. of Lang., p. 27.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. Πτολεμαϊκός, pertaining to Ptolemy, ⟨ Πτολεμαῖος, Ptolemy: see def.] Of or pertaining to Ptolemy; (*a*) relating to one or all of the line of Ptolemies, rulers of Egypt from the end of the fourth to the first century B. C.; (*b*) relating to the Alexandrian geographer and astronomer Ptolemy (see below).—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *Bonne's map-projection*, under *projection*.—**Ptolemaic system**, the structure of the heavens according to Ptolemy, an Egyptian-Greek astronomer, whose recorded observations extend from 127 to 151 A. D. His "Treatise of Mathematics" (Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις), commonly called the "Almagest," is mainly devoted to an investigation of the movements of the heavenly bodies. Ptolemy holds that the earth is stationary, because there is no appearance of variation in the perspective of the fixed stars. He admits it would simplify astronomy to suppose it rotated daily on its axis, but thinks that refuted by physical considerations, while, regarding the stars as devoid of weight, he sees no objection to supposing them to move with immense velocity. But these two errors of denying the motion of the earth both in translation and in rotation were not incompatible with a correct representation of the motions of the planets relatively to the earth. The figure shows his theory of Mars, which was exactly like that of Jupiter and Saturn. He supposed that about a circular deferent, which was really nearly similar and similarly placed to the true orbit of the planet about the sun, moved an epicycle, which was really of nearly the same proportionate size as the earth's true orbit and parallel to it—this epicycle carrying the planet on its circumference. In the figure, T is the earth; XDIYJ, the orbit, deferent, or eccentric of Mars; C, the center of the orbit; GH, the equant; E, its center; AKPL, the epicycle; D, its center; ♂, Mars; IJ, the line of nodes of the orbit; KL, the line of nodes of the eccentric (which is parallel to the ecliptic) upon the plane of the orbit. Mars revolves upon the epicycle so as to move uniformly relatively to P, the perigee of the epicycle, which it reaches so as to be then in opposition to the mean sun. The center D of the epicycle moves about the orbit so as to describe in equal times equal angles about E, the center of the equant. C, the center of the orbit, bisects the eccentricity ET. The essential errors in his representation were as follows. (1) He represented the deferent by the circle, thus giving it a breadth too great. This circle remained in an eccentric position, whence it was called the *eccentric*, as well as the *deferent* and the *orbit*. (2) Instead of supposing the moving radius, TD, to describe equal areas in equal times, he drew a line to D, the attachment of the epicycle with the deferent, from E, really corresponding to the empty focus of the ellipse, but called by him the *center of the equant*, and he supposed this line ED to turn with an equable motion so as to describe equal angles in equal times. This made an observable error only in the case of Mars. It made a tolerable approximation to the elliptic motion, which excited the admiration of Kepler, and it shows that Ptolemy aimed at something much better than a mere harmonic analysis of the motions of the planets. (3) He not only made the epicycle circular, but he placed its center upon the deferent, thus virtually neglecting the eccentricity as well as the ellipticity of the earth's orbit in its effects on the apparent places of the exterior planets. (4) He made the planet revolve in its epicycle so as to describe in equal times equal arcs measured from the perigee of the epicycle, as if the earth's motion were affected by the eccentricity of the orbit of the other planet. And (5) he made the planet come to the perigee of its epicycle when it was just opposite the mean place of the sun, instead of the true place. Other still more serious falsities affected his theories of the inferior planets and of the moon. Yet, notwithstanding all these errors, Ptolemy's theory satisfied pretty closely, in the cases of all the planets except Mercury and the moon, such observations as could be made in his time. In his phrase, it "saved appearances." The Ptolemaic theory continued in vogue until Copernicus (in 1543) explained the relations between the motions of the planets and that of the sun, and thus supplied a method for determining the relative magnitudes of the different planetary orbits. But the system of Copernicus did not in itself represent the phenomena any better than that of Ptolemy; and it was not until the great work of Kepler on the motions of Mars, published in 1609, that the real truth was known. The Almagest remains, however, a model of scientific investigation, most admirable for the genius with which it manages not only the astronomical problems attacked, but also those of pure mathematics.



Ptolemaic Theory of Mars.

Ptolemaist (tol-e-mā′ist), *n.* [⟨ *Ptolema-ic* + *-ist*.] A believer in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

ptomaïne, ptomaïn (tō′ma-in), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *πτῶμα*, a corpse (prop. that which is fallen, ⟨ *πίπτειν*, fall), + *-ine*2.] A generic name of alkaloid bodies formed from animal or vegetable tissues during putrefaction, and the similar bodies produced by pathogenic bacteria. Some of them are poisonous.

ptosis (tō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτῶσις*, a fall, a falling, ⟨ *πίπτειν* (perf. *πέπτωκα*, verbal adj. *πτωτός*), fall, = L. *petere*, fall upon, attack, seek, etc.: see *petition*.] A falling of the upper eyelid, or inability to raise it, due to paralysis of the levator palpebræ. Slight ptosis may be due to paralysis of Müller's muscle innervated through the cervical sympathetic. Also called *blepharoptosis*, *blepharoplegia*.

ptotic (tō′tik), *a.* [⟨ *ptosis* (*ptot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with ptosis.

ptyalin, ptyaline (tī′a-lin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτύαλον*, spittle, ⟨ *πτύειν*, spit: see *spew*.] The peculiar principle of saliva, believed to be a proteid body, which acts as a ferment on starch, rapidly converting it into dextrose.

ptyalism (tī′a-lizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτυαλισμός*, a spitting, ⟨ *πτυαλίζειν*, spit much: see *ptyalize*.] In *med.*, salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

ptyalize (tī′a-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ptyalized*, ppr. *ptyalizing*. [⟨ Gr. *πτυαλίζειν*, spit much, ⟨ *πτύαλον*, spittle, ⟨ *πτύειν*, spit: see *ptyalin*.] To salivate.

ptyalogogic (tī″a-lō-goj′ik), *a.* [⟨ *ptyalogogue* + *-ic*.] Promoting a flow of saliva.

ptyalogogue (tī-al′ō-gog), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *πτύαλον*, spittle, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, ⟨ *ἄγειν*, do, bring.] A medicine which causes salivation, or a flow of saliva.

Ptyas (tī'as), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτυάς*, a kind of serpent, lit. 'spitter,' < *πτύειν*, spit.] A genus of *Colubrinæ* or snakes. They have the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, rostral plate narrow and free laterally, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals separate from nasals, several loreals, and two or more preoculars. *P. mucosus* is known as the *rat-snake*.

ptychodont (tī'kō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In *odontol.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth folded.

Ptychodus (tī'kō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil selachians, of the Cretaceous age: so called from the transverse or radiating plications on the large square teeth. It was formerly supposed to be related to the cestracient sharks, but is now referred to or near the family *Myliobatidæ*.

Ptychopleura (tī-kō-plö'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *πλεύρα*, the side.] A group of lizards: same as *Cyclosaura*. Also *Ptychopleuri*.

ptychopleural (tī-kō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *Ptychopleura* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ptychopleura*.

Ptychopteris (tī-kop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *πτερίς*, fern.] In *fossil bot.*, a genus of fossil ferns, known chiefly from the form of the leaf-scars. These are elongated-oval or elliptic in form; of their details but little has been made out. The fern-stems which have been placed in this genus are said by Schimper to bear a close resemblance in external appearance to the living *Cyathea* and *Alsophila*. They are found in abundance in the Carboniferous, especially in the St. Étienne (France) coal-field, where they occur associated with leaves of *Pecopteris*, to which they may belong.

Ptychosperma (tī-kō-spėr'mą), *n.* [NL. (Labillardière, 1808), < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Areceæ*, type of the subtribe *Ptychospermeæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, both sexes within the same spadix, the staminate flowers having orbicular concave broadly imbricated and heeled sepals, acute petals as many as the sepals, and from twenty to thirty stamens—the pistillate flowers being smaller, nearly globose, and having a single ovary which becomes a one-celled fruit whose thick fibrous pericarp contains a single erect seed with ruminate albumen and a smooth or deeply five-grooved surface. The 11 species are natives of the Malay archipelago, Papua, Australia, and the islands of the Pacific. They are thornless palms, with a tall trunk marked by annular scars, and terminal pinnately divided leaves with the segments commonly dilated to the broad apex and there erose, or appearing as if eaten off. The flowers are small, and are borne in clusters on the slender spreading branches of a spadix inclosed by two spathes. The species are of little known industrial use, but rank among the most elegant of decorative palms. Those in greenhouse cultivation are sometimes called in general *feather-palms*, and very often *Seaforthia* (R. Brown, 1810), from Lord Seaforth, a patron of botany. *P. Seemani*, a beautiful dwarf species, produces a stem only about one inch in diameter and very strong and straight. Most of the species reach a commanding height: among them *P. Alexandræ*, the Alexandra palm, is remarkable as the tallest palm of Australia, exceeding 100 feet in height; *P. Cunninghamii*, the Illawarra palm, as found further south than almost any other palm; and *P.* (*Seaforthia*) *elegans*, the bangalow palm, as the most common in cultivation, and one of the most beautiful of all palms. The trunk of the last-named species is a smooth cylindrical shaft, swollen at the base and crowned by drooping feather-like leaves of a bright and intense green. Each leaf-stalk is dilated at the base into a smooth bright-green sheath completely inclosing the upper part of the trunk for 5 feet or more, below which the trunk is variegated by the broad deep-brown ring-like scars left by the preceding similar sheaths. This palm occurs in the coast forests of tropical Australia and to 35° south. See *palm*2, and under it *Alexandra palm*, *bangalow palm*, and *feather-palm*.

Ptychozoön (tī-kō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of

Flying-gecko (*Ptychozoön homalocephalum*).

geeko lizards, containing the flying-geeko of India and the East Indian archipelago. *P. homalocephalum*, about 7 inches long, having alate folds of the integument, whence the name.

ptygodere (tī'gō-dēr), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Ptygoderus*.

Ptygoderus (tī-god'e-rus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πτύξ* (*πτυχ-*), *πτυχή*, a fold, + *δέρος*, skin, hide.] A genus of iguanoid lizards, having a crest of keeled scales on each side, as *P. pectinatus*.

Ptynx (tingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτίγξ*, the eagle-owl.] 1†. An old generic name of the darters: same as *Plotus*. *Moehring*, 1752.—2. A genus of smooth-headed owls, so named by Blyth in 1840. The type is *Ptynx uralensis*, commonly called *Syrnium uralense*.

Ptyobranchina (tī'ō-brang-kī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ptyobranchus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system, a group of *Muræniдæ platyschistæ*, with the tail much shorter than the trunk, and the heart situated at a great distance behind the gills: same as the family *Moringuidæ*.

ptysmagogue (tis'mą-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *πτύσμα*, saliva (< *πτύειν*, spit), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead, bring.] A medicine that promotes discharges of saliva; a sialogogue.

ptyxis (tik'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πτύξις*, a folding, < *πτύσσειν*, fold.] In *bot.*, the folding or configuration of a single part in a leaf- or flower-bud: opposed to *vernation* and *estivation*, the disposition of the parts conjointly.

pu' (pū). *r.* A Scoteh form of *pull*.

> Why *pu'* ye the rose, Janet?
> What gars ye break the tree?
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 116).

pua (pō'ą), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian musical instrument, made of a gourd or a joint of bamboo. It has three holes, two of which are finger-holes. It is blown by putting the third hole to the player's nose. When made of gourd, it resembles the ocarina; and when of bamboo, it is a variety of nose-flute.

puant†, *a.* [< OF. *puant*, < L. *putent*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] Stinking. *Skelton.* (*Halliwell.*)

pub (pub), *n.* [Abbr. of *public*, *n.*, 2.] A public house; a tavern. *Athenæum*, No. 3198, p. 177. [Slang, Eng.]

pub. An abbreviation of *public*, *publish*, or *publisher*.

pubble† (pub'l), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Fat; plump. [Prov. Eng.]

> Thou shalt Me fynde fat and well fed,
> As *pubble* as may be.
> *Drant*, tr. of Horace's Ep. to Tibullus.

pub. doc. An abbreviation of *public document*.

puberal (pū'be-ral), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, adult (see *puberty*), + *-al*.] Pertaining to puberty. *Dunglison.* [Rare.]

puberty (pū'bėr-ti), *n.* [< OF. *puberte*, F. *puberté* = Pr. *pubertat* = Sp. *pubertad* = Pg. *puberdade* = It. *pubertà*, < L. *puberta*(*t-*)*s*, the age of maturity, manhood, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age, adult; of plants, downy, pubescent; < √ *pu*, beget.] 1. The condition of being able to reproduce; sexual maturity in the human race. In males this is usually developed between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, and in females somewhat earlier; and it appears that in very warm climates puberty is reached somewhat sooner than elsewhere. At common law the age of puberty is conclusively presumed to be fourteen in the male and twelve in the female.

2. In *bot.*, the period when a plant begins to bear flowers.

puberulent (pū-ber'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, *puber*, downy, pubescent, + *-ulent*.] 1. Finely and softly pubescent; downy.—2. In *bot.*, covered with fine, short down; minutely pubescent.

pubes (pū'bēz), *n.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty, the genitals, < *pubes*, *puber*, grown up, of mature age; of plants, downy, pubescent: see *puberty*.] 1†. The pubescence or hairiness of the genitals, which appears at puberty. Hence—2. (*a*) The place where hair grows at puberty; the suprapubic or hypogastric region, at the middle of the lowest part of the abdomen: in women known as the *mons*, or *mons Veneris*. (*b*) The pubic bones, or bony framework of the pubes; the underlying skeleton of the pubic region, more fully called *os pubis*. There being a pair of pubic bones, right and left, each is now called *os pubis*, plural *ossa pubis*, or, more frequently, *pubis*, in the plural *pubes*. See *pubis*.

3. In *bot.*, same as *pubescence*, 3.—4. Plural of *pubis*.

pubescence (pū-bes'ens), *n.* [< *pubescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1. The coming of puberty, or attaining to puberty; the state of being pubescent; puberty.

> In the first [septenary] is dedentition or falling of teeth; in the second *pubescence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. Hairiness; especially, the fine soft hairs of various insects, etc.; lanugo.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) The condition or character of being pubescent. (*b*) The down or hair which grows on many plant-surfaces. See *pubescent*.

pubescency (pū-bes'en-si), *n.* [As *pubescence* (see *-cy*).] Pubescence.

> From crude *pubescency* unto perfection.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *a.* [< L. *pubescen*(*t-*)*s*, reach the age of puberty, become downy, < *pubes*, *puber*, of mature age, downy: see *pubes*.] 1. Arriving at puberty.—2. Covered with pubescence, or fine short hair; downy.—3. In *bot.*, covered or sprinkled with down or hairs: a general term, including *villous*, *hirsute*, *strigose*, *lanate*, etc., but when used alone in specific description denoting a soft or downy and short pubescence.

pubic (pū'bik), *a.* [< *pub-is* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the pubes or pubis: as, the *pubic* bones; the *pubic* symphysis, ramus, spine, ligament, artery, etc.—**Pubic angle**, the angle formed by the public crest and the inner border of the pubis.—**Pubic arch**, the arch formed by the inferior ramus of each pubis converging to the pubic symphysis. In the male it is narrower and more acute-angled than in the female, being in the former case like a letter V inverted. It represents a great part of the inferior outlet of the pelvis. Also called *arch of the pubis*, sometimes *subpubic arch*.—**Pubic crest**, the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Pubic ligaments**, certain ligaments uniting the two pubic bones: an anterior, a superior, an inferior, and a posterior are distinguished, respectively specifically called *prepubic*, *suprapubic*, *infrapubic*, and *postpubic*.—**Pubic ramus**, one of the two branches of which each pubis chiefly consists in man and some other animals. In man the two rami are (*a*) the superior or horizontal, forming much of the true brim of the pelvis, and ankylosed with the ilium, and (*b*) the inferior, oblique, or descending ramus, forming each half of the pubic arch, partly circumscribing the obturator foramen, and ankylosed with the ischium.—**Pubic spine**, a prominent tubercle on the upper border of the horizontal ramus of the pubis of man, about an inch from the symphysis. Poupart's ligament is inserted into it. Also called *tuberculum pubis* or *tuberculum pubicum*.—**Pubic symphysis**, or **symphysis pubis**, the coming or growing together of the right and left pubic bones at the median line of the pubes. It may be a simple apposition or articulation of the bones, or complete ankylosis. In man the bones are commonly articulated but not ankylosed, forming in any case an immovable joint.—**Pubic vein**, a tributary to the external iliac vein from the obturator vein.

pubigerous (pū-bij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty (see *pubes*), + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing down or downy hairs; pubescent.

pubiotomy (pū-bi-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *pubis* (see *pubis*) + Gr. *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a section of the pubic symphysis.

pubis (pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *pubes* (-bēz). [NL., for *os pubis*: *os*, bone; *pubis*, gen. of *pubes*, pubes: see *pubes*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a pubic bone, or bone of the pubes (os pubis); a distal inferior and anterior division of the pelvic arch, forming a part of the os innominatum or haunch-bone by ankylosis at the acetabulum with the ilium and ischium, and often, as in man and most mammals, united also with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, and, with its fellow of the opposite side, forming the pubic symphysis. In man each pubis is united to its fellow in the median line at the pubic symphysis, and the two circumscribe the brim of the pelvis in front by their bodies and horizontal rami, their descending rami becoming ankylosed with the ischium to circumscribe the obturator foramen, furnishing bony support to the genitals, and forming part of the inferior strait or outlet of the pelvis. In a few mammals, and in all birds excepting the ostrich, there is no pubic symphysis. See *epipubis*, *prepubis*, and cuts under *Dromæus*, *epipleura*, *ligament*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *sacrarium*, and *marsupial*.—**Angle, arch,** etc., **of the pubis.** See *pubic*.

public (pub'lik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *publick*, earlier *publique*, *publike*, *publykc*; < OF. (and F.) *public*, m., F. *publique*, m. and f., = Sp. *público* = Pg. *publico* = It. *pubblico*, *publico*, < L. *publicus*, in inscriptions also *poblicus*, *poplicus*, pertaining to the people, contr. from **populicus*, < *populus*, people: see *people*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the people at large; relating to or affecting the whole people of a state, nation, or community: opposed to *private*: as, the *public* good; *public* affairs; the *public* service; a *public* calamity; *public* opinion.

> *Publike* toke his begynnyng of people, whiche in latin is Populus, in whiche worde is conteyned all the inhabitantes of a realme or elle, of what astate or condition so euer they be. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 1.

> That here was an Vniuersitie, the Students whereof were maintained at *publique* charge, of which number himselfe was one. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

> Many springs are gathered together . . . into an ample cistern, . . . and . . . from thence by conduits conducted unto their *publique* uses. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

To the *publick* good
Private respects must yield. *Milton*, S. A., l. 867.

2. Open to all the people; shared in or to be shared or participated in or enjoyed by people at large; not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community: as, a *public* meeting; *public* worship; a *public* subscription; a *public* road; a *public* house; *public* baths.

The church, by her *publick* reading of the book of God, preached only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the *public* street.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 234.

And this was obserued both for their *publique* and priuate prayers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 119.

There are also divers Convents, which have spacious and well kept Gardens, which are always open and *publick* to People of any Note. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 185.

We leave the narrow lanes behind, and dare
Th' unequal combat in the *public* square.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

3. Open to the view or knowledge of all; notorious: as, a *public* exposure; *public* scandal.

Of this ordynaunce and bondes there were made instrumentes *publikes* and letters patentes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxiii.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a *public* example, was minded to put her away privily. Mat. i. 19.

4. Regarding or directed to the interests of the community at large, and not limited or confined to private, personal, or selfish matters or interests: as, *public* spirit; a *public* benefaction.

Every true member of the church hath a *public* spirit, preferring the church's interest to his own, and suffering with fellow-members in their suffering, and having a care of one another, 1 Cor. xii. 25, 26. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, ii.

In the public line, engaged in keeping a public house or tavern. [Colloq., Great Britain.]

Myself being *in the public line*,
I look for howfs I kenn'd lang syne,
Whar gentles used to drink gude wine.
Scott, Epil. (spoken by Meg Dods) to Drama founded on St. Ronan's Well.

Notary public. See *notary*[1]. — **Public acts, bills, laws, legislation, statutes,** such acts, bills, etc., as concern the community at large, or the state or its municipalities, as distinguished from *private acts*, etc. (see *private*), one important result of the distinction being in the rule that the courts take judicial notice of public acts, but a private act must be alleged and proved by him who relies upon it. — **Public administrator, corporation, credit, document, domain, enemy,** etc. See the nouns. — **Public funds.** See *fund*[1]. — **Public holiday.** Same as *legal holiday* (which see, under *holiday*). — **Public house.** (*a*) An inn or tavern; in England, especially, one which rarely accommodates lodgers, and which has for its chief business the selling of beer and other liquors. [In the United States rare and used in a general sense.] (*b*) *Public house* and *public place* are used in numerous statutes against immoral practices, gaming, prostitution, etc., with varying limitations of meaning, but generally implying a place to which any one may have access without trespassing. — **Public indecency.** See *indecency*. — **Public institution,** an establishment of an educational, charitable, reformatory, or sanitary character, maintained and conducted for the use and benefit of the public, and usually at the public expense.

Education, shorter hours of labour, sanitary homes, and *public institutions* to take the place of the public house.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 741.

Public lands, lands belonging to government, especially such as are open to sale, grant, or other method of disposal to whosoever will comply with the conditions prescribed by law. — **Public law,** international law. See *international, a.* — **Public loan.** See *loan*[1]. — **Public nuisance.** See *nuisance*, 5. — **Public office.** See *office*, 4. — **Public opinion.** See *opinion*. — **Public orator.** See *orator*, 6. — **Public policy,** the policy, or general purpose and spirit, of the law: thus, contracts calculated to defeat justice or to hinder wholesome competition in trade are held void, as against *public policy*, or against the policy of the law, even when there is no positive statutory prohibition. See *policy of the law*, under *law*[1]. — **Public printer, prosecutor, records,** etc. See the nouns. — **Public right,** in *Scots feudal law*, the technical name given to a heritable right granted by a vassal to be held, not of himself, but of his superior. — **Public school.** See *school*. — **Public spirit.** See *spirit*. — **Public stores.** (*a*) Naval and military stores, equipment, etc. (*b*) Warehouses to which dutiable goods are sent for appraisement; bonded warehouses, or stores in which goods are held under bond for duty until sold or exported. [U. S.] — **Public trust,** a trust constituted for the benefit either of the public at large or of some considerable part of it answering to a particular description. See *private*. — **Public use.** (*a*) In the constitutional provisions authorizing the taking by the state or nation of private property for the use of the people at large on making compensation, a use directly subservient to public necessity or convenience, as for a park, a highway, a railroad, etc., as distinguished from uses for private interest, though incidentally beneficial to the public, as for a mill or factory: thus, the supplying of water to a town is a *public use* for which it may constitutionally be authorized to condemn the rights of private owners in watercourses. (*b*) A use so intimately allied to or affecting the public welfare or convenience that the state may regulate it as to the management or charges: thus, the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, standing between the wharves of lake or ocean navigation and the termini of trunk lines of railway, have been held to be so affected with a *public use* that the state may regulate by law the rates of charges. (*c*) In *patent law*, use without restriction by one or more members of the community, as distinguished from use by the inventor: thus, an inventor of a secret spring who should allow its use by others without patenting it might be deemed to allow its *public use*, although, from its peculiarities of structure and relation, its use could not be seen by the public. — **Public war.** See *war*. — **Public waters,** waters which are deemed navigable at common law. See *navigable*. — **Public works,** all fixed works constructed for public use, as railways, docks, canals, water-works, roads, etc.; more strictly, military and civil engineering works constructed at the public cost.

II. *n.* 1. The general body of people constituting a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*.

God made man in his own image; but *the public* is made by newspapers, members of parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 1.

That . . . the nobler, and what are vulgarly called the higher classes of society, are insufficient in their number, their power, and co-operation of sentiment to support any particular theatre, or piece, independent of *the public*; and that it is only the great mass of the people that can finally establish the fate of any theatrical representation.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 64.

2. A public house. [Colloq., Eng.]

It 'a so far from the world, as a man may say; not a decent *public* within a mile and a half, where one can hear a bit of news of an evening.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xli.

In every little comfortable *public* within a circle of thirty miles' diameter, the home-brewed quivers in the glasses on the open tables. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 458.

In public, in open view; before the people at large; not in private or secretly.

In private grieve; but, with a careless scorn,
In public seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* [< ME. *publican*, < OF. *publicain, publican, puplicain, popelican*, etc., F. *publicain* = Sp. Pg. It. *publicano*, a publican, < L. *publicanus*, pertaining to the public revenues, or to their farming out or collection; as a noun, a farmer-general of the public revenue, a tax-gatherer; < *publicus*, public: see *public*.] 1. In ancient Rome, one who farmed the public revenues; a tax-gatherer. On account of their oppressive exactions, especially in the conquered provinces, the publicans were commonly regarded with detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Mat. ix. 10.

How like a fawning *publican* he looks!
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 42.

Hence — 2. Any collector of toll, tribute, customs, or the like.

The custom-house of certain *publicans* that have the tonnaging and poundaging of all spoken truth.
Milton, Areopagitica.

3. The keeper of a public house or other such place of entertainment. In law, under the term *publicans* are included innkeepers, hotel-keepers, keepers of ale-houses, wine-vaults, etc. *Wharton*. [Great Britain.]

The *publican* can . . . profitably combine the business of a bookmaker with the equally profitable business of selling intoxicant fluids. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 849.

publicate† (pub'li-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *publicatus*, pp. of *publicare*, publish: see *publish*.] To publish. [Rare.]

Little sins in them [the clergy], if *publicated*, grow great by their scandall and contagion.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 115. (*Davies*.)

publication (pub-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *publication* = Sp. *publicacion* = Pg. *publicação* = It. *pubblicazione*, < L. *publicatio*(*n*-), a making public, an adjudging to the public treasury, < *publicare*, pp. *publicatus*, make public: see *publicate, publish*.] 1. The act of publishing, or bringing to public notice; notification to people at large, by speech, writing, or printing; proclamation; promulgation; announcement: as, the *publication* of statutes; *publication* of banns. In law, the publication of defamation consists in communicating it to any third person; the publication of a will is that act of a testator in which he declares to the subscribing witnesses that the instrument he asks them to attest is his will; in chancery proceedings, opening to the inspection of the parties depositions that have been taken and returned under seal to the court or clerk is *publication*.

The communication of a libel to any one person is a *publication* in the eye of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

On the third *publication* they [betrothed persons] are said to be asked out. *Dickens*, David Copperfield.

2. The act of offering a book, map, print, piece of music, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct.
Pope.

3. A work printed and published; any book, pamphlet, or periodical offered for sale to the public: as, a monthly *publication*; an illustrated *publication*. — 4†. Appearance in public; public appearance. [Rare.]

His jealousy . . . attends the business, the recreations, the *publications*, and retirements of every man.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Obscene publication. See *obscene*. — **To pass publication,** to reach the stage of a cause in chancery when the time for examining witnesses has expired, and the depositions kept secret may be disclosed on the application of either party.

public-hearted (pub'lik-här'ted), *a.* Having the interests of the people at heart; public-spirited.

They were *public-hearted* men; as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

publicist (pub'li-sist), *n.* [= F. *publiciste* = Sp. Pg. *publicista* = It. *pubblicista*; as *public* + *-ist*.] 1. A writer on the law of nature or the laws of nations; one who is versed in public or international law; one who treats of the rights and mutual obligations of nations.

The methodized reasonings of the great *publicists* and jurists form the digest and jurisprudence of the Christian world. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The mixed systems of jurisprudence and morals constructed by the *publicists* of the Low Countries appear to have been much studied by English lawyers.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 45.

Many *publicists* still view the allowance of transit [to belligerents] as reconcilable with the notion of neutrality, and a number of treaties have expressly granted it to certain states. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 160.

2. One who is versed in or who writes upon the current political topics of the time.

This eminent *publicist*, . . . Mr. Arthur Pendennis.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxvi.

"Slow and sure" is not the motto of either reader or writer in these days. Public and *publicist* are acceptable to each other in proportion as they are ready to conform to the electric influences of the times.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 515.

publicity (pub-lis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *publicité* = Sp. *publicidad* = Pg. *publicidade* = It. *pubblicità*; as *public* + *-ity*.] The state of being public, or open to the observation or inquiry of a community; notoriety: as, to give *publicity* to a private communication.

publicly (pub'lik-li), *adv.* In a public manner. (*a*) Openly; without reserve or privacy.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publicly* delivered.
Bacon.

When Socrates reproved Plato at a feast, Plato told him "it had been better he had told him his fault in private, for to speak it *publicly* is indeceney."
Jer. Taylor, Works, V. 378.

But he so much scorned their charitie, and *publikely* defied the vttermost of their cruelties, he wisely prevented their policies. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 152.

(*b*) In the name of the community; with general consent.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations that great rewards are *publicly* offered for its supply. *Addison*.

public-minded (pub'lik-mīn'ded), *a.* Disposed to promote the public interest; public-spirited.

public-mindedness (pub'lik-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* A disposition to promote the public interest; public spirit.

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the *public-mindedness* of particular persons.
South.

publicness (pub'lik-nes), *n.* 1. The character of common possession or interest; joint holding: as, the *publicness* of property.

The vast multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it. *Boyle*, Works, I.

2. Openness or exposure to the notice or knowledge of the community or of people at large; notoriety: as, the *publicness* of a resort; the *publicness* of a scandal.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it; makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also.
Hammond, Works, I. 218. (*Latham*.)

public-spirited (pub'lik-spir'i-ted), *a.* 1. Having or exercising a disposition to promote the interest or advantage of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* citizen.

At Geyra I went to the house of the aga, a venerable old man, who was one of those *public-spirited* Turks that entertains all strangers.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 71.

It was generous and *public-spirited* in you to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute. *Swift*.

2. Dictated by or based on regard for the public good: as, a *public-spirited* measure.

Another *public-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set King Charles on the throne. *Addison*.

public-spiritedly (pub'lik-spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* With public spirit.

public-spiritedness (pub'lik-spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being public-spir-

ited; a disposition to act with energy for the public interest or advantage; a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest for the public good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *public-spiritedness*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 382.

publish (pub'lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *publischen, puplischen, pupplischen;* with term. *-ish*[2], after the analogy of words like *abolish, polish*, etc.; < OF. *publier*, F. *publier* = Pr. *publicar, publiar* = Sp. Pg. *publicar* = It. *publicare, pubblicare*, < L. *publicare*, make public, show or tell to the people, make known, declare, also (and earlier) confiscate for public use, < *publicus*, pertaining to the people, public: see *public*.] 1. To make public; make known to people in general; promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict.

For he that wil *pupplische* ony thing to make it openly knowen, he wil make it to ben cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.

Publish it that she is dead indeed;
Maintain a mourning ostentation.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 206.

Mahomet hauing with Word and Sword *published* his Alcoran (as you haue heard), his followers after his death, succeeding in his place, exceeded him in tyrannie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 273.

Nay, the Royal Society have found and *published* lately that there be thirty-and-three kinds of spiders; and yet all, for aught I know, go under that one general name of spider. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 76.

2. To exhibit, display, disclose, or reveal.

Fut. Stand by, then, without noise, a while, brave Don,
And let her only view your parts; they'll take her.
Guz. I'll *publish* them in silence.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an Almighty hand.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm xix.

3. To utter, or put in circulation, as counterfeit paper; communicate to another person, as a libel or slander.—4. To cause to be printed and offered for sale; issue from the press; put in circulation: as, to *publish* a book, map, print, periodical, piece of music, or the like.

Books were not *published* then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly dormient many years.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 142.

5. To introduce to public notice; offer or advertise to the public. [Obsolete or rare.]

The gentleman that gave fifty pounds for the box set with diamonds may show it until Sunday night, provided he goes to church; but not after that time, there being one to be *published* on Monday which will cost fourscore guineas. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 142.

I have a small bust of the Duke of York. It is of silver gilt, measuring with the pedestal about three inches in height. On the back are engraved the words "*Published* by T. Hamlet, Aug. 16, 1824." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 267.

=Syn. 1. *Declare, Proclaim*, etc. (see *announce*), disclose, divulge, reveal, spread abroad. See list under *proclaim*.

publishable (pub'lish-a-bl), *a.* [< *publish* + *-able*.] Capable of being published; fit for publication.

publisher (pub'lish-ėr), *n.* One who publishes. (*a*) One who makes known what was before private or unknown; one who divulges, declares, proclaims, or promulgates.

Use all the best means and ways ye can, in the diligent examining and searching out, from man to man, the authors and *publishers* of these vain prophesies and untrue bruits. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 14.

The many *publishers*, . . . in a short time, the Lord had raised to declare his salvation to the people.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The mob uniformly cheers the *publisher*, and not the inventor. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) One who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, musical compositions, or the like for sale; one who prints and offers a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., for sale to dealers or to the public.

Most of the *publishers* had absolutely refused to look at his manuscripts; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once.
Bulwer, My Novel, vi. 14.

(*c*) One who utters or passes counterfeit paper, or puts it in circulation.—**Publisher's imprint.** See *imprint*, 2.

publishment (pub'lish-ment), *n.* [< *publish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of publishing or proclaiming; public exposure.

Ye cardinall . . . rebuked them by open *publysshement* and otherwyse. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. ccix.

2. An official notice made by a town clerk or other civil or clerical official of an intended marriage; a publishing of the banns of marriage. [U. S.]

pubococcygeal (pū'bō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *pubococcygeus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pubis and the coccyx: as, the *pubococcygeal* muscle.

pubococcygeus (pū'bō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *pubococcygei* (-ī). [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *coccyx* (*coccyg-*), coccyx.] That part of the levator ani which arises from the pubis.

pubofemoral (pū-bō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *femur* (*femor-*), thigh-bone, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the thigh-bone: as, the *pubofemoral* fascia or ligament.—**Pubofemoral ligament**, an accessory bundle of fibers entering into the formation of the capsule of the hip-joint.

pubo-iliac (pū-bō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ilium*, ilium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ilium: as, the *pubo-iliac* suture.

pubo-ischiac (pū-bō-is'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium, + *-ac*.] Common to the pubis and the ischium; pertaining to the pubo-ischium; ischiopubic.

pubo-ischium (pū-bō-is'ki-um), *n.* [NL., < *pubis*, pubis, + *ischium*, ischium.] The ischiopubic bone. See *ischiopubic*, 2.

pubo-peritonealis (pū-bō-per-i-tō-nē-ā'lis), *n.* Same as *pubo-transversalis*.

puboprostatic (pū'bō-pros-tat'ik), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *prostata*, prostate gland, + *-ic*.] Common to the pubis and the prostate gland: as, the *puboprostatic* ligament.—**Puboprostatic ligament**, one of the two anterior ligaments of the bladder, running from the back of the pubis over the upper surface of the prostate gland to the front of the neck of the bladder.

pubotibial (pū-bō-tib'i-al), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *tibia*, tibia, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the tibia: as, a *pubotibial* muscle.

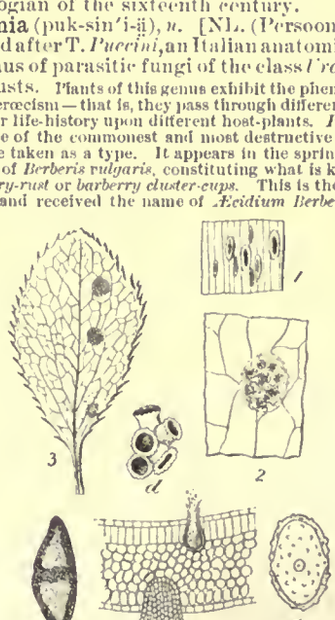
pubo-transversalis (pū-bō-trans-vėr-sā'lis), *n.* A thin muscular slip arising from the upper margin of the superior pubic ramus and inserted into the transversalis fascia.

pubo-urethral (pū'bō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + *urethra*, urethra, + *-al*.] Passing from the pubis to the urethra: noting an occasional muscle of man.—**Pubo-urethral muscle**, fibers passing from the back part of the pubis to the prostate gland, or to the base of the bladder in the female.

pubovesical (pū-bō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *pubis*, pubis, + L. *vesica*, bladder, + *-al*.] Common to the pubis and the bladder, as a muscle or ligament.—**Pubovesical ligament.** Same as *puboprostatic ligament* (which see, under *puboprostatic*).—**Pubovesical muscles**, the fibers of the external longitudinal muscular layer of the bladder which arise from the posterior surface of the body of the pubis.

Puccianite (pö'chi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Pucci* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ite*[2].] One of a body of Universalists, followers of Francesco Pucci, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century.

Puccinia (puk-sin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1797), named after T. *Puccini*, an Italian anatomist.] 1. A genus of parasitic fungi of the class *Uredineæ*; the rusts. Plants of this genus exhibit the phenomenon of heteræcism—that is, they pass through different stages of their life-history upon different host-plants. *P. graminis*, one of the commonest and most destructive species, may be taken as a type. It appears in the spring on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, constituting what is known as *barberry-rust* or *barberry cluster-cups*. This is the æcidial stage, and received the name of *Æcidium Berberidis* before the heteræcism was suspected. Later in the season the uredo stage makes its appearance on the leaves and stems of the cultivated oats, wheat, etc., appearing as pale-yellowish or whitish spots on the leaves. Soon the tissues are ruptured, and the long lines of orange-red uredospores are exposed, now constituting the red rust of oats, etc. By the rapid germination of the uredo-spores the disease is quickly spread, and may involve the entire plant. In the fall, just before cold weather, the black teleutospores are produced. This is known as the black rust, and is designed to carry the fungus over the winter, when it again begins its life-cycle on the barberry. About 450 species of *Puccinia* are known, not a few of which are serious pests to the agriculturist or horticulturist. See *heteræcism, barberry-fungus, rust, Uredineæ*.



Puccinia graminis and *Æcidium Berberidis*.

1, puccinia on the leaf of a grass; *a*, one of the uredo-spores; *b*, one of the teleutospores; 2, part of the superior face of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia; 3, leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, inferior face, showing the æcidia; *c*, transverse section of the leaf of *Berberis vulgaris*, showing the spermogonia on the superior and the æcidia on the inferior face; *d*, the cupules, forming the groups of æcidia.

2. A plant of this genus.

puccoon (pu-kön'), *n.* [Also *poccoon;* Amer. Ind. (?).] 1. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis:* called *red puccoon*. See *bloodroot*, 2.—2. One of three or four American species of *Lithospermum*, with bright golden-yellow nearly salver-shaped flowers, and hairy surfaces. *L. canescens*, the hoary puccoon, is the puccoon of the Indians. *L. hirtum*, a rougher plant, is the hairy puccoon.—**Yellow puccoon.** See *Hydrastis*, and *Indian paint* (under *paint*).

puce (pūs), *a.* [< F. *puce*, puce, flea-colored, < OF. *pulce*, a flea, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex*.] Purple-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-color.

pucelt, *n.* Same as *pucelle*.

pucelage (pū'se-lāj), *n.* [< F. *pucelage*, virginity, < *pucelle*, a virgin: see *pucelle*.] A state of virginity. [Rare.]

The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c., were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal.
R. Robinson, Eudoxa (1658), p. 37. (*Latham.*)

pucellas (pū-sel'as), *n.* In *glass-blowing*, same as *procellas*.

pucellet (pū-sel'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pucel, pucell;* < ME. *pucelle*, < OF. *pucelle, pulcelle*, F. *pucelle* = Pr. *piucela, pieucela* = OSp. *puncella* = It. *pulcella, pulzella*, a virgin, maid, girl, < ML. as if **pullicella*, dim. fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet*.] 1. A maid; a virgin: specifically applied in history to Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.—2. A wanton girl; a harlot.

Does the Court *Pucelle* then so censure me,
And thinks I dare her not? . . .
For bawdry, 'tis her language, and not mine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxvii.

Pucherania (pū-ke-rā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pachycephala*[1], 1.

pucherite (pö'chėr-īt), *n.* [< *Pucher* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A vanadate of bismuth, occurring in reddish-brown orthorhombic crystals in the Pucher mine in Schneeberg, Saxony.

puchero (pö-chā'rō), *n.* [S. Amer. (?).] A fleshy plant, *Talinum pateus*, of tropical American shores. It is used as a vegetable like purslane.

puck (puk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pouk, pouke;* < ME. *pouke, puke*, a fairy, elf, sprite, devil (cf. AS. *pucel*, a demon: see *puckle*), < Ir. *puca*, an elf, sprite, = W. *pwca, pwci*, a goblin, fiend; cf. Icel. *pūki*, a devil, imp. The G. *spuk* (> E. *spook*), a hobgoblin, is prob. a diff. word. Cf. *pug*[1], a var. of *puck*. Cf. also *puckle, puckrel*, also *pixy* and *poker*[2], and *bug*[1], *bug*[2], *bogy, bogle*.] 1. A fairy; elf; sprite.

Ne let the *Pouke*, nor other evill sprights, . . .
Fray us with things that be not.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 341.

And so likewise those . . . which (saith Lavater) draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by-way, or quite barre them of their way: these have severall names in severall places; we commonly call them *Pucks*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 30.

Ne let hobgoblin ne the *ponk* [read *pouk*] profane
With shadowy glare the light, and mad the bursting brain. *W. Thompson*, Hymn to May, st. 33.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] A fairy of high repute, who was also known by the names of *Robin Goodfellow* and *Friar Rush*. His character and attributes are depicted in Shakspere's "Midsummer Night's Dream." He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies, or brownies as they are called in Scotland.

He meeteth *Puck*, which most men call
Hobgoblin. *Drayton*, Nymphidia, st. 36.

3†. The devil; Satan.

Fro the *poukes* poundfalde no maynprise may ous fecche,
Till he come that ich carpe of, Criat is hus name.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 282.

pucka (puk'ä), *a.* [Hind. *pakkā*, ripe, cooked, strong, firm, adept, etc.] Solid; substantial; real; permanent; lasting: as, a *pucka* wall; a *pucka* road: opposed to *cutcha*. [Anglo-Ind.]

My Parsee neighbor, the amiable Gheber, . . . in the *pucka* house that adjoined my own in Cossitolah.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 271.

puck-ball (puk'bâl), *n.* Same as *puffball*.

pucker (puk'ėr), *v.* [A freq. form, < *poke*[2], a bag or pocket. Cf. *purse, v.*, wrinkle, < *purse, n.*; It. *saccolare*, pucker, < *sacco*, a bag, sack.] I. *trans.* To draw up or contract into irregular folds or wrinkles; specifically, in *sewing*, to gather: often followed by *up:* as, to *pucker* cloth in sewing.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered up* in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

It is forgotten now; and the first mention of it *puckers* thy sweet countenance into a sneer. *Carlyle.*

The flowers on the potato plants, saucer-shaped by day, are now perchance nodding with their open rim *puckered* in gathers around the central stamens — a common caprice of these flowers, but dependent upon some whim which I have not yet solved. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 143.

II. *intrans.* To become irregularly ridged or wrinkled: as, his face *puckered* up into a smile; the mouth *puckers* on eating choke-cherries.

pucker (puk'ėr), *n.* [< *pucker, v.*] 1. A drawing or gathering into folds or wrinkles; an irregular folding or wrinkling; a collection of irregularly converging ridges or wrinkles.

Ruff, Anything collected into *puckers* or corrugations. *Johnson.*

Held from rolling off the seat only by the steady hold of her mother in the *puckers* of her dress during the rest. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 22.

The cloth to be stitched, being placed close up to the cog-wheels on the opposite side of where the needle point rests, is dragged in *puckers* into the latter, by turning the winch handle. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 471.

2. A state of flutter, agitation, or confusion. [Colloq.]

Well to be sure, the whole parish was in a *pucker:* some thought the French had landed. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle (2d ed.), ii.

I told William when we first missed her this mornin', and he was in such a *pucker* about her, I bet anything he was a mind to that the child had gone back to Miss Kilburn's. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxix.

puckerer (puk'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which puckers.

puckeridge (puk'ėr-ij), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*. *Montagu.* — 2. A fatal distemper of cattle. *Gilbert White.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

puckery (puk'ėr-i), *a.* [< *pucker* + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing or tending to produce puckers: as, a *puckery* taste (that is, a bitter or astringent taste such as may cause the mouth to pucker).

Some of these wildings [apples] are acrid and *puckery*, genuine verjuice. *Thoreau*, Excursions, p. 291.

There are plenty [of American proverbs] that have a more native and *puckery* flavor, seedlings from the old stock often, and yet new varieties. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles: said especially of a textile fabric.

pucket (puk'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A nest of caterpillars. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

puckfist† (puk'fist), *n.* [Also *puckfoist;* cf. LG. *pukfust*, a fist doubled up, < *pukken*, strike, poke, + *fust*, fist.] 1. A niggardly or close-fisted person.

O, they are pinching *puckfists!* *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iii. 1.

Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jig-maker,
Sanazzar a goose, and Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

For those are pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicious. *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. In *bot.*, a puffball.

puckfoist† (puk'foist), *n.* Same as *puckfist.*

puckish (puk'ish), *a.* [< *puck* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling the fairy Puck; like what Puck might do; merry. *J. R. Green.*

puckle (puk'l), *n.* [Prob. < ME. **poukel*, **pukel* (not found), < AS. *pūcel*, a demon (found once, in acc. pl. *pucelas*, glossed by *pūpos*): see *puck.*] Same as *puck.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

The spoorne, the mare, the man in the oke, the hell waine, the fierdrake, the *puckle*, Tom thombe, hobgoblin, etc. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (ed. 1584), vii. 153.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bullbeggars, witches, . . . [and] the *puckle*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

puckrel†, *n.* Same as *puckle. Halliwell.*

pucras (pū'kras), *n.* [Native name.] A pheasant of the genus *Pucrasia*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Pucrasia (pū-krā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *pucras*, a native name.] A beautiful genus of pheasants of the family *Phasianidæ* and subfamily *Lophophorinæ*, having the head crested, the nostrils feathered, the tail long and cuneate, the wings short and rounded, inhabiting Asia in the Himalayan region, China, and parts of India. The common pucras is *P. macrolopha;* the buff-spotted is *P. xanthospila;* *P. duvaucelli* is a third species.

pud[1] (pud), *n.* [Perhaps orig. a slang form of D. *poot*, paw: see *paw*[1].] A paw; fist; hand. [Colloq.]

The kangaroos — your Aborigines — do they keep their primitive simplicity un-Europe-tainted, with those little short fore *puds*, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket? *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

pud[2] (pŏd), *n.* Same as *pood.*

puddening (pud'ning), *n.* [So called as making as it were a pudding, i. e. a thick soft mass around the rope; < *pudden*, a dial. form of *pudding* (see *pudding*, 3, in same sense), + *-ing*[1].] A thick pad of rope-yarns, oakum, etc., covered with a mat or canvas, and tapering from the middle toward the ends, used as a fender on the bow of a boat. When rope cables were used, the covering of soft rope and canvas on the ring of an anchor was so called. Also called *pudding.*

pudder (pud'ėr), *v.* [Also *putter;* dial. form of *potter*[2] or *pother.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a tumult, bustle, or stir; potter.

Such as are least able are most busie to *pudder* in the rubbish, and to raise dust. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 2.

Some [fishes] almost always *pudder* in the mud
Of sleepy Pools.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

II. *trans.* To perplex; embarrass; confuse; bother.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him if he compares them. *Locke*, Conduct of Understanding, § 13.

[Obsolete or dialectal in both uses.]

pudder (pud'ėr), *n.* [< *pudder, v.*] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle; pother.

Some fellows would have cried now, and have curs'd thee,
And fain out with their meat, and kept a *pudder;*
But all this helps not. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

What a *pudder* and racket . . . in the schools of the learned about power and about spirit! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

Parkin's Pints has been makin' a great *pudder* over to England. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

pudding (pud'ing), *n.* [Also dial. *puddin, pudden;* early mod. E. also *poding;* < ME. *puddyng, poding;* appar., with accom. suffix, < Ir. *putog* = Gael. *putag*, a pudding; cf. (with diff. term.) W. *poten*, a pannch, pudding; cf. also W. *pwtyn*, a short round body, Corn. *pot*, a bag, pudding, Gael. *put*, an inflated skin, a large buoy. The E. word may have been in part confused with F. *boudin*, black-pudding, blood-pudding, roller-pudding (naut.), etc., ult. < L. *botulus*, sausage. The F. *pouding* = D. *pudding, podding* = LG. *pudding, pudden, budden* = G. Sw. *pudding* = Dan. *budding*, pudding, are all < E.] 1. Minced meat, or blood, properly seasoned, stuffed into an intestine, and cooked by boiling.

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1. 32.

And first they ate the white *puddings,*
And syne they ate the black.
Get up and Bar the Door (Child's Ballads, VIII. 126).

They make better *puddings* of their horses then of their hogs, which they eate being new made. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

2. A dish consisting of flour or other farinaceous substance with suet, or milk, eggs, etc., sometimes enriched with fruit, as raisins, etc., originally boiled in a bag to a moderately hard consistence, but now made in many other ways.

ȝe han harmed vs two in that ȝe eten the *puddyng,*
Mortrewes, and other mete, and we no morsel hade!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 106.

Then to their supper were they set orderlye,
With hot bag-*puddings*, and good apple-pyes.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

When I was a young man, we used to keep strictly to my father's rule, "No broth, no ball; no ball, no beef"; and always began dinner with broth. Then we had suet-*puddings*, boiled in the broth with the beef; and then the meat itself. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, iv.

3. *Naut.*, same as *puddening.* — **Dundee pudding**, a sailors' dish, commonly called *dandyfunk.* — **Indian pudding.** See *Indian.* — **Pudding pipe-tree.** See *pipe-tree.* (See also *black-pudding* (also called *blood-pudding*), *cap-pudding, hasty-pudding, hog's-pudding, white-pudding.*)

pudding-bag (pud'ing-bag), *n.* 1. A bag in which a pudding is boiled: usually not sewed in any way, but a cloth gathered around the uncooked pudding and tied with a string.

About half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag.* *Letter dated* 1626. (*Nares.*)

2. The long-tailed titmouse: same as *feather-poke.* [Norfolk, Eng.]

pudding-cloth (pud'ing-klôth), *n.* The cloth in which a pudding is boiled.

pudding-faced (pud'ing-fāst), *a.* Having a fat, round, smooth face; having a face suggestive of a pudding.

Stupid, *pudding-faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astucity in him. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

pudding-fish (pud'ing-fish), *n.* A labroid fish of West Indian waters, *Platyglossus radiatus*, the bluefish or doncella.

pudding-grass (pud'ing-gras), *n.* The pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium:* so called from its use in seasoning puddings. Also *pudding-herb.* [Old and provincial.]

pudding-head (pud'ing-hed), *n.* A dull, stupid person.

pudding-headed (pud'ing-hed'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid. [Colloq.]

A purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

pudding-heart† (pud'ing-härt), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Go, *pudding-heart!*
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

pudding-house† (pud'ing-hous), *n.* The paunch; belly. [Slang.]

He . . . thrust him downe his *pudding-house* at a gobbe. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166). (*Davies.*)

pudding-pie (pud'ing-pī), *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

Three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

Some cried the Covenant, instead
Of *pudding-pies* and gingerbread.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 546.

pudding-prick†, *n.* A skewer used to fasten a pudding-bag.

His mighty arguments prove not the value of a *poding-prick.* *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 141.

pudding-sleeve (pud'ing-slēv), *n.* A large, loose sleeve; especially, in England, a sleeve of the black gown of a clergyman.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve;*
His waistcoat to a cassock grew.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

pudding-stone (pud'ing-stōn), *n.* A rock made up of rounded and water-worn debris of other rocks, a considerable proportion of the pieces being large enough to be called pebbles or cobbles. Detrital rocks made up of finer materials are called sandstones, shales, or mudstones. *Pudding-stone* is a synonym of *conglomerate.* See cut under *conglomerate.*

pudding-time (pud'ing-tīm), *n.* 1. The time for pudding — that is, dinner-time. — 2†. The nick of time; critical time.

I came in season — as they say, in *pudding time*, tempore veni. *Withals' Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 3. (*Nares.*)

But Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *pudding-time* came to his aid.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 805.

When George in *pudding-time* came o'er,
And moderate men looked big, sir,
My principles I changed once more,
And so became a Whig, sir. *Vicar of Bray.*

pudding-tobacco† (pud'ing-tō-bak'ō), *n.* Tobacco made up in rolls like puddings.

Never kneels but to pledge healths, nor prays but for a pipe of *pudding-tobacco.* *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

pudding-wife (pud'ing-wīf), *n.* A labroid fish, *Platyglossus radiatus*, with a long body, large scales, and the color bluish or bronze, with wavy sky-blue spots, a stripe from snout to nape, and blue stripes in the fins. It occurs from the Florida Keys to Brazil.

puddingy (pud'ing-i), *a.* [< *pudding* + *-y*[1].] Resembling or suggestive of a pudding. [Colloq.]

A limpness and roundness of limb which give the form a *puddingy* appearance. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 65.

puddle[1] (pud'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *puddel;* < ME. *podel*, a pool; origin obscure. Cf. AS. *pudd* (raro), a ditch or furrow (glossed by L. *sulcus*); E. dial. *pudge*, a ditch. The W. *pwdel*, a puddle, is prob. < E.] 1. A small pool of water, especially of dirty rain-water; a muddy plash.

Ther's not a *Puddle* (though it strangely stink)
But dry they draw't, Sea-Water 'a dainty Drink.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The Lucrine lake is but a *puddle* in comparison of what it once was, its springs having been sunk in an earthquake. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 432.

2. Clay to which a little water has been added and which has then been tempered, so as to make it homogeneous and increase its plasticity. It is used in a great variety of ways when a water-tight stopping is required. It is also called *puddling.*

puddle[1] (pud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puddled*, ppr. *puddling.* [Early mod. E. also *poodle;* appar. from the noun, but prob. in part a var. of *paddle*[1] and *pudder* in similar senses. In the technical sense, def. 3, the verb has been adopted into other tongues (F. *puddler*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make foul or muddy; stir up the mud or sediment in; hence, to befoul in a figurative sense.

Something . . . hath *puddled* his clear spirit. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 143.

But such extremes, I told her, well might harm
The woman's cause. "Not more than now," she said,
"So *puddled* as it is with favouritism."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

2. To work puddle into; render water-tight by means of puddle. See *puddle*[1], *n.*, 2.—3. To convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron by stirring while subjected to intense heat, in order to expel the oxygen and carbon. See *puddling*, *n.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* To make a stir, as in a pool.

Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *poodle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it!
Junius, Sin Stigmatized (1639), Pref. (*Latham.*)

puddle[2] (pud'l), *n.* [Cf. LG. **puddel*, *purrel*, something short and thick (*puddel-rund*, *purrel-rund*, short, thick, and round), *puddig*, thick, *puddeln*, *pudeln*, waddle, *pudel*, a thick-haired dog (see *poodle*).] A pudgy, ill-shaped, awkward person.

I remember when I was quite a boy hearing her called a limping old *puddle*.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, vii. 5. (*Davies.*)

A foot which a *puddle* of a maid scalded three weeks ago. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, I. 16.

puddle-ball (pud'l-bâl), *n.* In *iron-manuf.*, a lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace in a pasty state to be hammered or rolled.

puddle-bar (pud'l-bär), *n.* Bar-iron as it comes from the puddle-rolls (see that word).—**Puddle-bar train.** See *muck-rolls*.

puddle-duck (pud'l-duk), *n.* The common domestic duck: so called from its characteristic habit of puddling water.

puddle-poet (pud'l-pō″et), *n.* A low, mean poet. [Rare.]

The *puddle-poet* did hope that the jingling of his rhyme would drown the sound of his false quantity.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., I. iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

puddler (pud'lèr), *n.* One who or that which puddles; specifically, one who is employed in the process of converting cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Rotary puddler**, in *metal-working*, a mechanical puddler in which the treatment of the molten metal is effected by the rotation of the furnace. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace*.

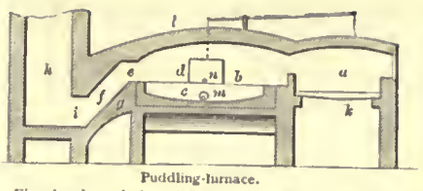
puddle-rolls (pud'l-rōlz), *n. pl.* In *iron-manuf.*, a pair of heavy iron rollers with grooved surfaces, between which the lumps of iron taken from the puddling-furnace, after being subjected to a preliminary forging, are passed so as to be converted into rough bars.

puddling (pud'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puddle*[1], *v.*] 1. In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a cofferdam, the lining of a canal, or in other situation, to prevent the penetration of water; also, the clay or other material used in this operation.—2. The operation of transforming pig-iron into wrought-iron in a reverberatory furnace. The object of puddling is to remove the carbon in the pig-iron; and this is effected partly by the direct action of the oxygen of the air at the high temperature employed, and partly by the action of the cinder formed, or the oxidized compounds of iron added during the process. After the iron "comes to nature" in the furnace, it is made up into balls for convenient handling; these are "shingled" by hammering or squeezing, and passed between rolls, by which the metal is made to assume any desired form. There are two methods of puddling: the process as originally performed is called *dry puddling*; that which is now most generally followed is known as *wet puddling*, but is oftener called *pig-boiling*. In the older process only white or refined iron could be used; in the newer unrefined iron is employed, and this melts more perfectly and boils up more freely than is the case when refined iron is used, which remains in a more or less pasty condition during the process; hence the name *pig-boiling*. The puddling process was invented in England by Henry Cort, about 1784, and he was also the inventor of the method of finishing iron by passing it through grooved rolls—processes of immense importance as determining the long-maintained supremacy of England in the iron-manufacturing business. The invention of what is known as "Bessemer steel" has somewhat diminished, and is likely still further to diminish, the relative importance of the puddling process.—**Mechanical puddling**, the substitution for hand-labor of some one of the various mechanical contrivances which have been invented to make the operation of puddling less fatiguing for the workmen. Various methods of mechanical puddling have within the past few years come more or less extensively into use: one is to arrange the tools so as to imitate manual rabbling (see *rabble*[3]) as nearly as possible; in the other method some form of rotating or oscillating hearth is employed, the motion of which replaces the operation of rabbling. See *Danks rotary furnace*, under *furnace*; also (under the same heading) *Pernot furnace*, a form which has been employed for puddling iron as well as for making steel.

puddling-furnace (pud'ling-fėr″nās), *n.* A kind of reverberatory furnace in which iron is puddled. See *puddling*, 2 (*a*), and cut in next column.

puddling-machine (pud'ling-ma-shēn″), *n.* See *puddling*, 2 (*a*).

puddling-rolls (pud'ling-rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *forge-train*.



Puddling-furnace.

a, Fire-chamber; *b*, iron-chamber; *c*, hearth; *d*, stock-hole; *e*, throat; *f*, neck; *g*, bridge; *h*, stack; *i*, velvet-tree; *k*, grate; *l*, roof; *m*, tap-hole; *n*, stopper-hole.

puddly (pud'li), *a.* [< *puddle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like the water of a puddle; muddy; foul; dirty.

For He (I hope) who, no less good then wise,
First stirr'd vs vp to this great Enterprise, . . .
Will change the Pebbles of our *puddly* thought
To Orient Pearls, most bright and bravely wrought.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

Limy or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

puddock[1] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *paddock*[1]. [Scotch.]

puddock[2] (pud'ok), *n.* [Var. of *paddock*[2]. Cf. equiv. *purrock*, var. of *parrock*.] A small inclosure; a paddock. [Prov. Eng.]

puddock[3] (pud'ok), *n.* A variant of *puttock*. [Prov. Eng.]

puddy (pud'i), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

Their little *puddy* fingers. *Albert Smith.*

pudency† (pū'den-si), *n.* [< L. *pudent(t-)s*, bashful, modest, ppr. of *pudere*, be ashamed, feel shame.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I.

I observe that tender readers have a great *pudency* in showing their books to a stranger. *Emerson*, Books.

pudenda, *n.* Plural of *pudendum*.

pudendal (pū-den'dal), *a.* [< *pudendum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pudendum; connected with or relating to the pudenda; pudic: as, the *pudendal* vessels, nerves, etc.—**Common pudendal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).—**Inferior pudendal nerve**, a branch of the small sciatic distributed to the skin of the upper and back part of the thigh and of the outer surface of the scrotum or of the labium.—**Pudendal hematocele**, a collection of blood in the labium.—**Pudendal hernia**, a hernia into the lower part of the labium, by the side of the vagina. Also called *labial hernia*.—**Pudendal plexus.** See *plexus*.

pudendohemorrhoidal (pū-den″dō-hem-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [< L. *pudendum*, pudendum, + E. *hemorrhoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the pudendum and the lower part of the rectum where hemorrhoids occur.—**Pudendohemorrhoidal nerve.** Same as *pudic nerve* (which see, under *pudic*).

pudendous (pū-den'dus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pudendo*, < L. *pudendus*, participial adj. of *pudere*, feel shame.] Shameful; disgraceful. [Rare.]

A feeling laughable in a priestess, *pudendous* in a priest.
Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, ii. (*Latham.*)

pudendum (pū-den'dum), *n.*; pl. *pudenda* (-dä). [L., gerund. of *pudere*, feel shame: see *pudency*.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The region of the private parts; the pubes and perineum, together or indiscriminately. (*b*) Specifically, the vulva.—2. *pl.* The private parts; the genitals.

pudge (puj), *n.* [Cf. *puddle*[1].] A ditch or gap. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pudgy (puj'i), *a.* [Also *podgy*, *pudsy*, *pudsey*, *puddy*; origin obscure.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

The vestry-clerk, as every body knows, is a short, *pudgy* little man. *Dickens*, Sketches, I.

A blond and disorderly mass of tow-like hair, a *podgy* and sanguine countenance.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, v.

She was caught now under the mistletoe . . . by little fellows with *pudgy* arms, who covered her all over with kisses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 156.

pudic (pū'dik), *a.* [= F. *pudique* = Sp. *púdico* = Pg. It. *pudico*, < L. *pudicus*, shamefaced, bashful, modest, < *pudere*, feel shame.] In *anat.*, pudendal.—**Pudic artery.** (*a*) *External*, one of two (a deep and a superficial) branches of the femoral artery, supplying parts of the pudenda. (*b*) *Internal*, a large and surgically very important branch of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac artery, the principal source of the blood-supply of the external genitals. It leaves the pelvis by the greater sciatic foramen, winds around the ischiac spine, reënters the pelvis by the lesser sciatic foramen, courses along the inner side of the ramus of the ischium and pubis, gives off inferior hemorrhoidal and superficial and transverse perineal branches, and divides into three penial arteries—of the bulb and cavernous body and dorsum of the penis.—**Pudic nerve**, the smaller terminal division of the sacral plexus. It issues from the pelvis through the greater and reënters through the lesser sciatic foramen, and afterward divides into the perineal and dorsalis penis. It also gives off the inferior hemorrhoidal. Also called *common pudendal*, *pudendohemorrhoidal nerve*.—**Pudic vein.** (*a*) *External*, a tributary of the external saphenous, collecting blood from the genitals and inner part of the thigh. (*b*) *Internal*, a vein corresponding to the internal pudic artery, except that it does not receive the blood from the dorsal vein of the penis.

pudical (pū'di-kal), *a.* [< *pudic* + *-al*.] Same as *pudic*.

pudicity (pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pudicité*, < L. *pudicitia*, modesty, chastity, < *pudicus*, bashful, modest: see *pudic*.] Modesty; chastity.

It sheweth much grauitie & also *pudicitie*, hiding euery member of the body which had not bin pleasant to behold.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 237.

pudsy (pud'zi), *a.* Same as *pudgy*.

pudu (pö'dö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The venada, *Cervus pudu* or *Pudua humilis*, a Chilian deer.

pudworm (pud'wėrm), *n.* The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. [Local, Eng.]

pue[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pew*[1].

pue[2]† (pū), *v. i.* [Also *pew*; an imitative word; cf. *pule*.] To chirp or cry like a bird; make a sound like this word.

The birds likewise with chirps and *pues*.
Sir P. Sidney. (*Richardson.*)

pueblo (pöeb'lō), *n.* [Sp., a town, village, people, < L. *populus*, people: see *people*.] 1. In Spanish America, a municipality; a town or village; any inhabited place. In the parts of the United States acquired from Mexico it is used in the sense of the English word *town*. It has the indefiniteness of that term, and, like it, it sometimes applies to a mere collection of individuals residing at a particular place, a settlement or village, as well as to a regularly organized municipality.

In its special significance, a *pueblo* means a corporate town, with certain rights of jurisdiction and administration. In Spain the term lugar was usually applied to towns of this nature, but the Spanish Americans have preferred and persistently used the term *pueblo*.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 48.

2. [*cap.*] A Pueblo Indian.—**Pueblo Indians**, a body of Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, who dwell in communal villages (pueblos). They are partly civilized and self-governing. Among the best-known of them are the Zuñis.

puer (pū'ėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *pure*[2]. *Simmonds.*

puerile (pū'e-ril), *a.* [= F. *puéril* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *pueril* = It. *puerile*, < L. *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child, boyish, childish, < *puer*, boy, child, < √ *pu-*, beget, whence also *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl, etc.: see *pupa*, *pupil*[1], etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a boy or child; boyish; childish; juvenile.

Franciscus Junius . . . was born at Heidelberg, a famous city and university in Germany, an. 1589, educated in *puerile* Learning at Leyden in Holland.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 602.

Hence—2. Merely childish; lacking intellectual force; trivial: as, a *puerile* criticism.

It was therefore useless, almost *puerile*, to deny facts which were quite as much within the knowledge of the Netherlanders as of himself.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 288.

Puerile respiration, the respiratory murmur as heard in (healthy) children, louder and less vesicular than in healthy adults.

Puerile respiration in the lung of an adult is generally a sign of disease. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xlvii.

=Syn. 1. *Juvenile*, *Boyish*, etc. (see *youthful*).—2. Weak, foolish, silly.

puerilely (pū'e-ril-li), *adv.* In a puerile manner; boyishly; triflingly.

puerileness (pū'e-ril-nes), *n.* The state or character of being puerile; puerility.

puerility (pū-e-ril'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *puerilities* (-tiz). [= F. *puérilité* = Sp. *puerilidad* = Pg. *puerilidade* = It. *puerilità*, < L. *puerilita(t-)s*, boyhood, childhood, < *puerilis*, pertaining to a boy or child: see *puerile*.] 1. A puerile character or condition; boyishness; childishness.

A reserve of *puerility* . . . not shaken off from school.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 7.

2. The time of childhood; specifically, in *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.—3. That which is puerile; what is characteristic of or done in boyhood; hence, a childish or silly act, thought, or expression.

Of the learned *puerilities* of Cowley there is no doubt, since a volume of his poems was not only written, but printed, in his thirteenth year. *Johnson*, Cowley.

One God would not suffice
For sentle *puerility*; thou framedst
A tale to suit thy dotage.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vi.

Even amid the affectation and love of anagrams and *puerilities* which sullied her later years, Elizabeth remained a lover of letters and of all that was greatest and purest in letters. *J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, vi. 2.

puerperal (pū-ėr'pe-ral), *a.* [= F. *puerpéral* = Pg. *puerperal* = It. *puerperale*, < NL. *puerperalis*, < L. *puerpera*, f., bringing forth, a parturient woman, < *puer*, a child, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Of or pertaining to childbirth.—**Puerperal convulsions**, epileptiform attacks occurring in-

mediately before or after childbirth.—**Puerperal eclampsia**, puerperal convulsions.—**Puerperal fever**, See *fever*[1].—**Puerperal insanity**, insanity occurring during and caused by the puerperal state or during lactation.—**Puerperal septicemia**, septicemia following childbirth; puerperal fever.—**Puerperal state**, the state of a woman in and immediately following childbirth.

puerperally (pū-ėr′pe-ral-i), *adv.* From puerperal fever or disorders connected with childbirth.

puerperium (pū-ėr-pē′ri-um), *n.* [L., childbirth: see *puerpery*.] The puerperal state.

puerperous (pū-ėr′pe-rus), *a.* [< L. *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal*.] Puerperal; lying-in.

puerpery (pū-ėr′pe-ri), *n.* [< L. *puerperium*, childbirth, < *puerpera*, bringing forth, a parturient woman: see *puerperal*.] The puerperal state. *Lancet*, No. 3475, p. 750.

puet (pū′et), *n.* A variant of *pewit* (*a*).

> The poor fish have enemies enough, . . . as otters, . . . the cormorant, . . . the *puet*, . . . and the crabber.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 2.

puff (puf), *v.* [< ME. *puffen*, blow, = D. *puffen*, puff, blow up, boast, = MLG. *puffen* = G. *puffen*, *büffen*, puff, pop, = Dan. *puffe*, pop, = Sw. *puffa*, crack, push; cf. F. *pouffer*, burst out laughing, *bouffer*, intr. swell, swell out, puff, puff up, rise (as bread), stuff, gorge, tr. blow up, *bouffir*, intr., swell, be puffed up, OF. *buffier*, puff, = It. *buffare*, puff; W. *puffio*, come in puffs; connected with the noun and interj. *puff*, ult. imitative of a quick explosive sound. Cf. *buff*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To blow with quick, intermittent blasts; emit a whiff, as of wind, air, or smoke.

> Like foggy south *puffing* with wind and rain.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

> A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre till the detonation be either quite or almost altogether ended; unless it chance that the *puffing* matter do blow the coal too soon out of the crucible. *Boyle*, Physico-Chymical Essay, § 8.

> Our postilions were sitting silently upon the bench, and we followed their example, lit our pipes, and *puffed* away.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 86.

> Where boys and girls pursued their sports,
> A locomotive *puffs* and snorts,
> And gets my malediction.
> *F. Locker*, Bramble-Rise.

2. To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; snort; sneer.

> As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them. Ps. x. 5.

> It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and to bid Omnipotence do its worst. *South.*

3. To breathe with agitation, as after violent exertion.

> You are a fellow dares not fight,
> But spit and *puff* and make a noise, whilst
> Your trembling hand draws out your sword.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

> Sir Timothy, who makes love to my friend's eldest daughter, came in amongst us *puffing* and blowing, as if he had been very much out of breath.
> *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

4†. To act or move with flurry and a swelling, bustling appearance; assume importance.

> Then came brave Glory *puffing* by
> In silks that whistled, who but he!
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple.

II. *trans.* 1. To blow; send forth in quick short blasts or whiffs; drive with a blast.

> Piries and plomtrees were *puffed* to the erthe,
> In ensample, ze segges, ze shulden do the bettere.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 16.

> Not three centuries have elapsed since knightly Raleigh *puffed* its [tobacco's] fumes into the astonished eyes of Spenser and Shakespeare.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

> A radical in thought, he *puffed* away
> With shrewd contempt the dust of usage gray.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To draw smoke through, or send out smoke from.

> Here the old burgher would sit in perfect silence, *puffing* his pipe, looking in the fire with half-shut eyes, and thinking of nothing for hours together.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 168.

3. To fill, inflate, or expand with breath or air, and figuratively with pride, vanity, conceit, etc.; swell: frequently with *up*: as, *puffed up* with success; *puffed* with ambition.

> But generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and *puffed vp*, as it were a windball carrying more countenance then matter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 128.

> Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
> Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 202.

> Windy praise
> And *puffing* hopes of her aspiring sons.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

> Yet did this Royalty not *puff* his heart
> Too high to his grand Sovereign's Will to bow.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 63.

> There lies the port: the vessel *puffs* her sail:
> There gloom the dark broad seas. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

4. To praise with exaggeration; give undue or servile praise to.

> This starving public then—through the medium of posters, newspaper advertisements, men in cardboard extinguishers, and other modes of legitimate *puffing*—had been informed that its cravings were at last to be satisfied, in a grand, new, original melodrama called Pope Clement, or the Cardinal's Collapse.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

> A man may be *puffed* and belauded, envied, ridiculed, counted upon as a tool, and fallen in love with, or at least selected as a future husband, and yet remain virtually unknown. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

> Steele *puffed* him [Estcourt] in the Spectator, and wept over his decease in the same periodical.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 19.

puff (puf), *n.* [< ME. *puf* = D. *pof*, *baf* = MLG. *puf* = G. *puff* = Sw. Dan. *puf*, a puff; OF. *pouf*, F. *pouf*, a kind of head-dress, a low seat or ottoman, a puff (advertisement); W. *puff*, a puff; ult. imitative: see *puff*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, forcible blast; a whiff; a sudden emission, as of air from the mouth, or smoke from the stack of an engine; also, as much as is suddenly so emitted at one time.

> For not one *puffe* of winde there did appeare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

> The young Cardinal of Guise died, being struck down by the *Puff* of a Cannon-bullet, which put him in a burning Fever. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 5.

> At length a *puff* of northern wind
> Did blow him to the land.
> *Young Bearwelt* (Child's Ballads, IV. 303).

2. A puffball.—3. An inflated, swollen, light, fluffy, or porous thing or part. (*a*) In *dressmaking*, a strip of some fabric gathered and sewed down on both edges, but left full in the middle.

> Long *Puffes* of Yellow and Blewe Sarcenet rising vp betwixt the Panes, besides Codpieces of the like colours.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. E.

> The duchess wears a fine gauze dress, trimmed with *puffs* and rosettes of satin. *The Century*, XXXIX. 265.

(*b*) A light, porous, spongy, or friable cake, generally filled with preserve or the like: as, cream-*puffs*; jam-*puffs*.

> "Tom," said Maggie, as they sat on the boughs of the elder-tree, eating their jam-*puffs*, "shall you run away tomorrow?" *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 6.

4. An implement consisting of swan's down or a wad of flossy or loose texture, used for applying powder to the hair or skin. See *powder-puff*.—5. Exaggerated or undue praise uttered or written from an interested point of view; especially, a written commendation of a book, an actor's or a singer's performance, a tradesman's goods, or the like.

> My American *puffs* I would willingly burn all
> (They're all from one source, monthly, weekly, diurnal)
> To get but a kick from a transmarine journal!
> *Lowell*, Fable for Critics.

6. One who is puffed up; an inflated, conceited person.

> The other, a strange arrogating *puff*,
> Both impudent and ignorant enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> A very *puff*, a weak animal. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 2.

7. One who writes puffs.—8. A small vessel with minute openings for scattering liquid perfumes. *Rev. George Ormsby*, Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXII. 404.

puff (puf), *interj.* [See *puff*, *v.*] An exclamation of contempt or impatience.

> *Puff!* did not I take him nobly?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

puff-adder (puf′ad′ėr), *n.* The largest and most venomous African serpent of the family *Viperidæ*, *Clotha arietans*. It lies with its body partly immersed in the sand, its head only being exposed, so that pedestrians are liable to tread on it. It is sluggish in its nature, and the Bushman will fearlessly put his foot on its neck, and then cut off its head for the sake of its venom, with which he poisons his arrows. It is, when full-grown, from 4 to 5 feet long, and as thick as a man's arm. It is named from its habit of puffing up the upper part of its body when irritated. See cut under *Viperidæ*. Compare *puffing-adder*.

puffball (puf′bâl), *n.* Any one of various gasteromycetous fungi, especially of the genus *Lycoperdon*: so called from their habit of puffing or suddenly discharging a cloud of spores when they are shaken or squeezed after the chamber in which the spores develop breaks open. See *Fungi*, *Gasteromycetes*, and *Lycoperdon*; see also *fist-ball*[2], *foist*[1], *fuzzball*, *earthpuff*, *Bovista* (with cut), *blind-Harry*, *blindman's-buff*, *deil's snuff-box* (under *deil*), *devil's snuff-box* (under *devil*), and cut under *basidium*.—**Giant puffball**, a fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, which often grows to a large size, having been known to attain a diameter of 5 feet. It is edible when young, and the mature dry spores may be used to stanch slight wounds.

Puff-bird (*Malacoptila fusca*).

puff-bird (puf′bėrd), *n.* Any fissirostral barbet of the American family *Bucconidæ*: so called from its habit of puffing up the plumage. See cut in preceding column, also *barbet*[2], *Bucco*, and cut under *nun-bird*.

puff-box (puf′boks), *n.* A box designed to contain toilet-powder and a puff. It is often made an ornamental article for the toilet-table.

puffed (puft), *a.* [< *puff* + *-ed*[2].] In *costume*, gathered up into rounded ridges, as a sleeve, or one leg of a pair of hose.—**Puffed and slashed armor**, armor of the middle of the sixteenth century, in which the peculiar stuffed forms of the puffed and slashed dresses of the time are imitated.

Puffed and Slashed Costume.

puffer (puf′ėr), *n.* [< *puff* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puffs; one who praises with exaggerated and interested commendation.—2. One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders to the advantage of the seller. Also called *bonnet* and *white bonnet*.

> Upon the suspicion that the plaintiff was a *puffer*, the question was put whether any *puffers* were present.
> *Lord Chan. Eldon* (1806), Mason v. Armitage, 13 Ves. [25, 37.

> Puffing, it has been said, is illegal, even if there be only one *puffer*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 69.

3. A fish that swells or puffs up; specifically, any member of either of the plectognath families *Tetrodontidæ* and *Diodontidæ*, all of whose species, some eighty in number, have the habit of inflating themselves with air which they swallow; a swell-fish or globe-fish; a blower. The common puffer or swell-fish, *Sphæroides maculatus* or *Tetrodon turgidus*, is a good example. The tambor or smooth puffer is *Lagocephalus lævigatus*. The rough puffer is *Chilomycterus schœpfi* or *geometricus*. See cuts under *Diodon*, *swell-fish*, and *Tetrodontidæ*.

4. A porpoise or puffing-pig.—5. In *wearing*, a vat in which linen and cotton cloth is cleansed by boiling; a bucking-keir.

puffer-pipe (puf′ėr-pīp), *n.* In *wearing*, the central pipe of a bucking-keir, from the top of which water is discharged over the cloth.

puffery (puf′ėr-i), *n.* [< *puff* + *-ery*.] Systematic puffing; extravagant praise.

> I have reviewed myself incessantly,
> Nay, made a contract with a kindred spirit
> For mutual interchange of *puffery*.
> Gods! how we blew each other!
> *W. E. Aytoun*, Firmilian.

puff-fish (puf′fish), *n.* A puffer or swell-fish.

puffily (puf′i-li), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

puffin (puf′in), *n.* [Said to be so called from its puffed-out beak; < *puff* + *-in*, appar. a dim. termination. The NL. *Puffinus*, also *Puphinus*, is from E.] 1. A sea-parrot, colter-neb, or bottle-nosed auk; a bird of the family *Alcidæ* and genus *Fratercula* or *Lunda*. See these words. There are several species. The common puffin is *F. arc-*

Common Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*).

tica, which abounds on both coasts of the North Atlantic, nesting in holes in the ground. It is about 12 inches long, of a blackish color above, white below, with a black collar and gray face; the bill is very curious—bright-red, blue, and yellow, extremely high, narrow, and furrowed; the feet are small, placed far back, red; the eyelids are caruncuiate; the wings and tail are short. The bird flies swiftly and dives well. The whole horny covering of the beak and the carnncles of the eyelids are regularly molted. *F. glacialis* and *F. corniculata* are closely related; the latter has the fleshy process of the eyelid elongated into a

Head of Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrata*).

horn. *Lunda cirrata* is the tufted puffin, quite different, inhabiting the North Pacific, with a long tuft of yellow plumes on each side of the head, the coloration mostly blackish, with white face, and the beak peculiar in shape.

What shall we do with this same *puffin* here,
Now he 's on the spit? *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. A kind of fungus; a fuzzball; a puffball. —**Crested puffin**, the tufted puffin.—**Manx puffin**†, or **puffin of the Isle of Man**†, the manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*. *Willughby*.

puffin-applet, *n.* A variety of apple. *B. Jonson*.

Puffineæ (pu-fin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Puffinus* + *-eæ*.] A division of *Procellariinæ*, represented by the genus *Puffinus* in a broad sense; the shearwaters.

puffiness (puf'i-nes), *n.* A puffy or turgid character or state.

Some of Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness* that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker. *A. Hill.*

puffing (puf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *puff*, *v.*] 1. The practice of writing or publishing puffs, or uncritical or venal praises of another person's productions or wares.

Puffing is of various sorts: the principal are the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive, and the puff oblique, or puff by implication. These all assume, as circumstances require, the various forms of letter to the editor, occasional anecdote, impartial critique, observation from correspondent, or advertisement from the party. *Sheridan*, Critic, i. 2.

2. In *costume*, one or more ridges or ribs intended for ornament; ornamentation by means of such ridges. See *puffed*.—3. In gasteromycetous fungi, the sudden discharging of a cloud of spores. See *puffball*.

puffing-adder (puf'ing-ad'ėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake or blowing viper; any one of several species of the genus *Heterodon* (which see). They are ugly snakes of threatening aspect, but quite harmless. [Local, U. S.]

puffingly (puf'ing-li), *adv.* In a puffing manner.

puffing-pig (puf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise: so called from its blowing or puffing as it comes to the surface of the water.

Puffinuria (puf-i-nū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < *Puffinus* + *Uria*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Pelecanoides*.

Puffinus (puf'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760, after Gesner, etc.), < E. *puffin*: see *puffin*.] A genus of *Procellariidæ*, characterized by the short low nasal tubes obliquely truncate at the end, and with a thick septum, a long, comparatively slender, and much-hooked beak, thin pointed wings, very short tail, and large feet; the shearwaters. There are numerous species, found on all seas, some of them known as *hags* or *haggens*. The greater shearwater is *P. major*, widely distributed over the Atlantic; the cinereous shearwater is *P. kuhli* of the Mediterranean. The Manx shearwater is *P. anglorum*; the dusky, *P. obscurus*; the sooty, *P. fuliginosus*. See cut under *haggen*.

puffkin† (puf'kin), *n.* [< *puff* + *-kin*.] A fungous excrescence; a worthless dustball; hence, a light, worthless person.

And now and then too, when the fit 's come on 'em,
Will prove themselves but flirts and flirtry-*puffkins*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

puffleg (puf'leg), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eriocnemis*: so called from the white fleecy tufts or puffs about the legs. See cut under *Eriocnemis*.

puff-netting (puf'net'ing), *n.* Same as *leaf-netting*.

puff-paste (puf'pāst), *n.* In *cookery*, a rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, etc.

puffroart, *n.* A noisy blast. [Rare.]

East, weast, and South-wynd with *puffroare* mighteiye ramping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii.

puff-wig† (puf'wig), *n.* A fluffy kind of wig.

Here, sirrah, here 's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig*, and so I dub thee gentleman-usher. *Farquhar*, The Inconstant, i. 1.

puff-wing† (puf'wing), *n.* A puffed-up part of a dress, rising from the shoulders, and resembling a wing.

You shall see them flock about you with their *puff-wings*, and ask you where you bought your lawn.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

puffy (puf'i), *a.* [< *puff* + *-y*1.] 1. Swollen, as with air or some soft substance; puffed up; tumid; soft: as, a *puffy* tumor.

A very stout *puffy* man in buckskins and Hessian boots.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii.

2. Tumid; turgid; bombastic: as, a *puffy* style.

He lives at a high sail, that the *puffy* praises of his neighbours may blow him into the enchanted island, vainglory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 486.

Nor [could] the tickling sense of applause and vainglory [make me stoop so low as] to affect the *puffy* name and title of an Orator.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, Ep. Ded.

There is a man, . . .
Better than you, or all your *puffy* race,
That better would become the great battalion.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, ii. 2.

3. Coming in puffs; characterized by puffs; gusty.

We were running wing and wing before a very fresh and *puffy* wind. *The Century*, XXVIII. 106.

pug1 (pug), *n.* [A var. of *puck*. Cf. *bug*1. As applied to a monkey, fox, or little dog, it means 'a little imp': so called in allusion to its pert, ugly face.] 1†. An elf; fairy; goblin; sprite: same as *puck*, 1.

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of Divels in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and hobgoblins call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies.
Robin good-fellows some, some call them fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, ix. 574. (*Nares*.)

2. A monkey.

Poor *pug* was caught; to town convey'd;
There sold. How envy'd was his doom,
Made captive in a lady's room! *Gay*, Fables, i. 14.

3. A fox.

Some well-known haunts of *pug*. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

4. A dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

All at once a score of *pugs*
And poodles yell'd within.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

5. A term of familiarity or endearment, like *duck*, etc.

Good *pugge*, give me some capon.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

The first I called sweet duck; the second, deare heart; the third, prettie *pugge*.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 4.

6. A three-year-old salmon. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—7. One of certain small geometrid moths: an English collectors' name. The netted pug is *Eupithecia venosata*; the foxglove-pug is *E. pulchellata*.—8†. A short cloak worn by ladies about the middle of the eighteenth century.

pug2 (pug), *n.* [Abbr. of *pug-nose*.] A pug-nose; the form or turn of a pug-nose: as, a decided *pug*. [Colloq.]

pug3 (pug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pugged*, ppr. *pugging*. [A var. of *poke*.] 1. To thrust; strike. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *building*: (*a*) To tamp with clay, or stop with puddle; clay. (*b*) To line (spaces between floor-joists) or cover (partition-walls) with coarse mortar, felt, sawdust, or any other material to impede the passage of sound; deaden; deafen.—3. In *pottery* and *brick-manuf.*, to grind, as clay, with water in order to render it plastic.

The mixing and *pugging* apparatus is 23.6 inches in diameter at the feed end, and diminishes to 20.7 inches at the delivery end. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 531.

pug3 (pug), *n.* [See *pug*3, *v.*] 1. Clay ground and worked or kneaded with water, and sometimes with other substances, into consistency for molding, as into bricks, etc.—2. A pug-mill.

pug4† (pug), *n.* [ME. *pugge*; origin obscure.] Chaff; refuse of grain.

Mast, chastene, yeve hem *pugges* of thi corne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

It can not abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe or *pugs*, and such like plain mullock.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 5. (*Davies*.)

pug5 (pug), *n.* [Hind. *pag*, foot.] The print of a foot; a footmark. See *puggi*.

pugaree (pug'a-rē), *n.* See *pugree*.

pug-dog (pug'dog), *n.* A small dog which bears a resemblance in miniature to the bulldog. It is characterized by timidity and gentleness, is often very affectionate and good-natured, and is kept only as a pet or curiosity. It is very liable to disease, from being pampered and from lack of exercise and proper food. There are different varieties of pug-dogs, some characterized by an extreme peculiarity of the jaws and teeth. Commonly called *pug*. See *Dysodus*.

pug-faced (pug'fāst), *a.* [< *pug*1 + *face* + *-ed*2.] Having a monkey-like face.

puggard†, *n.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for **priggard*, < *prig*1 + *-ard*. Cf. *pugging*2.] A thief.

Cheators, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devil's black-guard.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

puggered†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *puckered*, past participle of *pucker*.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *pugger'd* attire of the turkey. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, II. xi. 1.

puggery (pug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *puggeries* (-iz). Same as *pugree*.

puggi (pug'i), *n.* [Hind. *pagī*, < *pag*, foot: see *pug*5.] In India, a tracker; one whose occupation is to trace thieves, etc., by their footprints.

pugging1 (pug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pug*3, *v.* In def. 1 perhaps an altered form (by some confusion) of *puddling*.] 1. The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, etc.—2. In *arch.*, any composition laid under the boards of a floor, or on partition-walls, to prevent the transmission of sound. Also called *deadening* or *deafening*.

pugging2†, *a.* [Perhaps an orig. misprint for *prigging*, < *prig*1, *v.*] Thieving.

The white sheete bleaching on the hedge,
With hey the sweet birds, O how they sing;
Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 7 (1623).

puggle (pug'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *pug*3, *v.*] To stir (the fire). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

puggree, puggry, *n.* Same as *pugree*.

pugh (pö or pūh), *interj.* [Also *puh*; a mere exclamation; cf. *phew*, *pooh*, etc.] An exclamation of contempt, disdain, or disgust.

pugil1 (pū'jil), *n.* [= Sp. *pugil* = Pg. *pugil* = It. *pugile*, a boxer, < L. *pugil*, a boxer, one who fights with the fists, < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist. Cf. *pugil*2, *pugnacious*, etc.] A boxer; a pugilist.

He was no little one, but saginati corporis bellua, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the *pugil*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 37. (*Davies*.)

pugil2 (pū'jil), *n.* [= It. *pugillo*, a pinch, < L. *pugillus*, *pugillum*, a handful, dim., < *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *pugil*1.] As much as can be taken up between the thumb and the first two fingers; a pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugill* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 17.

The old gentleman . . . at last extracted an ample round snuff-box. I looked as he opened it and felt for the wonted *pugil*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

pugilism (pū'ji-lizm), *n.* [< *pugil*1 + *-ism*.] The art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.

The writing is a kind of *pugilism* — the strokes being made straight out from the shoulder.
Howells, Venetian Life, vii.

pugilist (pū'ji-list), *n.* [= F. *pugiliste* = Pg. *pugilista*; as *pugil*1 + *-ist*.] A boxer; one who fights with his fists.

pugilistic (pū-ji-lis'tik), *a.* [< *pugilist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pugilists or pugilism; relating to boxing or fighting with the fists.

Gentlemen of the *pugilistic* profession are exceedingly apt to keep their vital fire burning with the blower up.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

pugilistically (pū-ji-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a pugilistic manner; with reference to pugilism.

The record of these gentlemen, like my own, proves that we are, *pugilistically* speaking, men of peace.
The Century, XXXIX. 655.

pugillares (pū-ji-lā'rēz), *n. pl.* [L. *pugillares* (sc. *libelli*), or *pugillaria*, neut. pl., tablets; also *ceræ pugillares*, waxen tablets; pl. of *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand: see *pugillaris*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, writing-tablets. See *triptych*.

pugillaria, *n. pl.* See *pugillares*.

pugillaris (pū-ji-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *pugillares* (-rēz). [ML., < L. *pugillaris*, that can be held in the hand, < *pugillus*, a handful: see *pugil*2.] The eucharistic calamus or fistula. See *calamus*, 4.

pugioniform (pū-ji-on'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pugio*(*n*-), a dagger (< *pugnus* (√ *pug*), fist: see *poniard*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the shape of a dagger.

pug-mill (pug'mil), *n.* A machine for mixing and tempering clay. A common form consists of a

hollow iron cylinder, generally set upright, with a revolving shaft in the line of its axis, carrying several knives arranged in a spiral manner round the shaft, with their edges somewhat depressed. The clay is thrown in at the top of the cylinder, cut and kneaded by the knives in its downward progress, and finally forced out through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnaces (pug-nā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those notable for their fighting qualities, as mastiffs and bulldogs: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Sagaces*.

pugnacious (pug-nā′shus), *a.* [< L. *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative, < *pugnare*, fight, < *pugnus*, fist. Cf. *pugil*[1], *pugil*[2].] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome; given to fighting: as, a *pugnacious* fellow; a *pugnacious* disposition.

A furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

The mistress of the *pugnacious* quadruped entered to the rescue. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

=Syn. Contentious.

pugnaciously (pug-nā′shus-li), *adv.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ly*[2].] In a pugnacious manner.

pugnaciousness (pug-nā′shus-nes), *n.* [< *pugnacious* + *-ness*.] Pugnacity. [Rare.]

pugnacity (pug-nas′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pugnacité* = Sp. *pugnacidad* = Pg. *pugnacidade*, < L. *pugnacita(t-)s*, combativeness, quarrelsomeness, < *pugnax* (*pugnac-*), combative: see *pugnacious*.] The quality of being pugnacious; disposition to fight; quarrelsomeness.

I like better that entry of truth which cometh peaceably . . . than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 177.

Keeping alive a natural *pugnacity* of character. *Motley*.

pug-nose (pug′nōz′), *n.* [< *pug*[1], *pug*[2], + *nose*.] 1. A nose turned upward at the tip like that of the pug-dog; a snub-nose.

Then half arose,
From beside his toes,
His little pug-dog with his little *pug-nose*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

2. The pug-nosed eel. See *eel* and *Simenchelys*.

pug-nosed (pug′nōzd), *a.* [< *pug*[1] + *nose* + *-ed*[2].] Having a pug-nose.—**Pug-nosed eel.** See *eel*.

pug-piles (pug′pīlz), *n. pl.* Piles mortised into one another by a dovetail-joint. Also called *dovetailed piles*.

pug-piling (pug′pī′ling), *n.* Dovetailed piling.

pugree (pug′rē), *n.* [Also *puggree*, *puggery*, *pugaree*, etc.; < Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A scarf of cotton or silk wound round the hat or helmet like a turban to protect the head from the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

With a little pulling and wrenching, and the help of my long, tough turban-cloth, a real native *pugree*, we set and bound the arm as best we could.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, x.

puh†, *interj.* Same as *pooh*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio 1623), i. 3.

I am careless what the fusty world speaks of me. *Puh!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

puisne (pū′ne), *a.* and *n.* [An archaic form of *puny*, retained in legal use: see *puny*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *law*, younger or inferior in rank.

An old gentleman . . . declaiming against the times, and treating them and their *puisny* advocate with more contempt than either one or the other seemed to deserve.
Observer, No. 82.

2†. Later.

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity. *Sir M. Hale*.

3†. Same as *puny*[1], 2.—**Mulier puisne.** See *mulier*[2].—**Puisne judge.** See *judge*. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A junior; an inferior; specifically, in *law*, a judge of inferior rank.

Each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inn,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did begin
To read his little, or his ne'er a whit.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To the Reader.

This 'tis for a *puisne*
In policy's Protean school to try conclusions
With one that hath commenced, and gone out doctor.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iv. 1.

If still this privilege were ordinarily left in the Church, it were not a work for *puisnes* and novices, but for the greatest masters, and most learned and eminently holy doctors, which the times can possibly yield.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, iii. § 9.

Lord Chief Justice Coke did not pass sentence on Mrs. Turner; that grim office was performed by his *puisne*, Croke, J. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 263.

puisnyt, *a.* Same as *puisne*, *puny*[1]. [Rare.]

puissance (pū′i-sans), *n.* [< ME. *puyssance*, *puysaunce*, < OF. *puissance*, *poissance*, F. *puissance*, power, < *puissant*, powerful: see *puissant*.] 1. Power; strength; force; vigor.

Thei were moche peple and riche lordes of grete *puyssance*, and ther-to were thei well horsed.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 232.

With what help and aid the virtues resist and overcome the *puissance* of the vices.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Commonly civil and popular warres decay in *puisance*, preuaile seldome, and may not indure.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 248.

His hart did earne
To prove his *puissance* in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

Leave your England, as dead midnight still,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Either past or not arrived to pith and *puissance*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 21.

Still from time to time
Came murmurs of her beauty from the South,
And of her brethren, youths of *puissance*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

2†. Jurisdiction; power; control.

The educacion of children ehould not altogeather be vnder the *puissaunce* of their fathers, but vnder the publique powar and auethority, becawse the publique haue therein more Intereste then their parentes.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

3†. Armed force.

Than, with the firste *puyssaunce* that we may make, lete vs distroye the vitaile fro them thourgh the contreye, and lete vs sette in eche garuyson as moche peple as we may.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

All the *puyssance* that was sent by Kyng Philyppe . . . they were all discomfytted and slayne.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 731.

Cousin, go draw our *puissance* together.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 339.

puissant (pū′i-sant), *a.* [< ME. *puyssant*, *puyssaunt*, *pusant*, < OF. *puissant*, *poissant*, F. *puissant* = It. *possente*, powerful, < ML. as if **possen(t-)s*, for L. *potens(t-)s*, ppr. of *posse*, be able: see *potent*.] Powerful; mighty; strong; vigorous; forcible: as, a *puissant* prince or empire.

Which fele letters brought with hreffes many
Of Anthony hys part, a *pusant* man the.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2683.

The flemynges were beyond the ryuer *puyssaunt* ynough . . . to kepe the passage.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 721.

I will be *puissant*,
And mighty in my talk to her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 1.

Puissant is the Danish king, and strong
In all the sinews of approved force.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarchs' Meeting.

Loki is as *puissant* a divinity in the Norse Edda as Cupadeva in the red vault of India, Eros in the Greek, or Cupid in the Latin heaven. *Emerson*, Success.

puissantly (pū′i-sant-li), *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; potently.

Mahomet, a man subtile in witte, of valiant hearte, and fortunate in exployt of war, as he manifested most *puissantly* by obteyning more honour than any other in the campe. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 326.

puissantness (pū′i-sant-nes), *n.* Puissance; power; strength.

The emperour . . . hath bene driuen to extreme shiftes, and that by the pollicie of mean men who were thought to be hys frendes, and not by the *puisantnes* of others who were knowne to be his open enemys.
Ascham, Affairs of Germany, p. 3.

puist, puistie (pūst, pūs′ti), *a.* [< *poust*, *n.*] In easy circumstances; well-to-do: said of persons of the lower classes who have made money. [Scotch.]

puit[1] (pū′it), *n.* Same as *pewit* (*b*). [Eng.]

puit[2]† (pūt), *n.* [< F. *puits* = Pr. *potz*, *poutz* = Sp. *pozo* = Pg. *poço* = It. *pozzo*, < L. *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] A spring; a fountain; a well; a rill.

The *puits* flowing from the fountains of life.
Jer. Taylor.

puka-puka (pö′kä-pö′kä), *n.* [New Zealand.] A small branching composite tree, *Senecio Forsteri*, of New Zealand. Its leaves are very large, sometimes a foot long, and used by the natives as paper, whence *puka-puka* has become the native word for common paper.

puke[1] (pūk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puked*, ppr. *puking*. [Origin obscure; perhaps for **spuke* or **speuk*, extended form of *spew*. Cf. G. *spucken*, spit.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To vomit; eject the contents of the stomach.

The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 144.

2. To sicken; be overcome with loathing.

As one of Woodward's patients, sick and sore,
I *puke*, I nauseate—yet he thrusts in more.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; throw up; eject from the stomach: generally with *up*.—2. To cause to puke or vomit.

puke[1] (pūk), *n.* [< *puke*[1], *v.*] 1. Vomit; a vomiting; that which is vomited.—2. An emetic.—3. A disgusting person. [Low.]—4. [*cap.*] An inhabitant of the State of Missouri. [Vulgar, U. S.]

puke[2]† (pūk), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *pewke*; < ME. *puke*; appar. an unassibilated form of *puce*.] **I.** *a.* Of a dark color, said to be reddish brown.

The colour of this camell is for the most part browne, or *puke*. *Topsell*, Four-footed Beasts. (*Halliwell*.)

II. *n.* A dark color between russet and black; puce.

I wolde in alle hast possible have that same gowne of *puke* furryd with whyght lambe. *Paston Letters*, III. 153.

You shall doe well to send fiue or sixe broad clothes, some blackes, *pukes*, or other sad colours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 357.

puker (pū′kėr), *n.* 1. One who pukes or vomits.—2†. A medicine which causes vomiting; an emetic.

The griper senna, and the *puker* rue,
The sweetener sassafras, are added too.
Garth, Dispensary, iii.

puke-stocking† (pūk′stok′ing), *a.* Wearing puke-colored stockings. [Rare.]

Will thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal-button, nott-pated, agate-ring, *puke-stocking*, caddis-garter?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 78.

puke-weed (pūk′wēd), *n.* The officinal lobelia, *Lobelia inflata*, once much employed as an emetic.

puking-fever (pū′king-fē′vėr), *n.* Same as *milk-sickness*.

pukisht (pū′kish), *a.* [< *puke*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Of the color called puke.

I saw my selfe old Canadie,
About twelve of the clocke,
Bare foote, hyr lockes about her heade,
Vnckde in *pukishe* pocke.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, viii.

pulas (pu-las′), *n.* [Hind. *palāsh*, *palās*.] An East Indian tree, *Butea frondosa*; also, *B. superba*, which differs chiefly in its climbing habit. Also *palas*, and *pulas-tree*. See *Butea* and *kino*[1].

pulas-oil (pu-las′oil), *n.* Same as *mundooga-oil*.

pulas-tree (pu-las′trē), *n.* Same as *pulas*.

pulchrioust, *a.* [ME. *pulcrious*, < L. *pulcher*, *pulcer*, beautiful, + *-ious*.] Beauteous; beautiful; fair.

The seffe child Ffromont that time callyd was,
Of stature of persone hie, gret, and long,
Inly wel formed, *pulcrious* of face,
Sage, subtile, wel taught, myghty and stronge.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1263.

pulchritude (pul′kri-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *pulcritude*, < OF. **pulcritude* = Sp. *pulcritud* = Pg. *pulchritude*, < L. *pulchritudo*, *pulcritudo*, beauty, < *pulcher*, *pulcer*, OL. *polcer*, beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness; handsomeness.

Persing our hartes with thi *pulcritude*.
Court of Love, l. 613.

Themistius . . . maintain'd an Opinion that . . . the *Pulchritude* and Preservation of the World consisted in Varieties and Dissimilitudes. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 26.

The queen, when she had view'd
The strange eye-dazzling admirable sight,
Fain would have prais'd the state and *pulchritude*.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

What more than heavenly *pulchritude* is this?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

puldront, *n.* An obsolete form of *pauldron*.

pule (pūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puled*, ppr. *puling*. [Formerly also *pewl*, *peule*; < OF. *piuler*, *pioler*, *piauler*, < F. *piauler*, chirp, pule; cf. It. *pigolare*, chirp, moan; imitative words; cf. *pipe*[1], *peep*[1], etc., *pue*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To peep or pipe plaintively, as a chick.—2. To cry as a complaining child; whine; whimper.

The poore silly Soules *pewling* out of Purgatory.
Sir T. More, Tracts (Utopia, Int., p. xcvii.).

A wretched *puling* fool. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 185.

Thou 'rt such a *puling* thing! wipe your eyes and rise; go your ways. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 7.

Wherefore should I *pule*, and, like a girl,
Put finger in the eye? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

All the wisdom of the ages will avail it nothing if it *pule* in discontent and fret in nervous sickness.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 145.

II.† *trans.* To utter in a whining or querulous manner: with *out*.

I say "You love"; you *peule* me out a No.
Drayton, Idea, v.

puler (pū′lėr), *n.* One who pules or whines; a sickly, complaining person.

If she be pale of complexion, she will prove but a *puler*; is she high coloured, an ill cognizance.
The Man in the Moone (1609), sig. G. (*Halliwell*.)

Pulex (pū′leks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1735), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] 1. A notable genus of insects, typical of the *Pulicidæ*, or flea family. They lead a semi-parasitic life upon man and other animals. The larvæ feed on refuse, and are slender and whitish. Many species are known. *P. irritans* is the common flea which

infests man. *P. canis* is found upon the cat and the dog. See cut under *flea*[1].

2. [*l. c.*] A flea, or some similar creature.—**Pulex arborescens**†, arborescent flea, an old name of any water-flea with branched horns—that is, of any cladocerous crustacean.

puliall†, *n.* See *puliol.*

puliall-mountain†, *n.* Same as *pella-mountain.*

pulic (pū′lik), *n.* [Shortened from NL. *Pulicaria.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the genus *Pulicaria;* fleabane.

Pulicaria (pū-li-kā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < LL. *pulicaria*, a plant, also called *psyllion* (from the supposed power of the smoke of *P. dysenterica* to drive away fleas), < L. *pulex*, a flea.] A genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Euinuleæ*. It is characterized by a long inner pappus of one row of bristles, a very short outer pappus more or less united into a crown or a fringed cup, a broad involucre of narrow bracts in but few rows, yellow ray-flowers in one or two rows, and either smooth or ribbed achenes. Some species have the appearance of *Inula*, the elecampane, which is distinguished by its nearly uniform pappus. There are about 30 species, natives of Europe, Africa, and Asia, especially in the Mediterranean region. They are hairy annuals or perennials, with alternate sessile leaves, and flower-heads solitary at the summits of the branches. *P. (Inula) dysenterica*, the fleabane, was once supposed to destroy fleas, and has sometimes been used to cure dysentery. Old names of the plant are *fleabane-mullet* and *herb-christopher.*

pulicat, *n.* See *pullicat.*

pulicene (pū′li-sēn), *a.* [Irreg. for **pulicine*, < L. *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea, + *-ine*[1].] Relating to fleas; pulicous.

Pulicidæ (pū-lis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Pulex* (*Pulic-*) + *-idæ.*] The flea family, considered as either a family of *Diptera*, or the sole family of an order called *Aphaniptera* or *Siphonaptera*. Several genera are known, the principal ones being *Pulex* and *Sarcopsylla*. Insects of this family are minute, wingless, with the antennæ from three- to fourteen-jointed, mandibles long and serrate, body ovate and much compressed, two simple eyes, no compound eyes, and edges of the head and prothorax armed with stout spines directed backward. See cuts under *flea*[1] and *chigoe.*

pulicose† (pū′li-kōs), *a.* [< L. *pulicosus*, full of fleas, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea.] Abounding with fleas.

pulicous† (pū′li-kus), *a.* Same as *pulicose.*

puling (pū′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *pule*, *v.*] A plaintive piping, as of a chicken; a whining complaint.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*. *Bacon*, Masques and Triumphs (ed. 1887).

What 'a the news from London, sirrah? My young mistress keeps such a *puling* for a lover.
Yorkshire Tragedy, i. 1.

puling (pū′ling), *p. a.* Complaining; whining; crying; childish; weak.

Come, look up bravely; put this *puling* passion
Out of your mind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Where be these *puling* fears of death, just now expressed or affected? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

pulingly (pū′ling-li), *adv.* In a puling manner; with whining or complaint.

I do not long to have
My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly*,
Like a poor wench had lost her market-money.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 1.

puliol†, *n.* [Also *puliall*, *pulial*, *puliall*, ult. < L. *pulcium*, *pulegium*, fleabane, pennyroyal, < *pulex* (*pulic-*), a flea: see *Pulex.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

puliol-royal†, *n.* [Also *puliall royal;* < ME. *puliall real*, < ML. *puleium regale*, equiv. to L. *puleium regium*, royal fleabane: see *puliol* and *royal.* Hence, by corruption, *pennyroyal.*] Same as *pennyroyal*, 1.

pulish (pū′lish), *n.* [Native name (?).] The Angola ant-thrush, *Pitta angolensis.*

pulk[1] (pulk), *n.* [Appar. a contracted dim. of *pool*[1].] A pool; a pond. [Prov. Eng.]

pulk[2], **pulkha** (pulk, pul′kä), *n.* [Lappish.] A Laplanders' traveling-sledge. It is built in the form of a boat, of light materials, covered with reindeer-skin. It is drawn by a single reindeer, and is used in journeying over the snow in winter.

Lapland Pulk. (From an original in the possession of the American Geographical Society.)

These *pulks* are shaped very much like a canoe; they are about five feet long, one foot deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a sharp bow and a square stern. You sit upright against the stern-board, with your legs stretched out in the bottom. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 103.

pulk-hole (pulk′hōl), *n.* Same as *pulk*[1].

This underwood, with the turf in the *pulk hole* or bog lands, . . . constituted absolutely the only fuel at the beginning of the century. *A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

pull (půl), *v.* [< ME. *pullen*, < AS. *pullian*, pull (also in comp. *ūpullian*, pull), = LG. *pulen*, pick, pluck, pull, tear; cf. MD. *pullen*, drink; root unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or try to draw forcibly or with effort; drag; haul; tug: opposed to *push:* generally with an adverb of direction, as *up*, *down*, *on*, *off*, *out*, *back*, etc.: as, to *pull* a chair *back;* to *pull down* a flag; to *pull* a bucket *out* of a well; to *pull off* one's coat.

This Arcite, with ful despitous herte
Whan he him knew, and hadde his tale herd,
As fiers as leoun *pulleth out* a swerd.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 740.

So hangs, and lolls, and weeps upon me; so hales, and *pulls* me. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 144.

O Night, thou *pullest* the proud Mask *away*
Where-with vaine Actors, in this Worlds great Play,
By Day disguise them.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i.

Pull off, pull off the broach of gold,
And fling the diamond necklace by.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

2. To pluck; gather by hand: as, to *pull* flax; to *pull* flowers.

He joys to *pull* the ripened pear.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

3. To draw in such a way as to rend or tear; draw apart; rip; rend: followed by some qualifying word or phrase, such as *asunder*, *in pieces*, *apart:* also used figuratively.

Fearing lest Paul should have been *pulled in pieces.*
Acts xxiii. 10.

It is hardly possible to come into company where you do not find them *pulling* one another *to pieces.*
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To extract; draw, as a tooth or a cork.—5. To agitate, move, or propel by tugging, rowing, etc.: as, to *pull* a bell; to *pull* a boat.

I have *pulled* a whale boat in the Pacific, and paddled a canoe on Lake Huron. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

May bend the bow or *pull* the oar.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

6. To transport by rowing: as, to *pull* a passenger across the bay.

To *pull* Lady Cramly and her daughter down the river.
T. Hook, Fathers and Sons, xvii.

7. In *printing*, to produce on a printing-press worked by hand; hence, to take or obtain by impression in any way: as, to *pull* a proof.

The "copy" was quickly put in type, a proof was *pulled*, and at 10h. 50m. it was placed in my hands, exactly an hour after the observations had been made at a station nearly 3000 miles away. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 605.

8†. To bring down; reduce; abate.

His rank flesh shall be *pull'd* with daily fasting.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

9†. To pluck; fleece; cheat.

What plover 's that
They have brought to *pull?*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

10. In *tanning*, to remove the wool from (sheepskins), or the hair from (hides). A pulling-knife, made of steel with a rather blunt edge, is used, acting much on the principle of a scraper. It engages the hair without cutting it off, and pulls it out. The skin is spread, with the hair or wool side uppermost, on an inclined support during the process.

11. To steal; filch. [Thieves' slang.]

We lived by thieving, and I do still — by *pulling* flesh (stealing meat).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 460.

12. To make a descent upon for the purpose of breaking up; raid; seize: as, to *pull* a gambling-house: said of police. [Slang.]—13. In *horse-racing*, to check or hold back (a horse) in order to keep it from winning: as, the jockey was suspected of *pulling* the horse. [Slang.]—**To pull a face**, to draw the countenance into a particular expression; grimace: as, to *pull a long face* (that is, to look very serious).

The Prior and the learned *pulled a face.*
Browning, Fra Lippo Lippi.

To pull a finch†. See *finch*[1].—**To pull down.** (*a*) To take down or apart; demolish by separating and removing the parts: as, to *pull down* a house.

Pull not *down* my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) To subvert; overthrow; demolish.

In politicall affairs, as well as mechanical, it is farre easier to *pull down* then build up.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 104.

The world is full of institutions which, though they never ought to have been set up, yet, having been set up, ought not to be rudely *pulled down.*
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

(*c*) To abase; humble; degrade.

Nothing *pulleth downe* a mans heart so much as aduersitie and lacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

He *pulleth downe*, he setteth up on hy;
He gives to this, from that he takes away.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 41.

To raise the wretched and *pull down* the proud.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

The feind no sooner Jesus there did read,
But Guilt *pull'd down* his eyes, and fear his head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 122.

To pull down the side†, to cause the defeat of the party or side on which a person plays.

If I hold your cards I shall *pull down the side;*
I am not good at the game.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iv. 2.

To pull in one's horns. See *horn.*—**To pull one through**, to extricate one from a difficulty.

I am very hopeful of your regiment arriving in time to *pull us through.*
Phantom Piquet, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888.

To pull the dead horse. See *horse*[1].—**To pull the long-bow.** See *longbow.*—**To pull up.** (*a*) To pluck up; tear up, as by the roots; hence, to extirpate; eradicate; destroy.

They shall no more be *pulled up* out of their land which I have given them. Amos ix. 15.

I observed that they reap their corn in these parts, whereas about Damascus they *pull* it *up* by the roots.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 142.

(*b*) To take to task; administer reproof or admonition to; put a check upon. [Colloq.] (*c*) To arrest and take before a court of justice. [Colloq.] (*d*) To bring to a stop by means of the reins: as, to *pull up* a horse when driving or riding. Hence—(*e*) To stop or arrest in any course of conduct, especially in a bad course.=**Syn. 1.** To drag.—2. To gather.

II. *intrans.* To give a pull; tug; draw with strength and force: as, to *pull* at a rope.

I haf zerned & zat zokkez of oxen,
& for my hyzez hem boȝt, to bowe haue I meater,
To see hem *pulle* in the plow aproche me byhouez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 68.

To pull apart, to separate or break by pulling: as, a rope will *pull apart.*—**To pull for**, to row toward: as, they *pulled for* the ship or the shore.—**To pull through**, to get through any undertaking with difficulty. [Colloq.]

I shall be all right! I shall *pull through*, my dear!
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxvii.

To pull up, to stop in riding or driving by drawing the reins; halt; stop.

The Slogger *pulls up* at last for a moment, fairly blown.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

Mr. Kearney *pulled up* at the outskirts of the town in front of a small general store.
The Century, XXXVII. 602.

pull (půl), *n.* [< ME. *pul;* < *pull*, *v.*] 1. The exercise of drawing power; effort exerted in hauling; a tug; drawing power or action; force expended in drawing.

The husbandman, whose coats and pain,
Whose hopes and helps lie buried in his grain,
Waiting a happy Spring to ripen full
His long'd-for harvest to the reapers' *pull.*
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Epil.

Particles . . . arranging themselves under the influence of the *pull* or gravity of the earth.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 46.

An iron bar, . . . one inch square, cooled through 80° Fahr., contracts with a *pull* of fifty tons.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 46.

2. Exercise in rowing; an excursion in a rowboat: as, to have a *pull* after dinner. [Colloq.] —3†. A contest; a struggle.

This wrastling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 2.

4. That which is pulled. Specifically—(*a*) The lever of a counter-pump or beer-pull. (*b*) The knob and stem of a door-bell; a bell-pull.

5. Influence; advantageous hold or claim on some one who has influence: as, to have a *pull* with the police; he has a *pull* on the governor. [Slang.]

A good feature of the ordinance is the power given to the city engineer, . . . who is too often handicapped by politicians and contractors who have a *pull* on the City Fathers. *The Engineer*, LXV. 392.

6. A favorable chance; an advantage: as, to have the *pull* over one. [Slang.]

Do you know, it 's a great *pull* not having married young.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxiv.

The great *pull* that men have over us [women] is that they are supposed to do only one thing at a time.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 782.

7. A drink; a swig: as, to have a *pull* at the brandy-bottle. [Colloq.]

The other hiccoughed, and sucked in a long *pull* of his hot coffee. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. ii.

"Bre'r Torm," he said, after a long *pull* at the pitcher of persimmon beer. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 88.

8. In *printing*, a single impression made by one pull of the bar of a hand-press.—**Candy-pull.** See *candy*[1].—**Dead pull**, in *mech.*, total pressure; impressed force.

pullaile†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *poulaille*, F. *poulaille*, poultry, < *poule*, hen, < L. *pullus*, a young animal, a chicken: see *pullet.*] Poultry.

With calewes or with *pullayle*,
With conynges or with fyne vitaille.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7043.

Pullastræ (pu-las'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl: see *pullet*.] An artificial assemblage of birds, in which those gallinaceous birds which are peristeropod or pigeon-toed, as the *Cracidæ* and *Megapodidæ*, are grouped with the true pigeons, or *Columbæ*, including the dodos.

pullastriform (pu-las'tri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pullastra*, a young hen, a pullet, + *forma*, form.] Same as *pullastrine*.

Pullastriform and Struthious Birds.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 122.

pullastrine (pu-las'trin), *a.* [< *Pullastræ* + *-ine*[2].] Pertaining to the *Pullastræ*, or having their characters.

The *Pullastrine* birds are a generalized group.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 114.

pull-back (půl'bak), *n.* [< *pull* + *back*[1], *adv.*] 1. That which keeps one back or restrains; a drawback.

I appeal to the mind of every particular person that hears me whether he has not often found a struggle within himself, and a kind of *pullback* from the sin that he has been about to engage in. *South*, Sermons, VII. xi.

2. In modern costume for women, a contrivance by which the folds of the skirt behind were held together closely, so that the skirt in front was drawn tightly and hung straight down. It was in fashion about 1885.

pull-cock (půl'kok), *n.* A faucet of which the lever is vertical when the outlet is closed, and is pulled forward 90° in a vertical plane to open the passage fully.

pull-devil (půl'dev'l), *n.* A device for catching fish, made of several hooks fastened back to back, to be dragged or jerked through the water.

pulldoo (půl'dö), *n.* [< F. *poule d'eau*, 'water-hen': *poule*, hen (see *pullet*); *de*, of (see *de*[2]); *eau*, water (see *ewe*[2]).] The American coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

pull-down (půl'doun), *n.* In *organ-building*, the wire whereby a pallet or valve is opened when its digital is depressed; a pallet-wire.

pullen† (půl'en), *n.* [Also *pullein*, *pullain*, *pullin*, < OF. *poulain*, *puleyn*, *polan*, F. *poulain* (cf. Pr. *pollin*, *polli* = Sp. *pollino* = It. *pollino*), the young of any animal, esp. a foal, colt, < ML. *pullanus*, also, after Rom., *pullenus*, *polinus*, m., **pullana*, *pulina*, f., a foal, colt, filly, < L. *pullus*, a young animal: see *pullet*.] Poultry.

They bring up a great multitude of *pullein*, and that by a marvellous policy; for the hens do not sit upon the eggs; but by keeping them in a certain equal heat they bring life into them, and hatch them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

A false theefe
That came like a false foxe my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, v. 2.

To see how pitifully the *pullen* will look, it makes me after relent, and turn my anger into a quick fire to roast 'em. *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

Luss. What, three and twenty years in law?
Vind. I haue knowne those that haue becne fine and fifty, and all about *Pullin* and Pigges.
C. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

puller (půl'ėr), *n.* [< *pull* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which pulls.

Peace, impudent and shameless Warwick, peace,
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 157.

Puller off, in a press or punching-machine, a forked piece which is so adjusted as to be almost in contact with the work to be stamped or punched, which it prevents from rising when the die or punch is drawn back.

pullet (půl'et), *n.* [ME. *pulette*, *polete*, < OF. *polete*, *poulette*, F. *poulette*, a chick, young hen, dim. of *poule*, a hen, < ML. *pulla* (> OF. and F. *poule*), a young hen, fem. of L. *pullus*, a young animal, young, esp. of domestic fowls, a young fowl, a chicken, a young sprout, = E. *foal*, q. v. Cf. *poult*.] 1. A young hen.

And in this maner, ye that be anncient teachynge vs, and wee obedient, as old fathers and young *pulletes*, beeyng in the nest of the Senate. *Golden Book*, viii.

2. A bivalve, *Tapes pullastra*, of the family *Veneridæ*, abundant in European seas, chiefly in muddy sand or sandy bottoms near tide-mark. It also occupies deserted holes, and is then apt to show distortion of the shell, which in growing adapts itself to its surroundings. When not malformed, the shell is oblong, and the valves are covered with concentric striæ becoming coarser and more wavy toward the ends, and crossed by diverging striæ.

pullet-sperm† (půl'et-spėrm), *n.* The treadle or chalaza of an egg: so called because formerly supposed to be the sperm of the egg.

I'll no *pullet-sperm* in my brewage.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 32.

pulley (půl'i), *n.* [Formerly also *pully*, *pullie*; < (*a*) late ME. *polley* (= MD. *poleye* = Sp. *polea* = Pg. *polé* = It. *puleggia*, formerly also *puleggio*) (ML. *polea*, *polegia*, *polegium*), < OF. *poulie*, a pulley (Cotgrave), F. *poulie*, a pulley, block, sheave; cf. OF. *poulie*, *poullie*, a place to hang out clothes; origin uncertain; by some connected with AS. *pullian*, E. *pull*. (*b*) Cf. ME. *polive*, appar., with accom. term. *-ive*, of like origin with the above. (*c*) ME. *poleyne*, a pulley, < OF. *poulain* (ML. *polanus*), a pulley-rope, a particular use of *poulain*, a colt: see *pullen*. The transfer of sense from 'colt' to 'a support' is paralleled in the use of *horse* and *easel* (lit. 'ass'), and of F. *poutre*, 'filly,' also 'beam,' *chèvre*, 'goat,' also 'crane,' and of E. *crane* itself; also by Gr. ὄνος, ass, crane, pulley.] 1. (*a*) Properly, a simple machine consisting of a wheel having a grooved rim for carrying a rope or other line, and turning in a frame, which, when movable, is termed a *pulley-block*. (*b*) A block containing several grooved wheels. (*c*) A tackle or apparatus consisting of one or more pulley-blocks with a rope or ropes reeved through them for use in hoisting. The pulley serves to balance a great force against a small one; its sole use is to produce equilibrium; it does not save work, unless indirectly in some unmechanical way. The pulley is a lever with equal arms; but when it turns, the attachments of the forces are moved. Fig. 1 shows a fixed pulley. The equal weights *d* and *e* are in equilibrium, because they hang from the equal arms of the lever *ab*, having its fulcrum at *c*. Fig. 2 illustrates the principle of the movable pulley. The equal-armed lever, with fulcrum at *c*, has on one arm the weight *d* and on the other the force of the stretched string *be*. If there is equilibrium, this force must be equal to the weight of *d*. Thus, the total downward pull on *f*, one arm of the equal-armed lever *fg*, with fulcrum at *h*, is twice the weight of *d*, which must, therefore, be the weight of *i* to keep it in balance. We may also use the axiom that when a cord is free to move along its length it must be under equal stress in all its parts. Consequently, when a movable block is supported by a number of parallel parts of the same cord,

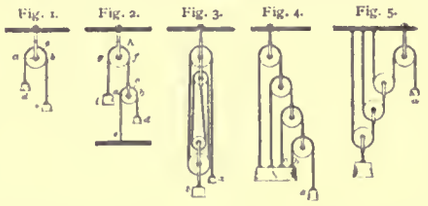
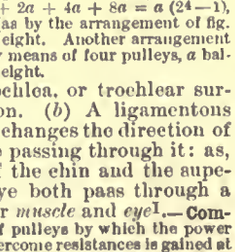


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.
Pulleys.

these must bear equal shares of the load. Thus, in fig. 3, the lower block with the weight *b* brings equal strains upon four stretches of the cord, one of which is balanced by *a*. Consequently, the weight of *b* is four times that of *a*. But the effects of friction and of the stiffness of the cord are of great importance in the calculation of the advantages of pulleys. There is a great mechanical advantage in having separate blocks for all the movable pulleys, as in figs. 4 and 5. Thus, in fig. 4, the weight *a* is balanced over the lowest pulley by the pull on *b*, and the sum of these forces drawing down the lowest pulley is balanced over the second pulley by the pull on *c*, which is therefore double the weight at *b*. Thus, by means of four pulleys *a* balances $a + 2a + 4a + 8a = a(2^4 - 1)$, or fifteen times instead of (as by the arrangement of fig. 3) only four times its own weight. Another arrangement is shown in fig. 5. Here, by means of four pulleys, *a* balances eight times its own weight.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) A trochlea, or trochlear surface of an articulation. (*b*) A ligamentous loop which confines or changes the direction of the tendon of a muscle passing through it: as, the digastric muscle of the chin and the superior oblique of the eye both pass through a *pulley*. See cuts under *muscle* and *eye*[1].—**Compound pulley**, a system of pulleys by which the power to raise heavy weights or overcome resistances is gained at the expense of velocity. See def. 1 (*c*).—**Conical pulley**, a cone-pulley.—**Crowning pulley**, a pulley with a convex rim, much used where from various causes belts are in danger of slipping off—the centrifugal force keeping the belt on the convexity.—**Dead pulley**. Same as *loose pulley*. [Local, Eng.]—**Differential pulley**, a peculiar machine operating upon the principle of the lever. Let AD (fig. 1) be a lever, having its fulcrum at C, half-way between A and D. From D and B (a point on AC) cords are attached to the equal arms of the lever EF, with fulcrum at G. Then, if weights are placed on A and G so as to balance one another, G is practically supported at the point half-way between B and D. The ratio of the weight at G to that at A is therefore AC/(CD − BC). The differential pulley has above one solid wheel with two grooved rims, the lower one being furnished with spikes to enter the links of a chain and prevent it from running over the wheel (see fig. 2). An endless chain is reeved upon this and upon a pulley below,


Crowning Pulley.

as shown in fig. 3. The lettering corresponds to that in fig. 1, and serves to show the principle. Fig. 4 shows the machine in action. Here *a a* is the triangular frame of the

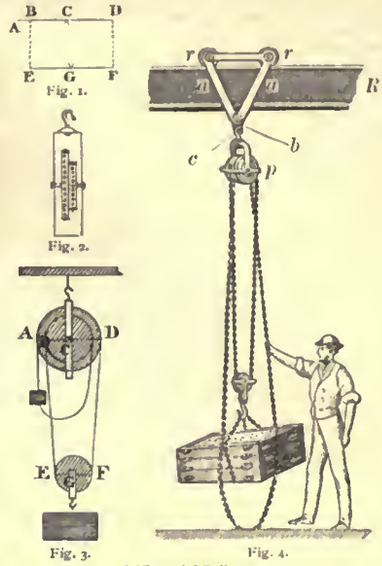
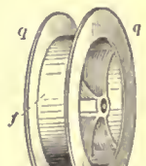


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4.
Differential Pulley.

traveler, *b* a link with which the hook *c* of the differential pulley *p* engages, and *r*, *r* rollers which support the frame on the rail R.—**Double-speed pulley**, a combination of two loose pulleys (see *loose pulley*) and toothed gearing with one fast-driven pulley, whereby two different speeds of rotation may be obtained with pulleys of the same diameter by shifting the band from the fast pulley to one of the loose pulleys. Also called *two-speed pulley*.—**Driven pulley**, in *mech.*, a pulley which receives its motion through a belt or band from another pulley called the *driving pulley*.—**Driving pulley**, a pulley which, by means of a belt or band, transmits its motion to another pulley. A wide-faced pulley is often both a driven and a driving pulley.—**Fast-and-loose pulleys**. See *fast*[1].—**Fast pulley**, a pulley firmly attached to the shaft from which it receives or to which it communicates motion.—**Flat-rope pulley**, a pulley with a sheave having in its perimeter a rectangular or nearly rectangular groove, instead of the usual semicircular score.—**Frame pulley**, a pulley which has, instead of a block, a sort of frame of iron in which the sheave or sheaves are pivoted.—**Loose pulley**, a pulley fitted loosely on a shaft and placed near a fast pulley to receive and support the belt when it is thrown off in order to disconnect the shaft. It is practically an idle-wheel.—**Parting pulley**, a pulley or belt-wheel that can be separated into two parts so that a shaft need not be dismounted in order to receive it.—**Scored pulley**, a pulley having a semicircular groove about its perimeter to receive a band of circular section, or a rope. *E. H. Knight.*—**Side pulley**, a pulley the block of which has laterally or vertically extending lugs, with holes therein, by which it may be bolted to a wall or post.—**Sliding pulley**, a pulley with a clutch mechanism placed so as to slide backward and forward on a shaft: used for coupling and disengaging machinery, and also as a pulley.—**Tug pulley**, in a well-boring rig, the pulley which, by means of the bull-rope acting as a crossed band, imparts motion to the bull-wheel of an oil-derrick. See *oil-derrick*.


Flat-rope Pulley for transmitting power by means of a band or rope. *f*, face of pulley; *q*, flanges.

pulley (půl'i), *v. t.* [< *pulley*, *n.* Cf. F. *poulier*, raise with a pulley, < *poulie*, a pulley.] To raise or hoist with a pulley. [Rare.]

A Mine of white Stone was discovered hard by, which runs in a continued Vein of Earth, and is digged out with Ease, being soft, and is between a white Clay and Chalk at first; but being *pulleyed* up with [into ?] the open Air, it receives a crusty kind of Hardness, and so becomes perfect Freestone. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 16.

pulley-block (půl'i-blok), *n.* A shell containing one or more sheaves, the whole forming a pulley.

pulley-box (půl'i-boks), *n.* In a draw-loom, a frame containing the pulleys for guiding the tail-cords. *E. H. Knight.*

pulley-check (půl'i-chek), *n.* An automatic clutch or locking device designed to prevent a rope from running backward through a pulley-block.

pulley-clutch (půl'i-kluch), *n.* An automatic device, in the form of a grappling-tongs, for fastening a hoisting-pulley to a beam or rafter.

pulley-drum (půl'i-drum), *n.* A pulley-shell or pulley-block.

pulley-frame (půl'i-frām), *n.* In *mining*, same as *head-frame*, *poppet-head*, etc.

pulley-mortise (půl'i-môr'tis), *n.* Same as *chase-mortise*.

pulley-sheave (půl'i-shēv), *n.* The grooved roller over which a rope runs in a pulley-block.

pulley-shell (půl'i-shel), *n.* The outer part or casing of a pulley-block.

pulley-stand (půl'i-stand), *n.* A hanger on which pulleys can be adjusted as to height and angle of axis, so as to make them suit the belting, which may reach them at angles varying with the stem of the hanger. *E. H. Knight.*

pulley-stone (půl'i-stōn), *n.* In *geol.*, a name familiarly given to the silicious pulley-like casts or molds of the joints and stems of encrinites.

pulley-wheel (půl'i-hwēl), *n.* A pulley-sheave.

pullicat, pulicat (pul'i-kat), *n.* A cotton cheek handkerchief of real or imitation Indian make. *Balfour.*

pullin†, *n.* See *pullen.*

pulling-jack (půl'ing-jak), *n.* A hydraulic jack which has a pulling instead of a pushing action.

pulling-out (půl'ing-out'), *n.*; pl. *pullings-out* (-ingz-out'). The lining worn with a slashed garment and drawn partly through the slash, so as to project loosely.

pull-iron (půl'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. In a railroad-car, an eye-bolt or lug to which a chain may be attached when the car is to be moved by horses. —2. A hook or ring at the back end of the tongue of a horse-car, for attaching it to the car.

pullish†, *v.* An obsolete form of *polish*[1].

pullock (půl'ok), *n.* A putlog. *E. H. Knight.*

pull-off (půl'of), *n.* In *gun-making*, the power required to be applied to the trigger to discharge a gun.

pull-over (půl'ō'vėr), *n.* In *hat-manuf.*, a cap of silk or felted fur drawn over a hat-body to form the napping; also, a hat so made.

pull-piece (půl'pēs), *n.* In a cloek, a wire or string which, when pulled, causes the clock to strike: used, if necessary, to bring the striking-mechanism into accord with the hands.

pull-pipes (půl'pīps), *n.* [A corruption of *pool-pipes.*] Various species of *Equisetum:* so called from their hollow stems and growth in wet places. [North. Eng.]

pull-to (půl'tö), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *lay-cap.*

pullulate (pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pullulated*, ppr. *pullulating.* [< L. *pullulatus*, pp. of *pullulare* (> It. *pullulare, pullolare* = Sp. *pullular* = Pg. *pullular* = F. *pulluler*), put forth, sprout forth, < *pullulus*, a young animal, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young animal, a chick: see *pullet.*] To germinate; bud.

Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again, after the same or some other manner.

Grainger, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 175.

Instead of repairing the mistake, and restoring religious liberty, which would have stifled this *pullulating* evil in the seed by affording it no further nourishment, they took the other course. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 6.

Ovisacs or bulbules naked, bud-like, *pullulating* from the bases of the tentacula. *Johnston*, British Zoöphytes.

pullulation (pul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pullulation* = Pg. *pullulação* = It. *pullulazione*, < L. as if **pullulatio(n-)*, < *pullulare*, pp. *pullulatus*, pullulate: see *pullulate.*] 1. The act of germinating or budding.

These were the Generations or *Pullulations* of the Heavenly and Earthly Nature. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, ii.

2. Specifically, in *bot.*, a mode of cell-multiplication in which a cell forms a slight protuberance on one side, which afterward increases to the size of the parent-cell, and is cut off from it by the formation of a dividing wall at the narrow point of junction: same as *sprouting.* This mode of multiplication is especially characteristic of the yeast-plant and its allies.

pullus (pul'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *pullus*, a young animal.] 1. In *ornith.*, a chick; a very young bird; a nestling: applied to any bird in the down, or before it has acquired its first full feathering. Hence—2. In *zoöl.*, the young (embryonic or larval) condition of any animal.

Craven has . . . subsequently acknowledged that his Sinusigera perversa (from the Indian Ocean) is only a *pullus* of Triforis.

P. Pelseneer, Challenger Reports, XXIII., Zoöl., part lxv., [Report on Thecosomata], p. 40.

pulment†, *n.* Same as *polment.*

Pulmobranchia (pul-mō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + *branchiæ*, gills. In this and following compounds, *pulmo-* is short for *pulmono-*, prop. *pulmoni-*.] Same as *Pulmobranchiata.*

pulmobranchiæ (pul-mō-brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Gills or branchiæ modified into organs of aërial respiration; the respiratory apparatus peculiar to certain animals. (*a*) The lung-sacs of air-breathing mollusks, as snails. See cut under *Pulmonata.* (*b*) The lung-sacs of certain arachnidans, as spiders; the pulmotracheæ. See cuts under *pulmonary* and *Scorpionidæ.*

pulmobranchial (pul-mō-brang'ki-al), *a.* [< *Pulmobranchia* + *-al.*] 1. In *conch.*, breathing by means of pulmobranchiæ or lung-sacs; pertaining to pulmobranchiæ; pulmonate, pulmoniferous, or pulmonary, as a snail.—2. In *entom.*, breathing by means of pulmotracheæ; pertaining to pulmotracheæ; pulmonary, as a spider. = **Syn.** *Pulmobranchial*, etc. In application to those arachnidans which have lung-sacs by which they breathe, as well as by tracheæ, the terms *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmobranchial, pulmobranchiate, pulmotracheal, pulmotracheate,* and *pulmotracheary* mean the same, the first two terms being the least specific, since they are applied to other animals, the two middle terms being less specific, as shared by certain mollusks, the last three being specific and precise, since they apply only to these arachnidans. In application to mollusks, *pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmoniferous, pulmobranchial, pulmobranchiate,* and *pulmogasteropod* are a parallel series of words, the first three shared by any other animals which have lungs, the fourth and fifth by arachnidans, the sixth being specific and precise.

Pulmobranchiata (pul-mō-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmobranchiatus:* see *pulmobranchiate.*] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first one of three orders of his *Paracephalophora monoica asymmetrica*, containing the three families *Limnacea, Auriculacea,* and *Limacinea*, or the pulmonary gastropods, as snails, slugs, etc., both aquatic and terrestrial. Also *Pulmobranchia.* Now commonly called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera.*

pulmobranchiate (pul-mō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pulmobranchiatus*, < *pulmobranchiæ*, q. v.] Provided with pulmobranchiæ. (*a*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmobranchiæ, as mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Pulmobranchiata.* (*b*) Breathing by lung-sacs or pulmotracheæ, as spiders; pulmotracheate. = **Syn.** See *pulmobranchial.*

pulmocutaneous (pul"mō-kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + *cutis*, skin: see *cutaneous.*] Of or pertaining to the lungs and skin: said of the hindmost one of three passages into which each of the two aortic trunks of the adult frog is divided, which ends in pulmonary and cutaneous arteries.

pulmogasteropod, pulmogastropod (pul-mō-gas-tėr'ō-pod, -gas'trō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + Gr. γαστήρ, stomach, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] I. *a.* Pulmonate or pulmoniferous, as a gastropod; of or pertaining to the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

II. *n.* A pulmonate gastropod; any member of the *Pulmogasteropoda.*

Also *pulmonogasteropod.*

Pulmogasteropoda (pul-mō-gas-te-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

Pulmograda (pul-mog'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmogradus:* see *pulmograde.*] De Blainville's name of a group of acalephs, approximately the same as *Discophora.*

pulmograde (pul'mō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmogradus*, < L. *pulmo(n-)*, a lung, + *gradi*, walk.] I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Pulmograda;* swimming by means of alternate contraction and expansion of the body, as if by a kind of respiration, as a jellyfish.

II. *n.* An acaleph of the group *Pulmograda;* a discophorous hydrozoan.

pulmometer (pul-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs; a spirometer.

pulmometry (pul-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] The measurement of the capacity of the lungs; spirometry.

Pulmonacea (pul-mō-nā'shiä), *n. pl.* [< L. *pulmo(n-)*, lung, + *-acea.*] In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.

pulmonar (pul'mō-när), *a.* [= F. *pulmonaire:* see *pulmonary.*] Having lungs or lung-like organs; pulmonate or pulmonary; specifically, belonging to the arachnidan order *Pulmonaria.*

Pulmonaria[1] (pul-mō-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from its reputation and former use; fem. of *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, as a pulmonary remedy: see *pulmonary.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Boragineæ*, tribe *Boragæ*, and subtribe *Anchuseæ.* It is characterized by a five-lobed funnel-shaped corolla without scales in the throat, a five-cleft calyx enlarged in fruit, and four broad erect nutlets with an elevated and slightly concave basilar scar which is without a surrounding ring. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe and Asia, especially of western Asia. They are erect perennial hairy herbs, bearing large petioled radical leaves and a few small alternate stem-leaves, and terminal two-parted cymes of blue or purplish flowers. They are generally known as *lungwort* (which see), especially *P. officinalis*, which is the common English species, having also the old or local names of *spotted comfrey, bugloss cowslip, Jerusalem cowslip, beggar's-basket,* etc. See also *Joseph-and-Mary.*

Pulmonaria[2] (pul-mō-nā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] 1. In *conch.*, same as *Pulmonata*, 1.—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans, as spiders and scorpions. In Latreille's system of classification they were one of two orders of *Arachnida*, the other being *Trachearia.* Also called *Pulmonariæ* and *Pulmonata.*

pulmonaria[3], *n.* Plural of *pulmonarium.*

Pulmonariæ (pul-mō-nā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* Same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

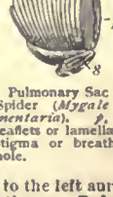
pulmonarious (pul-mō-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *pulmonarius*, diseased in the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] Diseased in the lungs; affected with pulmonary disease.

pulmonarium (pul-mō-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pulmonaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs: see *pulmonary.*] In *entom.*, the lateral membrane often separating the dorsal and ventral abdominal segments, and containing stigmata or breathing-holes. *Kirby.*

pulmonary (pul'mō-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonaire* = Sp. Pg. *pulmonar* = It. *pulmonare, pulmonario,* < L. *pulmonarius*, pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs, < *pulmo(n-)*, lung, = Gr. πλεύμων, usually πνεύμων, lung: see *pneumonia.*] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lungs, in the widest sense; respiratory: as, *pulmonary* organs.

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Affecting the lungs: as, *pulmonary* disease. —3. Remedial of affections of the lungs; pulmonic: as, *pulmonary* medicine.—4. Done by means of lungs; aërial, as a mode of breathing: opposed to *branchial* or *tracheal:* as, *pulmonary* respiration.—5. Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; able to breathe air; pulmobranchiate, pulmonate, or pulmoniferous: distinguished from *branchiate:* as, a *pulmonary* mollusk.—6. Of or having the characteristics of the *Pulmonaria:* distinguished from *tracheary:* as, a *pulmonary* arachnidan.—**Pulmonary alveoli,** air-cells. See *alveolus*(*b*).—**Pulmonary artery,** any artery conveying blood directly from the heart to the lungs; in man, a large vessel, about two inches in length, conveying venous blood from the right cardiac ventricle. It divides into two branches, called the right and the left pulmonary artery, for the respective lungs. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary branchiæ,** of spiders and other arachnidans, peculiar breathing-organs or gills, situated in the abdomen and consisting of many membranous folds, appearing like the leaves of a book or porte-monnaie. The air enters these folds from the exterior orifice, and passes through the membrane to the blood which circulates between them. See cut below.—**Pulmonary calculus.** See *calculus*, 2.—**Pulmonary cartilage,** the second costal cartilage of the left side.—**Pulmonary circulation,** the lesser circulation of the blood, from the right cardiac ventricle through the pulmonary artery, pulmonary capillaries, and pulmonary veins, back to the left auricle. See cut under *circulation.*—**Pulmonary consumption,** phthisis.—**Pulmonary lobules,** small sections of lung-tissue, each receiving a bronchiole, and separated from one another by connective-tissue septa in which vessels ramify.—**Pulmonary nerves,** a variable number of branches of the pneumogastric, distributed to the root of the lungs.—**Pulmonary pleura,** the pleura pulmonalis. —**Pulmonary plexuses.** See *plexus.*—**Pulmonary sac,** in *entom.*, a special form of respiratory organ found only in some arachnidans (spiders), being an involution of the integument, the walls of which are so folded as to expose a large surface to the air, which is alternately inspired and expired, the blood being brought to the sacs by venous channels.—**Pulmonary sinuses,** the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Pulmonary valves,** the semilunar valves of the right cardiac ventricle.—**Pulmonary veins,** any veins which bring blood direct from the lungs to the heart; in man, four veins, two from each lung, which convey arterial blood to the left auricle of the heart. See cuts under *lung* and *thorax.*—**Pulmonary vesicles,** air-cells. = **Syn.** See *pulmobranchial.*



Pulmonary Sac of a Spider (*Mygale cæmentaria*). *p*, the leaflets or lamellæ; *s*, stigma or breathing-hole.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmonaries* (-riz). 1. A pulmonary arachnidan, as a spider or scorpion; a member of the *Pulmonaria.*—2. Lungwort.

Pulmonata (pul-mō-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonatus*, having lungs: see *pulmonate.*] 1. In *conch.*: (*a*) An order or subclass of *Gasteropoda*, air-breathing and adapted to a terrestrial life; the true pulmonate or pulmoniferous gastropods, as snails and slugs, having the pallial cavity or mantle-chamber converted into a lung-sac, no ctenidia or true gills, and generally no true operculum to the shell. Some other gastropoda are pulmonate in the sense that they

breathe air, but are otherwise structurally related to the pectinibranchiate or to the rhipidoglossate gastropods. The *Pulmonata* are hermaphrodite, with highly developed copulatory and other sexual organs in every individual, and well-formed odontophore. A shell is usually present, sometimes small or wanting; its aperture is closed in some cases by a pseudopercculum. They are divided into *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora*. There are more than

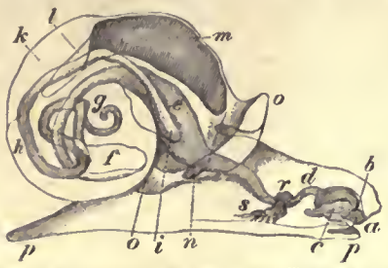


Diagram of the Anatomy of the Snail (*Helix*), illustrating structure of *Pulmonata*.

a, mouth; *b*, tooth; *c*, odontophore; *d*, gullet; *e*, crop; *f*, stomach; *g*, coiled end of the visceral mass; *h*, rectum; *i*, anus; *k*, renal sac; *l*, heart; *m*, lung-sac, or modified pallial chamber; *n*, its external opening; *o*, thick edge of mantle; *p*, *p*, extent of the foot; *r*, *s*, nervous ganglia round the esophagus.

6,000 species. By Férussac and many later conchologists the order was extended to include the opercculate tænioglossate and rhipidoglossate terrestrial gastropods, the true *Pulmonata* being then called *P. inoperculata*, and the others *P. operculata*. This use of the word was long prevalent, but is now obsolete. Also called *Pulmonea*, *Pulmonifera*, *Pulmonogasteropoda*, and *Pulmogasteropoda*. (*b*) A section of rhipidoglossate gastropods, characterized by adaptation for aërial respiration, and including the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*. *Fischer.*—2. In *entom.*, the pulmonary arachnidans: same as *Pulmonaria*[2], 2.

pulmonate (pul'mō-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonatus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] I. *a.* Having lungs, lung-sacs, or lung-like organs; pulmonary or pulmoniferous, as a mollusk or an arachnidan; pulmonated, as a vertebrate: distinguished from *branchiate* and *tracheate*.=Syn. See *pulmobranchial*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pulmonata* in either sense, as a snail or a spider.

pulmonated (pul'mō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulmonate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *pulmonate*.

In the lower *pulmonated* Vertebrata, the sacculation is more marked near the entrance of the bronchus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 92.

Pulmonea (pul-mō'nē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonate*.] In Latreille's classification, an order of *Gasteropoda*: now called *Pulmonata* or *Pulmonifera*.

pulmonian (pul-mō'ni-an), *n.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *-ian*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail.

Pulmonibranchiata (pul'mō-ni-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] The more correct form of *Pulmobranchiata*.

pulmonibranchiate (pul'mō-ni-brang'ki-āt), *a.* The more correct form of *pulmobranchiate*.

pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulmonique* = Pg. *pulmonico* (cf. Sp. *pulmoniaco*), < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs.
Harvey, Consumptions.

Pulmonic circulation. Same as *pulmonary circulation* (which see, under *pulmonary*).

II. *n.* 1. A medicine for diseases of the lungs. *Dunglison.*—2. One who is affected with a disease of the lungs.

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas. *Arbuthnot.*

pulmonifer (pul-mon'i-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Pulmonifera*.] A pulmonate gastropod, as a snail; any member of the *Pulmonifera*.

Pulmonifera (pul-mō-nif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonifer*, having lungs: see *pulmoniferous*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) The *Pulmonata* considered as a subclass of gastropods, *Pulmonata* then being reserved as the ordinal name. (*c*) A section of tænioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, characterized by a modification of the respiratory apparatus as a lung for aërial respiration. It includes the families *Cyclostomidæ*, *Pomatiidæ*, *Cyclophoridæ*, and *Aciculidæ*. *Fischer.* *Adelopneumona* is a synonym.

pulmoniferous (pul-mō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pulmonifer*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with lungs, as an animal; pulmonary or pulmonate, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pulmonifera*.—2. Containing the lungs, as a part of the body: as, the *pulmoniferous* somites of an arachnidan.

Pulmonigrada (pul-mō-nig'rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pulmonigradus*: see *pulmonigrade*.] Same as *Pulmograda*.

pulmonigrade (pul-mon'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pulmonigradus*, < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *gradi*, walk.] Same as *pulmograde*.

pulmonobranchous (pul'mō-nō-brang'kus), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] Pulmonate, as a gastropod; pulmonibranchiate. [Rare.]

Affording a good character for dividing the land *pulmonobranchous* Mollusca into two families.
Eng. Cyc., Nat. Hist., III. 65.

pulmonogasteropod (pul'mō-nō-gas'tėr-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pulmogasteropod*.

Pulmonogasteropoda (pul'mō-nō-gas-te-rop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *Gasteropoda*.] Same as *Pulmonata*, 1 (*a*).

pulmotracheal (pul-mō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pulmobranchial; pertaining to or done by means of pulmotracheæ: as, *pulmotracheal* respiration.

Pulmotrachearia (pul-mō-trā-kē-ā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + NL. *trachea*, windpipe.] A group of pulmobranchiate or pulmotracheate arachnidans; an order of *Arachnida*, containing those arachnidans which have pulmonary sacs as well as tracheæ, as spiders and scorpions. See cut under *Scorpionidæ*.

pulmotracheary (pul-mō-trā'kē-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

II. *n.*; pl. *pulmotrachearies* (-riz). A pulmotracheate arachnidan.

pulmotracheate (pul-mō-trā'kē-āt), *a.* [< L. *pulmo*(*n*-), lung, + *trachea*, windpipe, + *-ate*[1].] Pulmobranchiate, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Pulmotrachearia*.

pulp (pulp), *n.* [= F. *pulpe* = Sp. *pulpa* = Pg. It. *polpa*, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part of an animal body, etc., solid flesh, the pulp of fruit, etc.] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specifically—(*a*) The soft, succulent part of fruit: as, the *pulp* of an orange, or of a grape. In the American grape of the *Vitis Labrusca* varieties (as Concord, etc.) the pulp is a distinct portion of the berry inclosing the seeds, and is characteristically tough and sour. It is inclosed in a sweet and well-flavored layer formed beneath the skin.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton, P. L., iv. 335.

(*b*) The material from which paper is manufactured after it is reduced to a soft uniform mass. (*c*) Chyme; the pulpified mass of food after chymification and before chylification. (*d*) The soft pulpy core of a tooth, consisting chiefly of the nerve accompanied by its vessels and connective tissue; a tooth-pulp. (*e*) The soft elastic fibrocartilage forming much of the substance of the intervertebral disks. It chiefly occupies the interior of these disks, whose periphery is more fibrous and tougher. To the compressibility and elasticity of this pulp is mainly due the action of the disks in serving as buffers to diminish concussion of the spine. The pulp is compressible enough to account also for the fact that a man may be appreciably taller in the morning after lying all night than in the evening after a day spent on the feet. (*f*) In *mining*, slimes; ore pulverized and mixed with water.

In the case of silver the ore is frequently pulverized by stamps, and the resulting *pulp* amalgamated in pans or barrels. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 465.

Blue, dental, etc., **pulp.** See the adjectives.—**Persistent pulps.** See *dental pulp* (*b*).—**Pulp-colors.** See *color*.

pulp (pulp), *v.* [< *pulp*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make into pulp, in any sense; reduce to pulp: as, to *pulp* wood-fiber for paper; to *pulp* old papers.—2. To deprive of the surrounding pulp or pulpy substance: as, to *pulp* coffee-beans.

The other mode is to *pulp* the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will *pulp* a bushel in a minute. *Bryan Edwards.*

II. *intrans.* To be or to become ripe and juicy like the pulp of fruit.

A kiss should bud upon the tree of love,
And *pulp* and ripen richer every hour. *Keats.*

The buried seed begins to *pulp* and swell
In Earth's warm bosom. *H. H. Stoddard*, Ode.

pulpamenta† (pul-pa-men'tä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *pulpamentum*, meat, pulp, < *pulpa*, meat, pulp: see *pulp*.] Delicacies; tidbits.

What, Friday night, and in affliction, too, and yet your *pulpamenta*, your delicate morsels!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 7.

pulpatoon†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of confection or cake, supposed to be made of the pulp of fruits.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent. *Nabbes*, Microcosmus, iii.

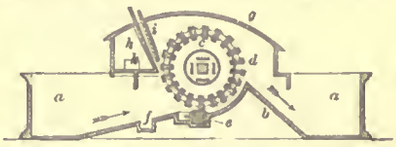
pulp-boiler (pulp'boi'lėr), *n.* Same as *pulp-digester*.

pulp-cavity (pulp'kav'i-ti), *n.* The hollow interior of a tooth which contains the pulp. Also called *nerve-canal*. See cut under *tooth*.

pulp-digester (pulp'di-jes'tėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for digesting straw, wood, bamboo, and other materials, to free the fibrous matter from gluten, gum, starch, and other extraneous matters. Such machines are essentially boilers, in which the paper-stock is cooked with various chemicals under more or less steam-pressure. In some digesters the boilers are stationary and are provided with a stirring-mechanism; in others the boilers are made to rotate. Also called *pulp-boiler*.

pulp-dresser (pulp'dres'ėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, an apparatus for clearing paper-pulp from impurities, and freeing it from lumps and knots.

pulp-engine (pulp'en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for converting paper-rags, esparto,



Pulp-engine, consisting of an oblong iron vat *a*, rounded at the ends and divided by a partition *b*, over which is journaled a cylinder *c*, having grooves into which chisel-edged blades *d* are inserted in sets of three, generally to the number of sixty; beneath these, and set at an angle therewith, other blades *e* are fixed in the bottom of the vat; the distance between the two may be adjusted by raising or lowering the cylinder *c*. The part *e* of the bottom is sloping, and has a recess *f* for the reception of grit. A hood *g* prevents the pulp from being thrown out of the machine, and one side of this is a sieve *h*, with a removable cover *i*, through which the foul water expelled from the pulp passes and is discharged through the opening *k*.

and other materials into a pulp with water. Also called *pulper*, *pulp-machine*, *pulping engine*, and *pulp-mill*.

pulper (pul'pėr), *n.* 1. A machine for reducing roots, as turnips, mangel-wurzel, etc., to a pulp; a root-pulper.—2. A machine for removing the fleshy pulp of coffee-berries.—3. A pulp-digester, pulp-grinder, or pulp-engine.

pulpet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pulpit*.

pulp-grinder (pulp'grīn'dėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a form of grinding-mill for crushing, disintegrating, and grinding partially made paper-pulp, or for grinding wood to form paper-stock.

pulpifier (pul'pi-fī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for grinding up fresh meat, and converting it into an almost jelly-like pulp as an aid to digestion for dyspeptics. Also called *meat-pulpifier* and *meat-pulverizer*.

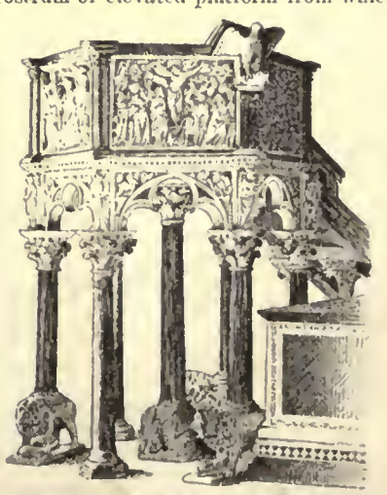
pulpify (pul'pi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulpified*, ppr. *pulpifying*. [< *pulp* + *-ify*.] To render pulpy; make into pulp.

These actions [of rumination] are repeated until the greater portion of the grass which has been cropped is *pulpified*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 324.

pulpiness (pul'pi-nes), *n.* A pulpy character or consistency.

pulping-machine (pul'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *agri.*, a pulper or root-pulper.

pulpit (půl'pit), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *pulpit*, *pulpet*, < OF. *pulpite*, F. *pupitre*, dial. *pulpite* = Sp. *púlpito* = Pg. It. *pulpito*, < L. *pulpitum*, a staging, stage, platform, scaffold.] I. *n.* 1. A rostrum or elevated platform from which a



Pulpit of Niccolò Pisano, in the Baptistery at Pisa, Italy.

speaker addresses an audience or delivers an oration; specifically, in the Christian church, an elevated and more or less inclosed platform from which the preacher delivers his sermon

and, in churches of many denominations, conducts the service.

And Ezra the scribe stood upon a *pulpit* of wood, which they had made for the purpose. Neh. viii. 4.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 229.

And the reader droned from the *pulpit*,
Like the murmur of many bees.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

2. A bow of iron lashed to the end of the bowsprit of a whaling-vessel, and forming a support for the waist of the harpooner, to insure his safety.—**The pulpit**, preachers collectively, or what they preach.

By *the pulpit* are adumbrated the writings of our modern saints in Great Britain. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit or preachers and their teaching: as, *pulpit* eloquence; *pulpit* utterances.

pulpit (půl'pit), *v. t.* [< *pulpit*, *n.*] To place in or supply with a pulpit. [Rare.]

Certainly it is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a *pulpited* divine. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

pulpitarian† (půl-pi-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-arian*.] A preacher. [Rare.]

The Scottish brethren were acquainted by common intercourse with these directions that had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

pulpiteer (půl-pi-tēr'), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-eer*.] A preacher: a contemptuous term.

Then it was under the name of puritans and round-heads, and now it is openly as ministers, under the name of priests, and blackcoats, and presbyters, and *pulpiteers* [that many servants of the Lord are reviled].
Baxter, Self-Denial, Epistle Monitory.

To chapel; where a heated *pulpiteer*,
Not preaching simple Christ to simple men,
Announced the coming doom, and fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her creed.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

pulpiter† (půl'pi-tėr), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-er*[1].] One who preaches from a pulpit; a preacher.

O most gentle *pulpiter!* what tedious homily of love have you wearied your parishioners withal!
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 163.

pulpitical (půl-pit'i-kal), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pulpit; suited to the pulpit. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

pulpitically (půl-pit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a manner suited to the pulpit. [Rare.]

To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically*.
Lord Chesterfield, Letters. (*Latham.*)

pulpitish (půl'pi-tish), *a.* [< *pulpit* + *-ish*[1].] Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

pulpitman† (půl'pit-man), *n.* A preacher.

Grew a fine *pulpitman*, and was beneficed.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Dr. Hooper preached. . . . This is one of the first rank of *pulpit men* in the nation. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 5, 1681.

pulpitry (půl'pit-ri), *n.* [< *pulpit* + *-ry*.] Teaching such as that given from the pulpit; preaching.

They teach not that to govern well is to train up a nation in true wisdom and virtue, . . . and that this is the true flourishing of a land, other things follow as the shadow does the substance; to teach thus were mere *pulpitry* to them. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii. (*Davies.*)

pulpless (pulp'les), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-less*.] Lacking or deficient in pulp; free from pulp.

There is a greater interest manifested by the masses of the dental profession in the retention of *pulpless* teeth.
Science, XI. 216.

pulp-machine (pulp'ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *pulp-engine*.

pulp-meter (pulp'mē'tėr), *n.* A device for regulating the quantity of pulp supplied to a paper-machine, that the quantity may be adjusted to the required width and weight of the sheet.

pulp-mill (pulp'mil), *n.* A pulp-grinder, pulping-machine, or pulper.

pulpous (pul'pus), *a.* [= F. *pulpeux* = Sp. Pg. *pulposo* = It. *polposo*, pulpy, < L. *pulposus*, fleshy, < *pulpa*, the fleshy portion of a body, solid flesh: see *pulp*.] Consisting of or resembling pulp; pulpy.

The redstreak, . . . whose *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate and vermilion, shines
Tempting. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

pulpousness (pul'pus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pulpous; softness and moistness. *Imp. Dict.*

pulp-strainer (pulp'strā'nėr), *n.* A sieve for straining pulp; specifically, a sieve for this purpose used in paper-making.

pulp-washer (pulp'wosh'ėr), *n.* A machine for cleansing paper-pulp from dirt and foreign matter; a pulp-dresser. It has a screen to retain grain, stones, etc., and devices for carrying off dirty water and admitting a fresh supply.

pulpy (pul'pi), *a.* [< *pulp* + *-y*[1].] Like pulp; soft; fleshy; pultaceous; succulent: as, the *pulpy* covering of a nut; the *pulpy* substance of a peach or cherry.

Long'st thou for Butter? bite the *poulpy* part,
And neuer better came to any Mart.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

In lupins these *pulpy* sides [of the bean] do sometimes arise with the stalk in a resemblance of two fat leaves.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

Pulpy disease of the synovial membrane, Brodie's disease. See *disease*.

pulque (půl'ke), *n.* [Sp., < Mex. *pulque*.] A fermented drink made in Mexico and some countries of Central America from the juice of the agave or maguey, *Agave Americana*. The sap, which abounds in sugar and mucilage when the plant is about to flower, is at that time drawn into a cavity formed by cutting out the bud and upper leaves. The yield may be as much as two gallons a day for several months. The juice is fermented in reservoirs of rawhide, and early in the process is pleasant, resembling spruce-beer, but at the end acquires the putrid odor of the animal matter contained in the hides. It is, however, a favorite beverage with the Mexicans.

pulque-brandy (půl'ke-bran'di), *n.* A strong spirituous liquor produced in Mexico by distilling pulque, the larger part of which is so consumed; aguardiente; mescal.

pulsate (pul'sāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pulsated*, ppr. *pulsating*. [< L. *pulsatus*, pp. of *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive: see *pulse*[1].] To beat or throb, as the heart or a blood-vessel; contract and dilate in alternation or rhythmically, as the heart in systole and diastole, the disk of a jellyfish in swimming, the vacuoles in some protozoans, etc.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to *pulsate* long after it is taken from the body. *Darwin.*

pulsatile (pul'sa-til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *pulsatile* = Sp. *pulsátil* = Pg. *pulsatil* = It. *pulsatile*, < ML. *pulsatilis*, beating, striking, throbbing (neut. *pulsatile*, a sieve), < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of pulsating; pulsating or pulsatory; throbbing; beating.—**2.** Requiring to be struck in order to produce sound; in *music*, noting an instrument the tone of which is produced by blows, as of a hammer, as a drum, tambourine, cymbals, or a bell. The epithet is not commonly used with reference to stringed instruments, like the dulcimer or the pianoforte, though it properly belongs to them. Compare *percussive*.

II. *n.* A musical instrument which is sounded by means of blows.

pulsatilla (pul-sa-til'ä), *n.* [ML. *pulsatilla*, pulsatilla, dim., < L. *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*, *pulsatile*.] The pasqueflower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*; also, in *pharmacography*, *A. pratensis* and *A. patens* (var. *Nuttalliana*). These plants have medicinal properties. Also *pulsatill*. See *pasque-flower*.

pulsation (pul-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulsation* = Pr. *pulsacio* = Sp. *pulsacion* = Pg. *pulsação* = It. *pulsazione*, < L. *pulsatio*(*n*-), a beating, a striking, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, strike, beat: see *pulsate*, *pulse*[1].] **1.** The act or process of pulsating, or beating or throbbing: as, the *pulsation* of the heart, of an artery, of a tumor.—**2.** A single beat of the heart or a blood-vessel.—**3.** A beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. See *beat*[1], *n.*, 2.—**4.** In *law*, a beating without pain.

The Cornelian law "de injuriis" prohibited *pulsation* as well as verberation, distinguishing verberation, which was accompanied with pain, from *pulsation*, which was attended with none. *Blackstone*, Com., III. viii.

pulsative (pul'sa-tiv), *a.* [= F. *pulsatif* = Sp. Pg. *pulsativo*; as *pulsate* + *-ive*.] Same as *pulsatile*.

pulsator (pul-sā'tor), *n.* [< L. *pulsator*, one who beats or strikes, < *pulsare*, pp. *pulsatus*, beat, strike: see *pulsate*.] **1.** A beater; a striker.—**2.** The pulsometer pump.—**3.** A small gravitating machine or shaker, used in diamond-mining in South Africa and elsewhere. It works on the same principle as the jigger.

Pulsatoria (pul-sa-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pulsator*.] A group of parasitic *Infusoria*, called a subclass, framed for the reception of *Pulsatella convolutæ*, a rhythmically pulsatile organism without cilia and with a differentiated contractile vesicle, found in the mesoderm of a planarian worm, *Convoluta schulzei*.

pulsatory (pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *pulsatorio*, < L. *pulsare*, beat, strike: see *pulse*[1].] Same as *pulsatile*.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 418.

Pulsatory current, in *elect.*, a current rapidly and regularly intermitted.

The *pulsatory* current is one which results from sudden or instantaneous changes in the intensity of a continuous current. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 34.

pulse[1] (puls), *n.* [Now accom. to L. spelling; in ME. *poulce*, *pouse*, *pous*, < OF. *pouls*, *pous*, *poux*, a beat, stroke, pulse, F. *pouls*, pulse, = Pr. *pols* = Sp. Pg. *pulso* = It. *polso* = D. *pols* = MLG. *puls* = G. Sw. Dan. *puls*, pulse, < L. *pulsus*, a beating, striking, pushing (*pulsus venarum*, 'the beating of the veins,' the pulse), < *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push. Cf. *pulse*[1], *v.*] **1.** A beat; a stroke; especially, a measured, regular, or rhythmical beat; a short, quick motion regularly repeated, as in a medium of the transmission of light, sound, etc.; a pulsation; a vibration.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above 700,000 times swifter than sounds. *Newton.*

I . . . caught once more the distant shout,
The measured *pulse* of racing oars
Among the willows.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the series of rhythmically recurring maxima of fluid tension in any blood-vessel, consequent on the contractions of the heart. These may be perceived by palpation, and recorded by the sphygmograph, and often produce a visible effect in dilating the vessel, or causing a lateral movement of it. The pulse is for the most part confined to the arteries, but a venous pulse occurs (see below). There is one arterial pulse for each ventricular systole; but in disease a ventricular systole may be too feeble to produce a sensible pulsation in a distant artery, as at the wrist, or again each pulsation may be double. (See *dicrotic pulse*.) The features of the pulse are the times between successive pulsations, the maxima and minima of pressure, and the way in which the tension changes from maximum to minimum and to maximum again, represented in the form of the sphygmographic tracing. The normal pulse exhibits approximately equal and equidistant maxima, the rate being in adults between 70 and 80 (see *pulse-rate*); the rise of pressure is sharp, the fall slow with only a slight dicrotic wave; the extent of change (amplitude) is not excessive; and the tension of the blood in the vessel is neither too high nor too low. As taken with Basch's sphygmomanometer, the radial (maximum) tension in health usually lies between 135 and 165 millimeters mercury.

He perceyued by his *pous* he was in peril to deye,
And bote he hadde recouer the rather that rise sholde he neuere. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 66.

His *pous* [var. *pows*, *poulce*] and pawmes of his hondes.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1120.

Yet she 'a warm, her *pulses* beat,
'Tis a sign of life and heat.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

Stir not a *Pulse*; and let my Blood,
That turbulent, unruly Flood,
Be softly staid.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. In *music*, same as *beat* or *accent*.—**4.** Figuratively, feeling; sentiment; general opinion, drift, tendency, or movement, private or public: as, the *pulse* of an occasion; the *pulse* of the community.—**Anacrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the first wave is not the highest, so that the ascending limb of the pulse-curve is notched.—**Bounding pulse**, a large, more or less frequent pulse.—**Corrigan's pulse**, the typical pulse of aortic regurgitation: a large, quick, suddenly collapsing pulse.—**Dicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the dicrotic wave is excessive; a double pulse.—**Entoptic pulse**, pulsation of the retinal arteries, as revealed by the ophthalmoscope or by Purkinje's method.—**Filiform pulse**, a thready pulse; the pulse when the artery is contracted and the pulsations are feeble.—**Frequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of beats per minute is excessive. Also called *rapid* and sometimes *quick pulse*.—**Full pulse**, a large pulse, the artery not being contracted.—**Hard pulse**, a pulse where the artery is not easily compressed, the blood-tension being high; pulsus durus.—**Hyperdicrotic pulse**, a very marked dicrotic pulse.—**Infrequent pulse**, a pulse in which the number of pulsations per minute is abnormally low; pulsus rarus. Sometimes called *slow pulse*.—**Irregular pulse**, a pulse in which the pulsations are of unequal strength or recur at unequal intervals, or which is abnormal in both these respects.—**Large pulse**, a pulse in which the amplitude or difference between the maximum and minimum of tension is great; pulsus magnus.—**Monocrotic pulse**, a pulse with only one distinguishable wave.—**Polycrotic pulse**, a pulse where there are several secondary waves.—**Postdicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which the postdicrotic wave is well marked.—**Predicrotic pulse**, a pulse in which there is a large predicrotic wave.—**Quick pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very rapid, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is very short; pulsus celer. (*b*) A frequent pulse.—**Recurrent pulse**, the reappearance of a pulse in an artery beyond the point where it is compressed, due to distal anastomosis.—**Slow pulse**. (*a*) A pulse in which the rise of tension is very slow, or in which the time occupied by the rise and the greater part of the fall is unusually long; pulsus tardus. (*b*) An infrequent pulse.—**Small pulse**, a pulse

in which the amplitude or difference between maximum and minimum of tension is small; pulsus parvus.—**Soft pulse,** a pulse where the artery is easily compressed; pulsus mollis. The individual pulsations may be well marked.—**Thready pulse,** a very small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.—**To feel one's pulse,** figuratively, to sound one's opinion; try or know one's mind.—**Wiry pulse,** a small, frequent pulse in a contracted artery.

pulse[1] (puls), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulsed*, ppr. *pulsing*. [< L. *pulsare*, beat, strike, push, drive, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, push, drive. Cf. *push*[1], ult. < L. *pulsare*, and see *compel, expel, impel, propel, repel, appulse, compulse, expulse, impulse*, etc.: see also *pulsate*, and *pulse*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To drive.

And I [my sunne] thy noble name with foule reproch have stain'd,
Puls't forth through spyte from princely throne, and place where father rain'd. *Phaer*, Æneid.

2. To drive by a pulsation of the heart. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* To beat, as the arteries or heart.

Faint panting *puls* his ioynts, and tier'd with paine his entrails beat. *Phaer*, Æneid, x.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body, in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time. *Ray.*

pulse[2] (puls), *n.* [< ME. *puls*, also *pouse*, < OF. *pouls, pols, pous*, < L. *puls* (*pult-*) = Gr. *πόλτος*, pottage of beans, peas, etc., porridge. Cf. *poultice.*] 1. The esculent seeds of leguminous plants cultivated as field or garden crops, as peas, beans, lentils, etc.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel, at his *pulse*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 278.

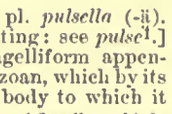
2. One of the plants producing pulse.

Every *puls*,
There lande is colde, is hervest nowe to huls.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

High climb his *pulse* in many an even row,
Deep strike the ponderous roots in soil below.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

pulse-curve (puls'kėrv), *n.* The sphygmographic tracing of a pulse-wave.

pulse-glass (puls'glȧs), *n.* An instrument intended to exhibit the ebullition of liquid at low temperatures, constructed like a cryophorus. The bulbs are connected by a slender stem, and partially charged with water, ether, or alcohol, the supernatant air having been expelled by boiling, and the opening hermetically sealed by a blowpipe. If one of the bulbs is grasped, the heat of the hand will cause the formation of vapor and drive the liquid into the other bulb, producing a violent ebullition in the latter. *E. H. Knight.*


Pulse-glass.

pulseless (puls'les), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-less.*] Having no pulse or pulsation.

He lay a full half-hour on the sofa, death-cold, and almost *pulseless*. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

pulselessness (puls'les-nes), *n.* Failure or cessation of the pulse.

pulsellum (pul-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *pulsella* (-ȧ). [NL., dim. of L. *pulsus*, a beating: see *pulse*[1].] A propulsive filament or flagelliform appendage, as the tail of a spermatozoan, which by its lashing motions propels the body to which it is attached. It is a modified form of flagellum chiefly characteristic of spermatozoa, but possessed by some few flagellate infusorians, whose action serves to drive the animalcule backward through the water. *E. R. Lankester; W. S. Kent.* Compare *flagellum, gubernaculum, tractellum.*

The flagellum of the Flagellata is totally distinct from the *pulsellum* of the bacteria. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 859.

pulse-rate (puls'rāt), *n.* The number of pulsations of an artery in a minute. The normal pulse-rate of man in adult life, reclining, and undisturbed by exertion, averages, for the time between breakfast and retiring at night, about 72. There is a large diurnal variation, the rate falling to 60 or below during the night, and rising to 75 or more at noon or some other time during the day. The rate is from 140 to 120 or less during the first year of life, falls in the next year to 100, and reaches the adult rate shortly after puberty; after 60 years of age there is a slight increase. The pulse-rate of woman is 3 to 5 beats higher than that of man. Height of stature diminishes pulse-rate. The rate during health varies greatly, from unknown causes, in different persons—some rates being 40 or less, and others 100 or more, without inconvenience or other derangement of health. The pulse-rate is higher in a standing than in a sitting, or, still more, in a recumbent posture. It is raised by excitement, by exertion, by pyrexia, by various drugs and diseases.

pulse-warmer (puls'wâr'mėr), *n.* A wristlet. [Colloq.]

pulse-wave (puls'wāv), *n.* The wave of raised tension and arterial expansion which starts from the aorta with each ventricular systole, and travels to the capillaries. Its velocity varies greatly, but in most cases lies between 4 and 12 meters per second.—**Fundamental** or **primary pulse-wave,** the wave resulting from the primary or ventricular impulse; the wave indicated by the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve.—**Secondary pulse-wave,** a wave following the primary wave, and due to the elastic nature of the arterial walls; a wave indicated by an elevation following the initial upward stroke of the pulse-curve. See *pulse*[1], 2.

pulsific (pul-sif'ik), *a.* [< *pulse* + *-i-fic.*] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation. [Rare.]

To make [the muscular constriction of the heart] nothing but a *pulsific* corporeal quality in the substance of the heart itself is very unphilosophical and absurd.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 161.

pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *pulsometer*; < L. *pulsus*, pulse, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

pulsion (pul'shon), *n.* [< LL. *pulsio(n-)*, a beating, a striking, < L. *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, beat, strike, drive: see *pulse*[1].] The act of driving forward: opposed to *suction* or *traction.*

How general and ancient soever the common opinion may be that attraction is a kind of motion quite differing from *pulsion*, if not also opposite to it, yet I confess I concur in opinion . . . with some modern naturalists that think attraction a species of *pulsion*.
Boyle, Cause of Attraction by Suction, I.

The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by trusion or *pulsion*, by knockings or thrustings, as if it were without that which it wrought upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 156.

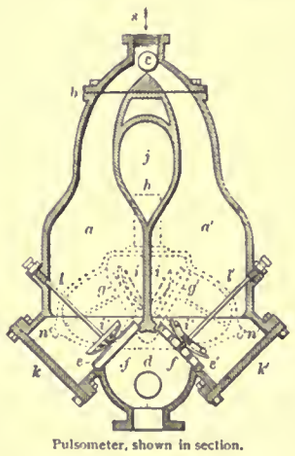
pulsive (pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, beat, strike, drive (see *pulse*[1]), + *-ive.*] 1. Constraining; compulsory. [Rare.]

The *pulsive* strain of conscience. *Marston.*

2. Impulsive. *Nares.*

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

pulsometer (pul-som'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pulsus*, a beating, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. Same as *pulsimeter.*—2. In *mech.*, a kind of steam-condensing pump acting on the principle of a vacuum-pump. By interposing a stratum of air between the steam and the water it forms a far more economical machine than the old style of vacuum-pump. In the illustration *a* and *a'* are bottle-shaped chambers; *b* is the bonnet with steam-passages; *c* is a spherical valve which excludes the steam from one chamber while permitting it to flow into the other. Steam enters at *e*; *d* is an induction-passage for water; *e* and *e'* are vulcanized rubber valves; *f* and *f*, valve-seats; *h*, the delivery-passage, shown (with other parts) in dotted outline; *g* and *g'*, eduction-valves for water; *i* and *i*, valve-guards; *j*, an air-chamber; *k* and *k'*, bonnets covering openings whereby the valves may be reached for adjustment or repair; *l* and *l'*, rods which hold the induction-valves and their attachments in place; *n* and *n'*, brass socket-headed bolts which secure the valves *g* and *g'* and their attachments in their places. Into the neck of each of the chambers *a* and *a'* is screwed a small inlet air-valve (not shown). A similar valve is fitted to the chamber *j*. Steam entering chamber *a* expels its contents, and then, condensing, forms a partial vacuum. The valve then closes the opening into that chamber, and admits steam into the other. Water then rises to fill the vacuous chamber; also a little air enters through the minute air-valve in the neck. By this time the contents of the other chamber are expelled, the steam condenses therein, and other events follow as described for the first chamber. The small quantity of air admitted, being heavier than steam, forms a film over the upper surface of the water, and, being a non-conductor of heat, prevents wasteful condensation of steam, which would otherwise arise from the direct contact of the steam with the water. The machine derives its name from the pulsatory action of the steam ejected, and the analogy of its form, with its interior valves, to the construction of the heart. Also called *aquameter.*


Pulsometer, shown in section.

pulsus (pul'sus), *n.* [L.: see *pulse*[1].] The pulse.—**Pulsus alternans,** a pulse in which alternate beats are strong and weak.—**Pulsus bigeminus,** a pulse made up of cycles consisting of two beats followed by a pause.—**Pulsus celer,** a quick pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus dicrotus,** a dicrotic pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus differens,** a pulse unequal in strength, or dissimilar in form in the two radials.—**Pulsus durus,** a hard pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus filiformis,** a filiform pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus hyperdicrotus,** a hyperdicrotic pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus intercurrens,** a pulse in which there is an extra beat intercalated in a normal series.—**Pulsus intermittens,** an intermittent pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus magnus,** a large pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus mollis,** a soft pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus monocrotus,** a monocrotic pulse.—**Pulsus myurus,** a pulse which becomes feebler and then stronger in alternate series.—**Pulsus paradoxus,** a pulse which for the most part or entirely disappears during inspiration, returning with expiration. It occurs in some cases when the aorta is compressed during inspiration by cicatricial bands produced by pericarditis or mediastinitis, in some cases of adherent pericardium, and in some of stenosis of the trachea or larynx.—**Pulsus parvus,** a small pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus quadrigeminus,** a pulse in which there is a longer pause after every four beats.—**Pulsus tardus,** a slow pulse. See *pulse.*—**Pulsus tremulus,** a very feeble pulse just perceptible at the wrist as a faint fluttering sensation.—**Pulsus trigeminus,** a pulse with a longer pause after every three beats.—**Pulsus venosus,** the alternating expansion and contraction of a vein or veins, either due to the contractions of the heart acting backward through the large veins, or constituting a direct centripetal pulse due to arterial relaxation.

pult†, *v.* A Middle English form of *pelt*[1].

pultaceous (pul-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *puls* (*pult-*), pottage, porridge (see *pulse*[2]), + *-aceous.*] 1. Soft or semi-fluid, as the substance of a poultice; pulpy.—2. Macerated; pulpified; partly digested: as, a *pultaceous* mass of food in the stomach.

Pultenæa (pul-te-nē'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1793), named after Richard *Pulteney* (1730–1801), an English botanist.] A genus of leguminous shrubs of the tribe *Podalyrieæ.* It is characterized by united keel-petals, a large banner-petal, two ovules, an ovate two-valved pod, persistent bractlets closely investing the calyx, and dry or thread-like stipules. The 75 species are all Australian. They bear undivided and alternate or rarely whorled flat or concave leaves, and brownish stipules often enlarged to form an involucre under the yellow or orange flowers, which are solitary in the axils or crowded in terminal heads. They are dwarf and ornamental evergreens, usually from 1 to 3 feet high, cultivated chiefly under the name *Pultenæa*; one, *P. daphnoides*, which reaches 8 feet, is known in Victoria as *wall-flower.* See *Viminaria.*

pulter†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poulterer.*

pultesse†, **pultise**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *poultice.*

pultrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *poultry.*

pulture, *n.* See *puture.*

pulu (pö'lö), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A fine silky yellowish fiber obtained in the Hawaiian Islands from tree-ferns of the genus *Cibotium*, the bases of whose leafstalks it densely covers. It is exported in considerable quantity, chiefly to San Francisco, for use in stuffing mattresses, etc. A species of the genus, *C. Barometz*, of tropical Asia and the Malayan islands, yields (as do also species of *Dicksonia*) a like product, used for the same purpose, and also employed in surgery as a mechanical styptic.

pulv. An abbreviation of Latin *pulvis*, powder: used in medical prescriptions.

pulverable (pul've-ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *pulverare*, cover with dust, reduce to powder (< *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder), + *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized, or reduced to fine powder. [Rare.]

In . . . the Indies he furnished himself with some liquid substances afforded by wounded plants, that as soon as he came near Europe, and not before, turned into consistent and *pulverable* bodies. *Boyle*, Works, I. 636.

pulveraceous (pul-ve-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder, + *-aceous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having a dusty or powdery surface; pulverulent.

pulverain†, **pulverin** (pul've-rān), *n.* [= F. *pulvérin*, < It. *polverino*, < *polvere*, powder: see *powder.*] A powder-horn, especially one for fine priming-powder.

pulverate (pul've-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pulverated*, ppr. *pulverating.* [< L. *pulveratus*, pp. of *pulverare* (> It. *polverare*), cover with dust, reduce to powder, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] To beat or reduce to powder or dust; pulverize. [Rare.]

They litter them [their horses] in their own dung, first dryed in the Sun and *pulverated*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

Pulveratores (pul've-rā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *pulverator*, < L. *pulverare*, pp. *pulveratus*, reduce to powder: see *pulverate.*] Birds which habitually roll themselves in the dust, as the *Rasores.*

pulver-day† (pul'vėr-dā), *n.* Same as *Pulver-Wednesday.*

pulver-dish† (pul'vėr-dish), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + E. *dish.*] A vessel in which were placed the ashes which were to be sprinkled upon the faithful on Ash Wednesday.

pulvereous (pul-vē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *pulvereus*, containing dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes: see *powder.*] Powdery or dusty; pulverulent.

pulverin, pulverine (pul've-rin), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Ashes of barilla.

pulverizable (pul've-rī-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *pulvérisable* = Sp. *pulverizable* = It. *polverizzabile*; as *pulverize* + *-able.*] Capable of being pulverized. Also spelled *pulverisable.*

pulverization (pul've-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *pulvérisation* = Sp. *pulverización* = Pg. *pulve-*

rização = It. *polverizzazione;* as *pulverize* + *-ation.*] The act of pulverizing, or reducing to dust or powder. Also spelled *pulverisation.*

pulverize (pul′vẹ-rīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pulverized*, ppr. *pulverizing.* [= F. *pulvériser* = Pr. *polverizar* = Sp. Pg. *pulverizar* = It. *polverizzare, polverezzare,* < LL. *pulverizare,* reduce to dust, < L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] **I.** *trans.* To reduce to fine powder, as by pounding, grinding, etc.

> The zealous Prophet, with iust fury moov'd,
> 'Fore all the Hoast, his Brother sharp reproov'd,
> And *pulveriz'd* their Idol.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become reduced to fine powder; fall to dust.—2. In *ornith.*, to roll or wallow in the dust; take a sand- or dust-bath, as a hen or partridge.

Also spelled *pulverise.*

pulverizer (pul′vẹ-rī-zẹr), *n.* 1. One who or that which pulverizes; especially, a machine for breaking the soil, crushing stone, grinding grain, etc.—2. In *ornith.*, a bird that habitually rolls or wallows in the dust or takes sand-baths; one of the *Pulveratores.*

> The singularity of manners . . . peculiar to a few species, by some called *pulverizers.*
> *J. Rennie,* in Montagu's Ornith. Dict.

Also spelled *pulveriser.*

pulverizing-mill (pul′vẹ-rī-zing-mil), *n.* An apparatus for reducing the ingredients of gunpowder separately to an impalpable powder before they are combined in the incorporating-mill.

pulverous (pul′vẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder. *Smart.*

pulverulence (pul-ver′ū-lens), *n.* [< *pulverulen(t)* + *-ce.*] Dustiness; powder; the state of being dusted over, powdery, or pulverulent.

pulverulent (pul-ver′ū-lent), *a.* [= F. *pulvérulent* = Sp. Pg. *pulverulento,* < L. *pulverulentus,* full of dust, covered with dust, < *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, powder: see *powder.*] 1. Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery: as, calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form.—2. In *zoöl.*, finely powdery or dusty, as a surface; especially, covered as if powdered with very minute scales, as an insect.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) Covered as if with powder or dust; pulveraceous: said of surfaces. (*b*) Of very slight cohesion: said of tissues.

> The "thallus," which increases in thickness by the formation of new layers upon its free surface, has no very defined limit, and, in consequence of the slight adhesion of its components, is said to be "*pulverulent.*"
> *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 325.

4. Addicted to lying and rolling in the dust, as fowls.

Pulver-Wednesday† (pul′vẹr-wenz′dā), *n.* [< L. *pulvis* (*pulver-*), dust, ashes (see *powder*), + *Wednesday.*] Same as *Ash Wednesday.*

pulvil† (pul′vil), *n.* [Also *pulville* and *pulvillo, pulvillio, pulvilio;* < It. *polviglio,* < L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, contr. from *pulvinulus,* < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] A little bag of perfumed powder; a sachet.

> There stands the Toilette, Nursery of Charms,
> Completely furnish'd with bright Beauty's Arms;
> The Patch, the Powder Box, *Pulville,* Perfumes,
> Pins, Paint, a flattering Glass, and Black lead Combs.
> *Gay,* The Fan, i. 129.

pulvil† (pul′vil), *v. t.* [< *pulvil, n.*] To sprinkle with pulvil or a perfumed powder.

> Have you *pulvil'd* the Coachman and Postilion, that they may not stink of the Stable?
> *Congreve,* Way of the World, iv. 1.

pulvil-case† (pul′vil-kās), *n.* A receptacle for perfumed powder and other articles of the toilet, as combs, etc.

pulviliot, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> It was easy for the porter in Farquhar to pass for Beau Clincher, by borrowing his lace and his *pulvilio.*
> *Macaulay,* Petrarch.

pulvillar (pul′vi-lär), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus* + *-ar*2.] Cushion-like or pad-like, as a process on an insect's tarsus between the claws; of or pertaining to a pulvillus.

pulvillet, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

pulvilli, *n.* Plural of *pulvillus.*

pulvilliform (pul-vil′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvillus,* a little cushion, + *forma,* form.] In *entom.*, resembling a pulvillus; cushion-like: as, a *pulvilliform* empodium.

pulvilliot, pulvillot, *n.* Same as *pulvil.*

> The flowers perfumed the air with smells of incense, ambergris, and *pulvillios,* and were so interwoven with one another that they grew up in pieces of embroidery.
> *Addison,* Spectator, No. 63.

pulvillus (pul-vil′us), *n.*; pl. *pulvilli* (-ī). [L., a little cushion: see *pulvil.*] In *entom.*, a little process, like a cushion, pad, or sucker, between the claws or claws of the apical or terminal tarsal joint of an insect's leg; a foot-pad. A pulvillus is a modified plantula, onychium, or empodium, forming a pad often furnished with tubular hairs which secrete an adhesive substance, enabling the insect to walk on smooth surfaces. The cushion of a fly's foot is an example. Also *pulvinulus.*

pulvinar (pul-vī′när), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pulvinaris,* of or belonging to a cushion or pillow; *pulvinarium,* usually *pulvinar,* a couch made of cushions; < *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] **I.** *a.* Padded or pad-like; cushiony; pillowy: as, the *pulvinar* prominence of the brain.

II. *n.* 1. A pillow or cushion; a medicated cushion.—2. The posterior inner part of the optic thalamus, forming a prominence on its upper surface. Also called *posterior tubercle.*—3. The cushion of fat filling up the non-articular part of the acetabulum.

Pulvinaria (pul-vi-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Targioni-Tozzetti, 1868), < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion: see *pulvinus.*] A notable genus of bark-lice or scale-insects of the homopterous family *Coccidæ.* The females are large, circular, and flat, with a dense white, cushion-shaped, and waxy egg-mass. They are very injurious to trees and plants. *P. vitis* damages grape-vines in Europe, and *P. innumerabilis* is a great pest to maple shade-trees in the United States, where it is known as the *cottony maple-scale.*

pulvinate (pul′vi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *pulvinatus,* cushion-shaped, having a swelling or elevation, < *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation: see *pillow.*] 1. Pulvinar; cushiony; pillowy; pad-like.—2. In *bot.*, cushion-shaped.

Also *pulviniform.*

Pulvinate prothorax or **pronotum,** in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum which is depressed in one place and appears to be puffed out in others, giving a fanciful resemblance to a cushion or pillow that has been pressed down in any part. *Kirby.*

pulvinated (pul′vi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *pulvinate* + *-ed*2.] In *arch.*, noting a swelling or bulging out in any part of an order, or any member so characterized, as some friezes. Also called *pillowed.*

pulvinately (pul′vi-nāt-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a pulvinate manner.

pulvini, *n.* Plural of *pulvinus.*

pulviniform (pul-vin′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation, + *forma,* form.] Same as *pulvinate.*

pulvinulus (pul-vin′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *pulvinuli* (-lī). [NL., < L. *pulvinulus,* a little cushion, a little bank of earth, dim. of *pulvinus,* a cushion, an elevation.] In *entom.*, same as *pulvillus.*

pulvinus (pul-vī′nus), *n.*; pl. *pulvini* (-nī). [NL., < L. *pulvinus,* a cushion, bolster, pillow, elevation: see *pillow.*] In *bot.*, same as *cushion,* 2 (*j*).

pulviplume (pul′vi-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *pulvipluma,* < L. *pulvis,* dust, powder, + *pluma,* a feather.] Same as *powder-down.*

pulwar (pul′wär), *n.* [Also *palwar;* E. Ind.] A light, keelless, neatly built boat used on the Ganges.

pulza-oil (pûl′zä-oil), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fixed oil yielded by the seeds of the physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas,* used medicinally and for general purposes. The seed is produced largely in the Cape Verd Islands, and exported to Lisbon, where chiefly the oil is expressed. Also called *jatropha-oil* (see *Jatropha*), *seed-oil,* and *purgueira-oil.*

puma (pū′mä), *n.* [< Peruv. *puma,* a puma.] 1. Same as *cougar.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of *Felidæ,* such as the cougar. *Sir W. Jardine.*

pumelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pumey†, *n.* Same as *pumice.*

> Thetis in her bower
> Of *pumey* and tralucent pebble-stones
> Receives the weary bridegroom of the sea.
> *Peele,* England's Holidays.

pumicate (pū′mi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumicated,* ppr. *pumicating.* [< L. *pumicatus,* pp. of *pumicare,* rub smooth with pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), a pumice-stone: see *pumice.*] To make smooth with pumice. [Rare.]

pumice (pum′is or pū′mis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pumish,* also *pumey, pumic(-stone);* < ME. *pomyce, pomys, pomcys, pomaysc, pomege,* < OF. **pomice* (?), vernacularly *ponce* (> E. *pounce*2) = Sp. *pómez* = Pg. *pomes* = It. *pomice* = AS. *pumic(stān)* = D. *puim(steen)* = OHG. *bumez,* MHG. *bumez, bimz,* G. *bims, bims(stein)* = Sw. *pim(sten)* = Dan. *pimp(sten),* pumice, < L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice-stone, any light porous stone; perhaps orig. **spumex,* < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.* Cf. doublet *pounce*2.] Lava having a loose, spongy or cellular structure; lava from which gas or steam has escaped in large quantities while it was becoming consolidated. Pumice is usually a form of obsidian, and contains from 60 to 75 per cent. of silica. It is often so porous as to float on water for a considerable time after being ejected from a volcano. After its pores become filled with water it sinks to the bottom, its specific gravity being nearly two and a half times that of water.

> Planted in rude and uncultivated places, amongst rocks and dry *punices.*
> *Evelyn,* Silva.

> Like as a swarm of bees that in an hollow *pumice* pend.
> *Phaer,* Æneid, xii.

pumice (pum′is or pū′mis), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pumiced,* ppr. *pumicing.* [< *pumice, n.*] To polish, rub, or otherwise treat with pumice-stone; especially, in *silver-plating,* to clean with pumice and water, as the surface of an article to be plated.

> We who have ragged beards are cruel by prescription and acclamation; while they who have *pumiced* faces and perfumed hair are called cruel only in the moments of tenderness, and in the pauses of irritation.
> *Landor,* Diogenes and Plato.

> The box being finished, the outside is *pumiced* and polished, and any applications of gilding can be made.
> *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 389.

pumiceous (pū-mish′ius), *a.* [< L. *pumiceus,* of or pertaining to pumice, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling pumice: as, *pumiceous* structure.

> Minute angular fragments of *pumiceous* glass, such as is thrown high in the air during violent eruptions.
> *Science,* VII. 373.

pumice-stone (pum′is-stōn), *n.* [Formerly also *pumie-stone, pumy-stone;* < *pumice* + *stone.* Cf. AS. *pumic-stān.*] Same as *pumice.*

> Fire, fall'n from Heav'n, or else by Art incited, . . .
> Or from som Mountains burning bowels throw'n,
> Repleat with Sulphur, Pitch, and *Pumy stone,*
> With sparkling fury spreads.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

> This mountain, and indeed the whole island, is evidently of volcanic origin, and formed of lava, tufo, and *pumice stone.*
> *Eustace,* Italy, III. i.

> *Pumie stones* I hastily hent
> And threwe.
> *Spenser,* Shep. Cal., March.

pumiciform (pum′i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice, + *forma,* form.] Resembling pumice: specifically applied in geology to certain light spongy rocks having the texture of pumice.

pumicose (pum′i-kōs), *a.* [= It. *pumicoso, pomicoso,* < L. *pumicosus,* like pumice, porous, < *pumex* (*pumic-*), pumice: see *pumice.*] Consisting of or resembling pumice.

> The cavity of the sinus was almost entirely occupied by a *pumicose* deposit.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

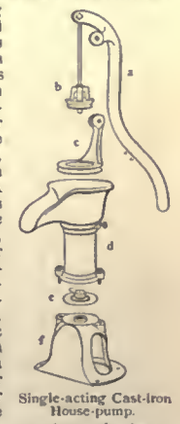
pumie-stone†, *n.* Same as *pumice-stone.*

pummace†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pomace.*

pummel, *n.* and *v.* See *pommel.*

pummelo, *n.* See *pomelo.*

pump[1] (pump), *n.* [< ME. *pumpe,* < OF. *pompe,* F. *pompe* (> Russ. *pompa*) = Cat. Sp. Pg. *bomba,* pump; cf. D. *pomp* = MLG. LG. *pumpe* = G. *pumpe* = Sw. *pump* = Dan. *pumpe,* a pump; also in another form, G. *plumpe,* a pump; cf. G. *plumpen* = E. dial. *plump, v.*, pump, forms simulating *plump*[2], or more prob. original, and connected with *plump*[2], and thus ult., like *plunge,* < L. *plumbum,* lead: see *plump*[2]. The relations of the forms are difficult to determine, owing in part to the imitative intent appar. present in them.] 1. One of several kinds of hydraulic and pneumatic machines. (*a*) A hydraulic machine for raising liquids from a lower to a higher level through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons or plungers (with or without valves), or analogues of these devices, working in, or in correlation with, one or more pump-barrels, pump-stocks, chambers, or confined spaces. Of this class the common single-acting house-pump, the details of which are shown in the cut, is a familiar example. (*b*) A hydraulic machine for forcing liquids under pressure through one or more pipes or passages, in any direction, by means of one or more pistons or plungers, or analogues of these devices, working in one or more cylinders, trunks, pump-barrels, pump-stocks, chambers, or confined spaces. See *force-pump.* (*c*) A pneumatic machine for forcing aëriform fluids or vapors in any direction through a pipe or passage by means of one or more pistons, or their analogues or equivalents, working in one or more chambers, cylinders, pump-barrels, or pump-stocks. See *air-pump* and *mercury air-pump.* [In the *diaphragm-pump,* a reciprocating diaphragm performs the function of a



Single-acting Cast-iron House-pump.

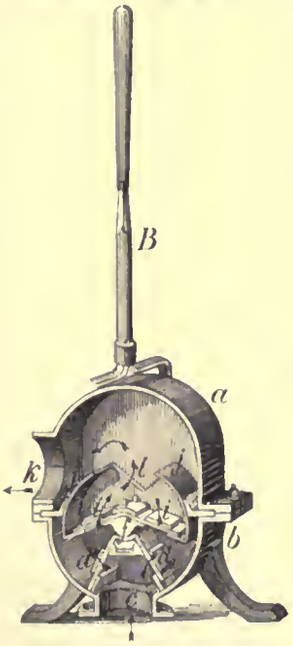
a, lever; *b*, plunger or piston; *c*, fulcrum; *d*, cylinder or barrel; *e*, lower valve, or foot-valve; *f*, base, supporting all other parts.

piston. In the *chain-pump*, the "buttons" on the chain are substantially pistons of a lifting-pump. In the *spiral-pump*, which forces water through a spiral passage, as the Archimedean screw, the portions of the walls of the passage lying behind the liquid are the analogues of pistons. In *rotary pumps*, acting by direct pressure or by centrifugal force, or having a turbinate form, the analogues of pistons are the rotating vanes, buckets, etc. In *propeller-pumps*, the blades of the propeller-wheel represent the pistons. In pumps of the *monte-jus* variety, including steam vacuum-pumps, the pulsometer, etc., the representation of the piston is a volume of steam which first presses upon the liquid, and is then condensed and replaced by an equal volume of liquid, which in its turn is displaced by another volume of steam. In *jet-pumps*, the analogue of the piston is either a liquid column moving at high velocity to force other portions of liquid or vapor forward, or a column of air, gas, or vapor, which, in the steam injector and ejector, is steam that is condensed to a liquid during its movement without much reduction in its velocity.]

2. [< *pump*[1], *v.*] An artful effort to extract or elicit information, as by indirect question or remark. [Colloq.]

I was the easier indeed because, for all her *pumps*, she gave no hints of the key and the door, &c., which, had he communicated to her, she would not have forborne giving me a touch of. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 171.

Atmospheric, centrifugal, centripetal pump. See the adjectives.—**Circulating pump**, the pump employed to move a current of cold water through a surface-condenser. In a marine engine the water is taken from the sea, made to circulate through the condenser, and then thrown overboard.—**Dental pump**, a device for freeing the mouth from saliva during dental operations. Also called *saliva-pump*.—**Differential pump.** See *differential*.—**Double-acting pump**, a pump which, instead of discharging and inducting liquid in its outward stroke only, both inducts and discharges at each stroke. An inlet- and an outlet-valve is arranged at each end of the pump; the piston is solid and valveless; an induction branch-pipe or passage leads to each inlet-valve; and a discharge branch-pipe or passage leads from each outlet-valve.—**Eccentric pump**, a cylinder in which revolve a hub and axis arranged eccentrically. The water enters by one opening and escapes by another, expelled by flaps upon the hub, which serve as pistons in the space between the hub and case.—**Jack-head pump**, a pump having its delivery-pipe attached to the pump-barrel or -cylinder by a gooseneck connection. This form of attachment is used especially in lifting-pumps for raising water from deep shafts or borings.—**Mercurial pump.** See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury*.—**Oscillating pump**, a form of pump in which a vessel incloses two valved sectors or vibrating chambers that oscillate upon a pivot under the control of a handle or lever. It operates by the oscillation of the sector-shaped pistons, which alternately suck water into and discharge it from the inclosing vessel.—**Pendulum pump.** See *pendulum*.—**Pump-joint machine**, a machine for fitting together the joints of pump-stocks, by boring out and turning down the joining ends to form a socket-joint.—**Rotary pump**, any pump that acts by the rotary motion of the part or parts that force the liquid forward. See cut under *centrifugal*.—**Saliva-pump.** Same as *dental pump*.—**Single-acting pump**, in contradistinction to *double-acting pump*, a pump that inducts and discharges during one stroke only—the outward stroke. Compare *stroke*.—**Spiral-pump.** Same as *Archimedean screw* (which see, under *Archimedean*).—**Steam jet-pump**, a jet-pump in which water is driven by steam. In the case of the injector this form of pump is used to feed water to the boiler. See *injector* and *ejector*, which are special names for steam jet-pumps.—**Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*.—**Submerged pump**, a pump the barrel and valves of which are submerged, while its pump-rod and discharge-pipe extend above the surface of the water in which the pump-barrel is placed. The principal advantage pertaining to submerged pumps is that their working parts are not liable to be obstructed by the formation of ice (called *freezing up*), as is the case with pumps exposed to effects of very cold air.—**To fetch a pump.** See *fetch*[1].—**To prime a pump.** See *prime*. (See also *air-pump*, *chain-pump*, *filter-pump*, *force-pump*, *jet-pump*.)



Oscillating Pump.

The body of the pump is made in two sections, *a* and *b*, flanged and bolted together. The induction-chamber *c* has upwardly opening valves *d*, *d*, through which water is drawn by oscillating the handle *B*, causing corresponding oscillatioo of tha piston *f f*, which turns upon *f* as a center, and is provided with valves *i*, *i*, opeaing upwardly into the chamber *l*, into which the water is forced at each successive oscillation, and discharged therefrom through the eduction-opening *k*.

pump[1] (pump), *v.* [= D. *pompen* = G. *pumpen* = Sw. *pumpa* = Dan. *pumpe;* from the noun. Cf. E. dial. *plump* = G. *plumpen*, pump.] **I.** *intrans.* To work a pump; raise water or other liquid with a pump.

Not so, oh Charon, wanting to defray,
Thou hast my paines, I *pumpt* part of the way,
Then tug'd at th' oare, being that only soule
Who in thy barge did neither mourne nor houle.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 233).

Mariners, . . . while they pour out their vows to their saviour gods, at the same time fall lustily to their tackle, and *pump* without intermission.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 6.

Pumping of the barometer, the oscillation of the mercury in the tube of a barometer, resulting from sudden movements of the instrument, or sometimes from the mechanical influence of blasts of air in compressing or rarefying the air when the barometer is placed near an obstruction. At sea, where the barometer is subject to the pitching and rolling of the vessel, pumping is especially troublesome, and, in order to diminish it, marine barometers are constructed with the tube contracted for a considerable part of its length.

II. *trans.* 1. To raise with a pump: as, to *pump* water.—2. To free from water or other fluid by means of a pump or pumps: as, to *pump* a ship.—3. To elicit or draw out by or as by artful interrogation: as, to *pump* out secrets.

I'll stand aside whilst thou *pump'st* out of him
His business. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

4. To subject to a pumping process for the purpose of extracting, procuring, or obtaining something, such as money, information, or secrets.

Here—'tis too little, but 'tis all my store;
I'll in to *pump* my dad, and fetch thee more.
Randolph, Muses Looking Glass, ii. 4.

Not to rove, and *pump* one's Fancy
For Popish Similes beyond Sea.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

I am going to *pump* Mr. Bentley for designs.
Walpole, Letters, II. 264.

He . . . finally made a motion with his arm as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle, thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being *pumped* by Mr. Samuel Weller.
Dickens, Pickwick, xvi.

To pump ship, to urinate. [Low.]

pump[2] (pump), *n.* [Prob. < F. *pompe*, pomp, ornament, show (> LG. *pump*, pomp, show); cf. G. *pumphosen*, wide pantaloons, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *hosen*, hose; *pumpstiefel*, a large, clumsy boot, < (LG.) *pump*, pomp, show, + *stiefel*, boot: see *pomp*. For the form, cf. *pumpet* for *pompet*.] A low shoe or slipper, with a single unwelted sole, and without a heel, or with a very low heel, worn chiefly for dancing.

Thy *pumps*, as white as was the milk,
And yet thou wouldst not love me.
Greensleeves Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

Thou shalt not need to travel with thy *pumps* full of gravel any more, after a blind jade and a hamper.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

The usual attire of a gentleman, viz. *pumps*, a gold waistcoat, a crush hat, a sham frill, and a white choker.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, i.

pumpage (pum'pāj), *n.* [< *pump*[1] + *-age*.] The amount pumped; the quantity or amount raised by pumping.

The *pumpage* for the year averaged 69,658,969 gallons per day. *Sanitarian*, XVII. 119.

pump-barrel (pump'bar$^{\prime}$el), *n.* The wooden or metal cylinder or tube which forms the body of a pump, and in which the piston moves.

pump-bit (pump'bit), *n.* Same as *nose-bit*.

pump-bob (pump'bob), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of bell-crank lever serving to convert rotary motion into reciprocating motion, for operating a pump-piston.

pump-bolt (pump'bōlt), *n.* A toggle-pin used on fishing-vessels. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

pump-box (pump'boks), *n.* 1. The piston of the common pump, having a valve opening upward.—2. The casing or cap of a pump.—**Lower pump-box**, the casing of the lower valve of a pump.—**Upper pump-box**, the casing of the upper valve.

pump-brake (pump'brāk), *n.* The arm or handle of a pump, more particularly that form which has a horizontal hand-piece at the end of a lever. See *brake*[3].

pump-cart (pump'kärt), *n.* A vehicle carrying a pump and reservoir, used for watering and irrigating. *E. H. Knight.*

pump-chain (pump'chān), *n.* The chain of a chain-pump. See *chain-pump*.

pump-cistern (pump'sis$^{\prime}$tėrn), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a cistern over the head of a chain-pump to receive the water, whence it is conveyed through the ship's side by the pump-dales.—2. A contrivance to prevent chips and other matters from getting to and fouling the chain-pumps.

pump-coat (pump'kōt), *n.* *Naut.*, a canvas cover fastened about a pump, and nailed to the partners, to prevent water from running down its sides.

pump-dale (pump'dāl), *n.* The discharge-spout (originally and still commonly a trough) of a pump, which directs the flow; specifically, a long detachable hose or tube used on board ship to conduct water from a pump across the ship and over the side. Pump-dales are also used in tanneries to convey tan-liquor pumped from one vat into another. Also called *dale*.

pumped[1] (pumpt), *p. a.* [< *pump*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Out of breath; panting; breathless: sometimes with *out*. [Colloq. or slang.]

Darkness began to set in, the artillery horses were *pumped out*, and orders were given to retire.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 370.

pumped[2] (pumpt), *a.* [< *pump*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with pumps; wearing pumps or low dress shoes. [Rare.]

All the young gentlemen tightly cravatted, curled, and *pumped*. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xiv.

pumper (pum'pėr), *n.* [= G. *pumper;* as *pump*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes from the time the *pumper* began to draw out the air. *Boyle*, Works, I. 26.

2. A mineral-oil well from which the oil must be pumped up, as distinguished from one from which the oil issues in a natural jet.

pumpernickel (pum'pėr-nik$^{\prime}$el), *n.* [< G. *pumpernickel*, formerly also *pompernickel*, orig. a heavy, blockish fellow, hence applied to a coarse, heavy bread; < *pumper*, the noise of a heavy fall (< *pumpen*, fall, plump: see *plump* and *pump*[1]), + *Nickel*, a popular abbr. of the common personal name *Nicolaus*, Nicholas: see *Nick*[4], *nickel*.] A kind of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used especially in Westphalia. It has a little acidity, but is agreeable to the taste, though not very nourishing. Also called *bombernickel*.

pumpet†, *n.* See *pompet*.

pump-gear (pump'gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, apparatus employed in pumping.

pump-handle (pump'han$^{\prime}$dl), *n.* The handle or lever attached to the piston-rod of a pump for moving the piston up and down.

She 's five and forty. She 's red hair. She 's a nose like a *pump-handle*. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xl.

pump-head (pump'hed), *n.* The cap or top of a chain-pump, which serves to guide the water into the discharge-spout, and as a cover for the pump and well; a pump-hood.

pump-hood (pump'hůd), *n.* A semicylindrical frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump; a pump-head. It directs the water into the discharge-spout, and prevents the throwing out of part of it by centrifugal force.

pump-house (pump'hous), *n.* Same as *pump-room*.

It is customary to begin the morning [Bath, 1766] by bathing, which continues from six till about nine; the company then repair to the *pump-house*, some to drink the hot waters, but more for pastime, as they are here amused by a band of music, which fills up the intervals of wit and pleasantry. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 50.

pumping-engine (pump'ing-en$^{\prime}$jin), *n.* Any form of motor for operating a pump. While pumping-engines of many types are merely large steam-pumps, a distinction appears to obtain between the terms. Pumping-engines are among the largest engines constructed. They are often built as beam-engines, as at the water-works of Louisville in Kentucky, and also as horizontal engines directly connected with horizontal pumps, as in the common steam-pump.

pumping-shaft (pum'ping-shäft), *n.* See *shaft*.

pumpion (pum'pi$\breve{\text{o}}$n), *n.* [Also *pompion*, *pompeon*, *poumpion*, *pompon;* < OF. *pompon*, a melon, a variant (simulating a reduplicated form) of earlier *pepon* (> ME. *pepon*), < L. *pepo*(*n*-), < Gr. *πέπων*, a kind of melon: see *pepo*. Cf. *pippin*[1]. Hence *pumpkin*, q. v.] A pumpkin. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Herbes of the bygger sorte, as gourdes, melones, cucumers, *pompons*, citrons, and suche other, coome to their perfection in the space of thirtie dayes.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 168).

All manner of strange fruits, as pomegranates, oranges, *pompions*. *Stow* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 477).

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery *pumpion;* we'll teach him to know turtles from jays.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 43.

Indian *pompeons*, the water melon, and the musk-melon. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 26.

Observe a *pumpion*-twine afloat;
Pluck me one cup from off the castle-moat!
Along with cup you raise leaf, stalk, and root,
The entire surface of the pool to boot.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

pump-kettle (pump'ket$^{\prime}$l), *n.* A convex perforated diaphragm fixed at the bottom of a

pump-tube to prevent the entrance of foreign matters; a strainer. *E. H. Knight.*

pumpkin (pump′kin), *n.* [Formerly also *pumkin* (and in popular use, though spelled *pumpkin*, now generally pronounced pung′kin, as if written *punkin*); an altered form, simulating the term. *-kin*, of *pumpion.*] The fruit of a variety of *Cucurbita Pepo;* also, the plant which produces it. The plant is a coarse decumbent vine, often many feet long; the leaves are heart-shaped and somewhat lobed, nearly a foot across, and rough and almost prickly, as are also their hollow stalks. The gourd-like fruit is nearly globular or somewhat oblong, flattened at the ends, a foot or more in length, and of a deep orange-yellow color when ripe. Inside it is partly filled with a dryish stringy pulp containing the seeds; the esculent part is a fleshy layer an inch or two thick beneath the rind. The pumpkin is of supposed Asiatic origin, and is cultivated in many countries; in England it has been cultivated either as a curiosity or for food since 1570. It is thought to have been known to the American aborigines, and to have been planted by them among their maize. In America it has been largely given as food to cattle, and is also used on the table, especially in pumpkin-pie; but in culinary use it is now largely superseded by the squash, and is less grown for other purposes than formerly. The pumpkin has various subvarieties, and is closely related to the vegetable marrow. (See *marrow*1.) The name is sometimes wrongly applied to forms of the squash. In England occasionally called *gourd* or *pumpkin-gourd.* See *Cucurbita.*

We had an entertainment of boiled wheat with meat in it, and a dish of the *pumkin* kind, dressed after their way.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 181.

pumpkin-head (pump′kin-hed), *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt. [Colloq., U. S.]

pumpkin-seed (pump′kin-sēd), *n.* **1.** The seed of the pumpkin.—**2.** One of many small centrarchoid fishes of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*, especially the common sunfish of the eastern United States, *L. gibbosus:* so called from the shape. Also *tobacco-box.* See cut under *sunfish.* [U. S.]—**3.** A type of yacht-built boat, broad and cat- or sloop-rigged. It is a very wet sailer. *Henshall.* [Florida.]—**4.** A very flat, wide row-boat, of the shape of a pumpkin-seed, used in water that is shallow or encumbered with weeds or grass. [U. S.]

pumpkin-vine (pump′kin-vīn), *n.* The pumpkin-plant.

pump-lug (pump′lug), *n.* A lug cast upon the cross-head of a locomotive, to which the pump-plunger is attached, and which imparts a reciprocating motion to the plunger.

pump-piston (pump′pis″ton), *n.* The plunger, cup, or bucket, reciprocating in a cylinder, by means of which the function of a pump is performed.

pump-plunger (pump′plun″jėr), *n.* **1.** The solid piston of a plunger-pump: used to distinguish this class of pump-piston from those which contain a valve.—**2.** A pump-piston of which the part that operates in the pump-barrel also extends out through the stuffing-box, and is either itself the piston-rod or plunger-rod, or is connected with a piston-rod or plunger-rod exteriorly to the stuffing-box.

pump-room (pump′röm), *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

Her first resolution . . . [was to seek Miss Tilney] in the *Pump Room* at noon. In the *Pump Room* one so newly arrived in Bath must be met with.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

pump-scraper (pump′skrā″pėr), *n.* A circular plate used for cleaning out a pump-barrel.

pump-spear (pump′spēr), *n.* The rod connecting the handle and the valve of a pump.

pump-staff (pump′stȧf), *n.* The pump-spear or piston-rod of a pump.

pump-stock (pump′stok), *n.* The body of a pump.

pump-stopper (pump′stop″ėr), *n. Naut.*, a plug.

pump-thunder (pump′thun″dėr), *n.* [So called in allusion to its booming cry; < **pump*, var. of *bump*1, + *thunder.*] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus.* Also called *thunder-pumper.* [Local, U. S.]

pump-well (pump′wel), *n.* **1.** A well from which water or other fluid is raised by means of a pump.—**2.** *Naut.*, a compartment formed by bulkheads round the pumps on shipboard, to keep them clear of obstructions, to protect them from injury, and to afford ready admittance for examining their condition.

pumyt, *n.* [A quasi-sing. form of *pumice*, taken as plural: see *pumice.* Cf. *pumice-stone.*] A pebble; a stone. [Rare.]

And oft the *pumies* latched.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

pun1 (pun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning.* [< ME. **punen*, < AS. *punian*, beat, pound: see *pound*3, the same word in diff. form.] To beat; strike with force; ram; pound, as in a mortar; reduce to powder. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

The roots must be first sliced and dried in the sunne, or by the fire, and then, being *punned* into floure, will make good bread. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 272.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body. *Coghan's* Haven of Health, p. 225.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon good sound *punning.* The earth, as it is thrown in, should be thoroughly well *punned* at every stage.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 196.

pun2 (pun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *punned*, ppr. *punning.* [Usually explained as a particular use of *pun*1, pound, as if to pound or beat words, as it were into new shapes (cf. *twist*, *wrest*, as used of words; *clench*, *clinch*, a pun); but this explanation requires the verb to have been orig. transitive, 'to pound' (sc. words); evidence of such a use is lacking, and it is not certain that the verb precedes the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To make puns.

Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punned* in prose.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, x. 189.

II. *trans.* To affect by a pun.

The sermons of Bishop Andrews and the tragedies of Shakspeare are full of them [puns]. The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together.
Addison, Spectator, No. 61.

pun2 (pun), *n.* [See *pun*2, *v.*] An expression in which the use of a word in two different applications, or the use of two different words pronounced alike or nearly alike, presents an odd or ludicrous idea; a play on words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but differ in meaning; a kind of verbal quibble.

A *pun* can be no more engraven than it can be translated. When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

A better *pun* on this word [gay] was made on the Beggar's Opera, which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, V. 92, note.

= Syn. *Pun*, *Paronomasia*, *Assonance.* *Pun* and *paronomasia* are often confounded, but are in strictness distinct in form and effect. A *pun* is a play upon two senses of the same word or sound, and its effect is to excite a sense of the ludicrous: as,

They went and *told* the sexton, and
The sexton *toll'd* the bell.
Hood, Sally Brown.

Even when taken into sober discourse, the *pun* has an effect at least of oddity: as,

For *Suffolk's* duke, may he be *suffocate.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 124.

Hence modern taste excludes puns from serious writing and speaking. *Paronomasia* is rather the use of words that are nearly but not quite alike in sound, and it heightens the effect of what is said without suggesting the ludicrous: as, "Per *angusta* ad *augusta*"; "And catch with his *surcease success*," *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 4;

To begirt the almighty throne
Beseeching or *besieging.* *Milton*, P. L., v. 869.

As in these examples, it is most likely to be used where the words thus near in sound are far apart in meaning. It is very common in the original languages of the Bible, especially in the Old Testament, as in Isa. v. 7. An attempt to imitate it may be found in Mat. xxi. 41, revised version. *Assonance* is the bare fact of resemblance of sound, being generally accidental, and in the majority of cases disagreeable to the ear: as, *unfold old* truths, *our power, if of, is as, and Andrew drew, the then* condition. For the technical meaning of *assonance*, see def. 2 under that word.

puna (pö′nä), *n.* [Peruv.] In the Peruvian Andes, nearly the same as *paramo.*

Tschudi says that by the name of *puna* is designated the high table-land in Peru and Bolivia lying between the two great chains of the Cordillera, beginning at an elevation of about 10,500 feet above the sea-level, and extending to the regions of eternal snow.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 196.

punatoo (pun-ą-tö′), *n.* [Cingalese.] In Ceylon, the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra-palm. It is the chief food of the poorer classes of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year, and is used in soups, etc.

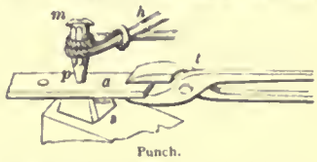
puna-wind (pö′nä-wind), *n.* A cold and remarkably dry wind which blows from the Cordilleras across the table-land called the Puna, in Peru.

punch1 (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen* = Sp. *punchar* (< ML. *punctare*), *punzar* = Pg. *punçar* (< ML. **punctiare*, *punctuare*), pierce, prick, punch, sting, < ML. *punctuare*, *punctare*, pierce, prick, punch, < L. *punctum*, *punctus*, a point: see *point*1, *n.* and *v.* The E. form is in part due to the related noun *puncheon* (see *puncheon*1), and has been in part confused with ME. *punchen*, var. of *punischen*, punish (see *punch*2), also with ME. *bunchen*, beat, strike (see *bunch*2).] **1.** To make a hole or holes in with a punch or some similar instrument; pierce; perforate: as, to *punch* a metal plate.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 125.

2. To make with or as with a punch: as, to *punch* a hole in something.—**Punching-and-shearing machine**, a machine having both punches and shearing-plates connected with the same standard or bed, and with the same driving pulley or motor.—**Punching-press**, a die-press constructed like an ordinary punching-machine.

punch1 (punch), *n.* [< *punch*1, *v.*; in part prob. abbr. of *puncheon*1, q. v.] **1.** A tool the working end of which is pointed, blunt, a continuous edge inclosing an area, or a pattern in relief or intaglio, and which acts either by pressure or percussion (applied in the direction of its longitudinal axis) to perforate or indent a solid material, or to drive out or in objects inserted in previously formed perforations or cavities. The pointed punch may be regarded as a chisel with a very narrow edge, cutting, therefore, in one point only, and forcing adjacent parts of the material asunder by a wedge-like action. The action of a punch with a continuous edge inclosing an area is also analogous to the action of a chisel. The action of a flat-nosed punch, when used with a die to which it is fitted, is that of a shear-blade, the parts of the material operated upon being separated by sliding over each other, instead of being wedged apart, as is the operation of the pointed punch. Hardened and tempered steel is the usual material of which punches are made. Solid punches with engraved faces are used for stamping-dies, as in coining, and with plain flat faces are used in connection with accurately fitted dies for making clean-cut holes in metal plates, and also for punching out blanks for buttons, coins, small gear-wheels, etc. Hollow punches, or punches having continuous edges inclosing an area, are principally used for cutting either very thin, soft sheet-metal, as tin, brass, or copper plates, or other soft flexible substances, as leather, paper, or cloth. The pointed punch is used for marking centers in the operation of turning, or for punching holes in thin materials where clean cutting is of no importance, as in punching holes in sheet-zinc or -tin for the reception of nails in nailing such sheets to wood.



Punch.

a, piece to be punched; *p*, punch; *h*, handle; *s*, support for *a*; *t*, tongs. The punch is operated by striking with a hammer or sledge at *m*. The tongs are usually held in the left hand of the smith, and the handle of the punch in his right hand, his assistant delivering the blows.

2. A tool used to force nail-heads below the surface.—**3.** A stone-masons' chipping-tool; a puncheon.—**4.** In *surg.*, an instrument used for extracting the stumps of teeth.—**5.** In *decorative art*, a tool in the form of a bar, sometimes fitted with a handle and engraved at the end in a cross, concentric ring, or other device. It is used for impressing ornamental patterns upon clay or other plastic materials.—**6.** The engraved model of a printing-type on the end of a steel rod: so called from its being punched in a copper bar which makes the matrix, or a reversed impression of the model.—**7.** In *carp.*, studding by which a roof is supported.—**8.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a short length placed on the top of a pile to permit the monkey of a pile-driver to bear upon it when it has been driven too low to be struck directly; a dolly.—**9.** In *coal-mining*, same as *pout*4. [North. Eng.]—**Centering punch**, a pointed steel punch with parallel sides, sliding freely in the stem of an inverted funnel or centering cone. *C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 166.—**Coopers' punch**, a punch operated by a lever and making two holes at once. It is used to punch rivet-holes in iron hoops.—**Duplex punch.** (*a*) A punch which has a counter-die on the opposite pan, as in a ticket-punch. (*b*) A punch operated by the rolling action of two levers on one fulcrum, forming a toggle.—**Hollow punch.** See def. 1.

punch2 (punch), *v. t.* [< ME. *punchen*, a syncopated form of *punischen*, punish (cf. similar syncopated ME. forms of *polish*, *vanish*, and the reverse in ME. *perishen*, var. of *perchen*, *percen*, pierce: see *pierce*). *Punch* in this sense has been confused with *punch*1, with which it is now practically identified: see *punch*1, and cf. *bunch*2.] **1**†. Same as *punish.*

Punchyn, or chastysen, punyssben, punio, castigo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 416.

For zour errours on erthe . . .
ze schulle be *punched.*
Alexander and Dindimus, l. 747.

2. To give a blow, dig, or thrust to; beat with blows of the fist: as, to *punch* one on the head, or to *punch* one's head. [Colloq.]

With a goade he *puncht* each furious dame,
And made them every one cast downe their greene and leavie speares. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi.

Smart chap that calman—handled his fivea well; but if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—. . . *punch* his head—'cod I would. *Dickens*, Pickwick Papers, ii.

Won't you please *punch* that fire, and give us more blaze? *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 155.

punch[2] (punch), *n.* [< *punch*[2], *v.*] A blow, dig, or thrust, as with the fist, elbow, or knee: as, to give one a *punch* in the ribs or a *punch* on the head. [Colloq.]

punch[3] (punch), *a.* and *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *bunch*[1]; cf. *punchy* with *bunchy*.] **I.** *a.* Short and fat. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* 1. A short, fat fellow.

I . . . did hear them call their fat child *punch*, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short.
Pepys, Diary, April 30, 1669.

2. A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, of an English draft-breed.

A stout Suffolk *punch*, about thirteen hands and a half in height. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 119.

Punch[4] (punch), *n.* [Abbr. of *Punchinello*, by conformation with *punch*[3].] A short humpbacked hook-nosed puppet, with a squeaking voice, the chief character in a street puppet-show called "Punch and Judy," who strangles his child, beats his wife (Judy) to death, belabors a policeman, and does other tragical and outrageous things in a comical way.

punch[5] (punch), *n.* [Formerly also *pounche*, *punce* (= D. *pons* = G. Sw. Dan. *punsch* = F. *punch*, *ponche* = Sp. Pg. *ponche* = It. *punchio*, *ponchio*, < E.); so called from its five ingredients, < Hind. *panch*, five, < Skt. *pancha*, five, = E. *five*: see *five*. The Hind. *panch* does not seem to occur alone in the sense of 'punch,' but it is much used in composition to denote various mixtures of five things, as *panch-āmrit*, a mixture of milk, curds, sugar, glue, and honey, *panch-bhadra*, a sauce of five ingredients, *panch-pallav*, a medical preparation from the sprouts of five trees, etc., or sets of five things, as *panch-pir*, five saints, *panch-gavya*, the five things yielded by the cow, etc.; also alone for an assembly of five men, or any council (cf. *punchayet*).] A drink commonly made with wine or spirits, and either water or some substitute, as a decoction of tea, and flavored with lemon-juice or lemon-peel and sugar. Punch is usually named from the alcoholic liquor which it contains, as brandy-*punch*, claret-*punch*, rum-*punch*, but sometimes also from other ingredients, as milk-*punch*, tea-*punch*, or from some person or circumstance, as Regent's *punch*, Swedish *punch*, Webster *punch*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his score
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door;
Where, tippling *punch*, grave Cato's self you see,
And Amor Patriæ vending smuggled tea.
Crabbe, Works, I. 186.

Punch had begun to make its appearance, but it was a simple liquor to what afterwards became known by that name.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 202.

Cobbler's punch. See *cobbler*[1].—**Roman punch.** See *Roman*.

punchayet (pun-chī'et), *n.* [Hind. *panchāyat*, contr. *panchāt*, a court of arbitration consisting of five or more members, a council; cf. *panch*, a council of five, < *panch*, five: see *punch*[5].] In the village communities of Hindustan, a committee of five men sitting as a jury to try offenses against caste, etc., or as an administrative council or the like.

Bigamy is a Parsee abomination, . . . and the unfortunate Jemshedjee was excommunicated by the honorable *punchayet*. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 274.

punch-bowl (punch'bōl), *n.* [= Sw. *punschbål* = Dan. *punschebolle*; as *punch*[5] + *bowl*[1].] A bowl in which the ingredients of punch are mixed, and from which it is served by means of a ladle. See cut under *monteith*.

They hae gard [caused] fill up ae *punch-bowl*.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 88).

Take, for instance, the *punch-bowl*. . . . It was a thing to be brought forth and filled with a fragrant mixture of rum, brandy, and curaçoa, lemon, hot water, sugar, grated nutmeg, cloves, and cinnamon.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

punch-check (punch'chek), *n.* Same as *bell-punch*.

punch-cutter (punch'kut'ėr), *n.* The engraver on punches of letters for a type-foundry.

puncheon[1] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion*, *punchin*; < ME. *punchon*, *punsoun*, < OF. *poinchon*, *poinson*, F. *poinçon* = Sp. *punzon* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzone*, a sharp instrument, a bodkin, dagger, < L. *punctio(n-)*, a pricking, puncture, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, prick, punch: see *punch*[1] and *point*[1]. Cf. doublet *punction*.] 1. A perforating- or stamping-tool; a punch. (*a*) An iron instrument with a sharp steel point, used in marble-working: as, a dog's-tooth or gradin *puncheon*; a stone-cutters' *puncheon*. *E. H. Knight*. (*b*) A tool by which a plate-mark is put upon silverware or the like.

That other signet of gold, wt my *puncheon* of ivory and silver, I gene and bequeath unto Robert my secunde sone.
Fabyan, Chron., I., Pref., p. vii.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) A short upright piece of timber in framing; a dwarf post, stud, or quarter. (*b*) A slab of split timber with the face smoothed with an adz or ax, sometimes used for flooring or bridge-boards in the absence of sawed boards. [U. S.]

The house was constructed of logs, and the floor was of *puncheons*—a term which in Georgia means split logs with their faces a little smoothed with the axe or hatchet.
Georgia Scenes, p. 12.

He had danced on *puncheon* floors before, but never on one that rattled so loudly. *The Century*, XXXIX. 286.

(*c*) One of the small quarters of a partition above the head of a door. *E. H. Knight*.

puncheon[2] (pun'chon), *n.* [Formerly also *punchion*; ME. not found; < OF. *poinson*, *ponçon*, F. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel, = It. *punzone*, a wine-vessel; perhaps so called orig. with ref. to the stamp or print impressed on the cask by a puncheon or stamping-tool, and so a transferred use of *puncheon*[1] (cf. *hogshead*, a cask). The OF. *poçon*, *posson*, a small measure, quarter of a pint, can hardly be related. The G. dial. (Bav.) *punzen*, *ponzen*, a cask, is perhaps of F. origin.] A cask; a liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons: as, a *puncheon* of wine. The puncheon of beer in London contained 72 beer-gallons; that of wine, 84 wine-gallons. The latter value was legalized in 1423.

And he 's sew'd up the bloody hide,
A *puncheon* o' wine put in.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 149).

puncher (pun'chėr), *n.* [< *punch*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which punches, perforates, or stamps.

He was a rival of the former, who used puncheons for his graving, which Johnson never did, calling Simon a *puncher*, not a graver.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. 250.

punch-glass (punch'glàs), *n.* A small tumbler or ornamental mug with a handle, made of glass and used for punch and similar drinks: usually forming part of a set, as with a tray, or a tray and punch-bowl.

punch-gut†, *a.* Pot-bellied.

O swinish, *punch-gut* God, say they, that smells rank of the sty he was sowed up in.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 19. (*Davies.*)

punch-house (punch'hous), *n.* In India, an inn or tavern; specifically, in the Presidency towns, a boarding-house or house of entertainment for seamen.

Sailors, British and American, Malay and Lascar, [belong] to Flag Street, the quarter of *punch-houses*.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 264.

punchint, *n.* An obsolete variant of *puncheon*[1].

Punchinello (pun-chi-nel'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *Punchanello*, *Punchionello*; = F. *Polichinelle*, < It. *pulcinello*, a clown, buffoon, prop. a puppet, dim. of *pulcino*, formerly also *polcino*, a young chicken, a child; cf. *pulcella*, f., a young girl, maiden, = F. *pucelle* (see *pucelle*); ult. < L. *pullus*, the young of an animal, a chicken: see *pullet*. Cf. *Punch*[4].] 1†. [*l. c.*] A puppet; specifically, a popular puppet of Italian origin, the prototype of Punch. See *Punch*[4]. [In the first quotation the name is applied to an exhibitor of puppets.]

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Italiian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*
Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, [*London.* (*Nares.*)

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliado'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchionelloes*, popes, and devils
Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares.*)

2. Any grotesque or absurd personage, likened to the familiar character of the popular comedy in Italy.

Being told that Gilbert Cooper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature: "Well," said he, "I must dub him the *Punchinello*." *Boswell*, Johnson, æt. 61.

punching-bag (pun'ching-bag), *n.* A bag, generally large and heavy, suspended from the ceiling, to be punched by an athlete, especially a boxer, for the sake of exercise.

punching-bear (pun'ching-bār), *n.* A punching-machine, operated by hydraulic power or by ordinary lever-power, for punching holes in bars or sheets of metal.—**Close-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has a central opening through the body of the machine, into which metal bars are thrust and brought into position for the action of the punch.—**Open-mouthed punching-bear**, a punching-bear which has in its side an opening or slot for the insertion of the margin of a metallic sheet or plate to be punched. See cut under *bear*[2], 9.

punching-machine (pun'ching-ma-shēn'), *n.* A power-punch for making rivet-holes in plates, tubes, and other work in wrought-iron. Such machines are operated by means of cams with steam or other power. They are often combined with shearing-machines.

punchion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *puncheon*[1].

punch-jug (punch'jug), *n.* A jug, usually of pottery, formed in a grotesque shape like Punch.

punch-ladle (punch'lā'dl), *n.* A ladle of medium size, the bowl of which has two spouts, one on each side, used for filling glasses from a punch-bowl.

punch-pliers (punch'plī'ėrz), *n. pl.* A tool with two jaws, one bearing a hollow punch, and the other constituting a flat die against which the punch works. Punches of this nature are used by shoemakers, railroad and street-car conductors, etc.

punch-prop (punch'prop), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short prop of timber used to support the coal in holing or undercutting; a punch. Also called *sprag*.

punchy (pun'chi), *a.* [< *punch*[3] + *-y*[1]; prob. in part a var. of *paunchy*, < *paunch* + *-y*[1].] Paunchy; pot-bellied; short, squat, and fat. [Colloq.]

A fat, little, *punchy* concern of sixteen.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 124.

punct† (pungkt), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] A point.

And neuerthelesse at the esme instant and *punct* of time it maketh day and high noone in one place, and nyght and mydnyght on the opposite part.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xliii.).

punct† (pungkt), *v. t.* [< ML. *punctare*, pierce, punch: see *punch*[1], *point*[1].] To pierce; puncture. *Halliwell*.

puncta, *n.* Plural of *punctum*.

Punctaria (pungk-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Greville), so called in allusion to the dots formed by the sporangia and hairs; < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] A genus of olive-brown seaweeds, with a simple membranaceous frond which is composed of from two to six layers of cuboidal cells. The unilocular sporangia, which are immersed in the frond, are formed from the superficial cells; the pluriocular sporangia also are collected in spots and immersed, except at the apex. There are 5 or 6 widely distributed species.

Punctariaceæ (pungk-tā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctaria* + *-aceæ*.] An order of marine algæ of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Punctaria*; a family of fucoid algæ. The root is a minute naked disk. The frond is cylindrical or flat, unbranched, and cellular. The fructification consists of sori scattered all over the fronds in minute distinct dots, composed of roundish sporangia, producing zoöspores.

punctate (pungk'tāt), *a.* [< ML. *punctatus*, marked with dots (NL. *punctatus*, pointed), pp. of *punctare*, mark with dots, mark, point, < L. *punctum*, point, dot: see *point*[1].] 1. Having a point or points; pointed.—2. In *math.*, having an acnode, or point separate from the rest of the locus spoken of. *Newton*, 1706.—3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having dots scattered over the surface; studded with points, as of color, shape, texture, etc.; dotted; pitted.

punctated (pungk'tā-ted), *a.* [< *punctate* + *-ed*[2].] Punctate; dotted; finely pitted.

Nearly allied to this is the genus Bacillaria; . . . its valves have a longitudinal *punctated* keel.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 285.

Punctated curve, a curve with an acnode, or separate point.

punctate-striate (pungk'tāt-strī'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having striæ or impressed lines with punctures in them at more or less regular intervals. Also *punctatostriate*.

punctate-sulcate (pungk'tāt-sul'kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, sulcate or grooved, with punctures in the grooves. Also *punctatosulcate*.

punctation (pungk-tā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *punctatio(n-)*, < *punctare*, mark, dot: see *punctate*.] 1. The state or condition of being punctate, in any of the senses of that word.

The absence of *punctation* in the test is referred to metamorphism, as in C. Guerangeri all stages were discovered, from impunctate to completely punctate.
Science, III. 325.

2. In *civil law*, a document made between the parties before the contract to which it refers has binding force, generally merely with the object of putting clearly before them the principal points discussed. *Goudsmit*.—**Punctation of Ems**, a document prepared at Bad Ems, Germany, in 1786, by representatives of the Roman Catholic archbishops of Co-

logne, Treves, Mainz, and Salzburg, in which episcopal rights were maintained against the pretensions of the papal see.

punctator (pungk-tā′tor), *n.* [< ML. *punctator*, one who marks with dots (applied to one who so marked the names of persons absent from service), < *punctare*, mark with dots: see *punctate*.] One who marks with dots: specifically applied to the Masorites, who invented the Hebrew vowel-points. See *masoretic*.

punctatostriate (pungk-tā′tō-strī′āt), *a.* Same as *punctate-striate*.

punctatosulcate (pungk-tā′tō-sul′kāt), *a.* Same as *punctate-sulcate*.

puncticular (pungk-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Comprised in a point; being a mere point as to size. [Rare.]

> The *puncticular* originals of periwinkles and gnats.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

puncticulate (pungk-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **puncticulatus*, < **puncticulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1].] Minutely punctate; punctulate.

Punctidæ (pungk′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Punctum* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Punctum*, having the shell heliciform, the mantle submedian, the jaw disintegrated into many separate pieces, and the teeth peculiarly modified, represented only by medians and laterals, having the bases of attachment longer than wide, and the free parts narrowed and reflected. It contains a few minute species, such as the *Punctum pygmæum* of Europe and *P. minutissimum* of North America.

punctiform (pungk′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *forma*, form.] Like a point or dot; having the character of a point; located in a point.

> A *punctiform* sensation of cold is experienced.
> *Science*, VII. 459.

punctigerous (pungk-tij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *punctum*, point, + *gerere*, carry.] Having a small simple eye or eye-spot, without a lens: opposed to *lentigerous*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 680.

punctilio (pungk-til′iō), *n.* [Formerly also *punctillo*; < Sp. *puntillo* = It. *puntiglio*, a small point, punctilio, < LL. *punctillum*, a small point, a dot, dim. of L. *punctum*, point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *punctо*.] 1†. A small point. *B. Jonson*.

> In that *punctilio* of time wherein the bullets struck him . . . he is in an instant disanimated.
> *The Unhappy Marksman*, 1659 (Harl. Misc., IV. 4). (*Davies.*)

2. A nice point, especially in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; also, particularity or exactness in the observance of forms.

> Where reputation is, almost every thing becometh; but where that is not, it must be supplied by *punctilios* and compliments. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 308.
>
> 'Sdeath! to trifle with me at such a juncture as this — now to stand on *punctilios* — love me! I don't believe she ever did. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.
>
> Societies
> Polished in arts, and in *punctilio* versed.
> *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

punctilious (pungk-til′ius), *a.* [< *punctilio* + *-ous*.] Attentive to punctilios; very nice or precise in behavior, ceremony, or intercourse; exact (sometimes, to excess) in the observance of rules or forms prescribed by law or custom.

> Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.
>
> The courtiers, in emulation of their master, made frequent entertainments, at which he [Columbus] was treated with the *punctilious* deference paid to a noble of the highest class. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

=Syn. Particular, precise, scrupulous.

punctiliously (pungk-til′ius-li), *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with exactness or great nicety.

> I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition. *Johnson*, False Alarm.

punctiliousness (pungk-til′ius-nes), *n.* The quality of being punctilious; exactness in the observance of forms or rules; attention to nice points of behavior or ceremony.

punction (pungk′shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *punccion*; < OF. *ponction*, F. *ponction* = Pr. *punccio*, *puncio* = Sp. *puncion* = Pg. *punção* = It. *punzione*, < L. *punctio(n-)*, a pricking, < *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *point*[1], *punch*[1]. Cf. doublet *puncheon*[1].] A pricking; puncture.

> But I thynke this was no dreame, but a *puncion* and pricke of hys synfull conscyence. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

punctist (pungk′tist), *n.* [< L. *punctum*, a point (see *punct*), + *-ist*.] Same as *punctator*.

puncto (pungk′tō), *n.* [< Sp. and It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *punct*, *point*[1]. Cf. *punctilio*.] 1†. A nice point of form or ceremony; a punctilio.

> All the particularities and religious *punctoes* and ceremonies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 105.

2. In *fencing*, the point of the sword or foil; also, a blow with the point. See *point*.

punctual (pungk′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *ponctuel* = Pr. *puntual* = Sp. *puntual* = Pg. *pontual* = It. *puntuale*, < ML. **punctualis* (in adv. *punctualiter*), < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] 1. Consisting of a point; being a point.

> To officiate light
> Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot,
> One day and night. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 23.

2. Exact; precise; nice.

> No doubt, many may be well seen in the passages of government and policy which are to seek in little and *punctual* occasions. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 35.
>
> I hope the adversaries of episcopacy, that are so *punctual* to pitch all upon Scripture ground, will be sure to produce clear Scripture. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 149.
>
> Must he therefore believe himself well because he cannot tell the *punctual* time when he fell sick?
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.
>
> Upon his [St. John's] examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and *punctual* declaration.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 39.
>
> We should search in vain for its *punctual* equivalent.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 307.

3. Exact or prompt in action or in the observance of time, the keeping of appointments, engagements, etc.

> *Punctual* be thou in Payments.
> *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

4. Prompt; at the exact or stipulated time: as, *punctual* payment.

> She enjoins the *punctual* discharge of all her personal debts within a year. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

Punctual coördinate. Same as *point-coordinate*.

punctualist† (pungk′tū-al-ist), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ist*.] One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

> Bilson hath deciph'er'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Casteel, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau could have don. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

punctuality (pungk-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *ponctualité*; as *punctual* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being punctual. (*a*) Scrupulous exactness with regard to matters of fact or detail; exactness; nicety.

> I have in a table
> With curious *punctuality* set down,
> To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamped courtier
> May vail to a country gentleman.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, i. 2.
>
> Who teaches you the mimic posture of your body, the *punctuality* of your beard, the formality of your pace?
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

(*b*) Adherence to the exact time of meeting one's obligations or performing one's duties; especially, the fact or habit of promptness in attendance or in fulfilling appointments.

> We were not a little displeased to find that, in the first promise of *punctuality* our Rais had made, he had disappointed us by absenting himself from the boat.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 47.

(*c*) The character of being, or existence in, a point.

> A state of rest in our own body or in external things, the perception of any defined and static form whatever, and most of all the very possibility of unspaciality or *punctuality*, must be subsequently inferred as negative instances from indeterminate extension and movement.
> *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 230.

punctually (pungk′tū-al-i), *adv.* [< *punctual* + *-ly*[2].] In a punctual manner. (*a*) With attention or reference to minute points or particulars; nicely; exactly; precisely.

> In imitation of what I have seene my Father do, I began to observe matters more *punctualy*, which I did use to set down in a blanke almanac. *Evelyn*, Diary (1631), p. 9.
>
> What did you with it?—tell me *punctually*;
> I look for a strict accompt.
> *Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iv. 5.
>
> It [the gift of reading] consists, first of all, in a vast intellectual endowment, . . . by which a man rises to understand that he is not *punctually* right, nor those from whom he differs absolutely wrong.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Books which have Influenced me, p. 14.

(*b*) With scrupulous exactness or promptness in regard to the fulfilling of obligations, duties, appointments, etc.: as, to pay debts or rent *punctually*.

punctualness (pungk′tū-al-nes), *n.* [< *punctual* + *-ness*.] Exactness; punctuality; promptness.

> Yet I can obey those wherein I think power is unguided by prudence with no less *punctualness* and fidelity.
> *Boyle*, Works, II. 413.

punctuate (pungk′tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctuated*, ppr. *punctuating*. [< ML. *punctuare* (> F. *ponctuer*), mark with points, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1], *n.*, and cf. *point*[1], *v.*, *punch*[1], *v.*, and *punctate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, to mark with points in some significant manner; specifically, to divide into sentences and parts of sentences by the conventional signs called points or marks of punctuation: as, to *punctuate* one's letters carefully. See *punctuation*.—2. Figuratively, to emphasize by some significant or forcible action; enforce the important parts or points of in some special manner: as, to *punctuate* one's remarks by gestures. [Colloq.]

punctuate (pungk′tū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *punctuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, same as *punctured*.

punctuated (pungk′tū-ā-ted), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, same as *punctate*.

punctuatim (pungk-tū-ā′tim), *adv.* [NL., formed in imitation of *verbatim* and *literatim*, < L. *punctus*, a point: see *punctuate*.] Point for point; with respect to every point or mark of punctuation: in the phrase *verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim*, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

punctuation (pungk-tū-ā′shon), *n.* [= F. *ponctuation*, < ML. *punctuatio(n-)*, a marking with points, a writing, agreement, < *punctuare*, mark with points, settle: see *punctuate*.] 1. In *writing* and *printing*, a pointing off or separation of one part from another by arbitrary marks; specifically, the division of a composition into sentences and parts of sentences by the use of marks indicating intended differences of effect by differences of form. The points used for punctuation exclusively are the period or full-stop, the colon, the semicolon, and the comma. (See *point*[1], *n.*, 11 (*a*).) The interrogation- and exclamation-points serve also for punctuation in the place of one or another of these, while having a special rhetorical effect of their own; and the dash is also used, either alone or in conjunction with one of the preceding marks, in some cases where the sense or the nature of the pause required can thereby be more clearly indicated. (See *parenthesis*.) The modern system of punctuation was gradually developed after the introduction of printing, primarily through the efforts of Aldus Manutius and his family. In ancient writing the words were at first run together continuously; afterward they were separated by spaces, and sometimes by dots or other marks, which were made to serve some of the purposes of modern punctuation, and were retained in early printing. Long after the use of the present points became established, they were so indiscriminately employed that, if closely followed, they are often a hindrance rather than an aid in reading and understanding the text. There is still much uncertainty and arbitrariness in punctuation, but its chief office is now generally understood to be that of facilitating a clear comprehension of the sense. *Close punctuation*, characterized especially by the use of many commas, was common in English in the eighteenth century, and is the rule in present French usage; but *open punctuation*, characterized by the avoidance of all pointing not clearly required by the construction, now prevails in the best English usage. In some cases, as in certain legal papers, title-pages, etc., punctuation is wholly omitted.

> The principles of *punctuation* are subtle, and an exact logical training is requisite for the just application of them. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xix.

2. In *zoöl.*, the punctures of a punctate surface.

> The very fine and close *punctuation* of the head, etc.
> *Waterhouse*, in Trans. Entom. Soc. of London.

punctuative (pungk′tū-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *punctuate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to punctuation.

punctuator (pungk′tū-ā-tor), *n.* [< *punctuate* + *-or*[1].] One who punctuates.

punctula, *n.* Plural of *punctulum*.

punctulate (pungk′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *punctulatus*, < L. *punctulum*, a slight prick, a small point (dim. of *punctus*, a pricking, a point), + *-ate*[2].] Minutely punctate; studded with very small pits or dots.

punctulated (pungk′tū-lā-ted), *a.* Same as *punctulate*.

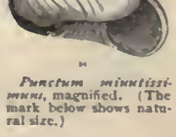
> The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

punctulation (pungk-tū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *punctulate* + *-ion*.] The state of being punctulate; a set of punctules; minute or fine punctuation.

punctule (pungk′tūl), *n.* [< LL. *punctulum*, dim. of L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *entom.*, a very small puncture or impressed dot.

punctulum (pungk′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *punctula* (-lă). [NL.: see *punctule*.] Same as *punctule*.

punctum (pungk′tum), *n.*; pl. *puncta* (-tă). [L., a point, dot: see *point*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a point; a dot; a pit; a papilla; some little place, as if a mere point, in any way distinguished.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, type of the family *Punctidæ*: so called on account of its minute size. *E. S. Morse*, 1864.—**Puncta vasculosa**, numerous small red spots observed on a section of the



Punctum minutissimum, magnified. (The mark below shows natural size.)

brain, due to the escape of blood from the vessels divided in the operation.—**Punctum cæcum**, the blind spot in the eye; the optic papilla, where the nerve enters the eyeball.—**Punctum lacrymale**, the lacrymal punctum; the minute aperture of the lacrymal canal at the summit of a lacrymal papilla.—**Punctum luteum**, the yellow spot.—**Punctum proximum**, the nearest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the near point.—**Punctum remotum**, the furthest point which a given eye can bring to focus upon its retina; the far point.—**Punctum saliens**, a salient point; an initial point of a movement or procedure; hence, a starting-point of anything; specifically, in *embryol.*, the first trace of the embryonic heart, as a pulsating point or vesicle of a primitive blood-vessel.—**Punctum vegetationis**, in *bot.*, the growing-point or vegetating-point of an organ.

puncturation (pungk-tū-rā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *punctura*, a prick, a puncture, + *-ation*.] 1. In *surg.*, the act of puncturing.—2. In *zoöl.*, the state of being punctured, dotted, or pitted; a set of punctures.

puncture (pungk′tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *puntura* = Pg. *punctura*, *puntura*, < LL. *punctura*, a pricking, a puncture, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, pierce, prick: see *pungent*, *point*[1].] 1. The act of perforating or pricking with a pointed instrument, or a small hole made by it; a small wound, as one made by a needle, prickle, or sting: as, the *puncture* of a lancet, nail, or pin.

When prick'd by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is call'd a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 3.

A lion may perish by the *puncture* of an asp.
Johnson, Rambler.

2. In *zoöl.*, a depressed point or dot, as if punctured; a small depression, as if pricked into a surface; a punctum. See cut under *Coscinoptera*.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct, dorsal, obliterate, ocellate**, etc., **punctures**. See the adjectives.

puncture (pungk′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *punctured*, ppr. *puncturing*. [< *puncture*, *n.*] To prick; pierce with a sharp point of any kind: as, to *puncture* the skin.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage.
Garth, Dispensary, vi.

Punctured work, in *masonry*, a kind of rustic stonework in which the face is ornamented with series of holes.

punctureless (pungk′tūr-les), *a.* [< *puncture* + *-less*.] In *entom.*, without punctures; smooth.

punctus (pungk′tus), *n.*; pl. *punctus*. [ML., < L. *punctus*, a point: see *point*[1].] In *medieval musical notation*: (*a*) A note. (*b*) A dot or point, however used.

pund (pund), *n.* A dialectal variant of *pound*[1]. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

pundert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *pinder*[1].

pundit (pun′dit), *n.* [Also *pandit* (the Hind. *a* being pronounced like E. *u*); < Hind. *pandit*, *pandat*, a learned man, master, teacher, an honorary title equiv. to *doctor* or *professor*; also a Hindu law-officer, jurist; < Skt. *pandita*, a learned man, scholar, as adj. learned.] A learned Brahman: one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India: as, formerly, the *Pundits* of the supreme court; by extension, any learned man.

[An Anglo-Indian child] calls a learned *Pundit* "asal ulu," an egregious owl.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 342.

The young *pandit*, then, is expected to master the system of Hindu Grammar, and to govern his Sanskrit speech and writing by it. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 281.

It behooved the squire himself to . . . see certain learned *pundits* . . . at various dingy dismal chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Temple, and Gray's Inn Lane.
Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xliv.

pundlet (pun′dl), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *punch*[3] and *bundle*.] A short, fat woman. *Imp. Dict.*

pundonor (pun′do-nôr′), *n.* [Sp., contraction of *punto de honor* = F. *point d'honneur*, point of honor: see *point*[1], *de*[2], *honor*.] Point of honor.

They stood not much upon the *pundonor*, the high punctilio, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes.
Irving, Granada, p. 256.

The Spaniard fights, or rather fought, for religion and the *Pundonor*, and the Irishman fights for the fun of fighting. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 325.

pundum (pun′dum), *n.* Same as *piny resin* (which see, under *piny*[1]).

puneset, *n.* See *punice*[2].

pung (pung), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rude form of sleigh consisting of a box-like body placed on runners; any low box-sleigh. [New Eng.]

pungar (pung′gär), *n.* A crab. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

pungence (pun′jens), *n.* [< *pungen(t)* + *-ce*.] Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.
Crabbe, Works, II. 6.

pungency (pun′jen-si), *n.* [As *pungence* (see *-cy*).] Pungent character or quality; the power of sharply affecting the taste or smell; keenness; sharpness; tartness; causticity.

The *pungency* of forbidden lust is truly a thorn in the flesh. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 10.

This unsavory rebuke, which probably lost nothing of its *pungency* from the tone in which it was delivered, so incensed the pope that he attempted to seize the paper and tear it in pieces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=Syn. Poignancy, acridness, pointedness.

pungent (pun′jent), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *pungente*, < L. *pungen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pungere*, pierce, prick, sting, penetrate: see *point*[1]. From L. *pungere* are also E. *punch*[1], *punction*, *puncheon*[1] (and prob. *puncheon*[2]), *point*[1], *punct*, *punctule*, *punctilio*, *punctilious*, etc., *punctual*, *punctuate*, etc., *puncture*, *compunction*, *expunge*, *pounce*[1], *poignant* (doublet of *pungent*), etc.] 1. Piercing; sharp.

A rush which now your heels do lie on here
Was whilome used for a *pungent* spear.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, terminating gradually in a hard sharp point, as the lobes of the holly-leaf. (*b*) In *entom.*, fitted for piercing or penetrating: as, a *pungent* ovipositor.

2. Sharp and painful; poignant.

We also may make our thorns, which are in themselves *pungent* and dolorous, to be a crown.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 325.

3. Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; stinging; acrid.

Among simple tastes, such as sweet, sour, bitter, hot, *pungent*, there are some which are intrinsically grateful.
D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, i. 5.

And herbs of potent smell and *pungent* taste
Give a warm relish to the night's repast.
Crabbe, Works, I. 41.

4. Sharply affecting the sense of smell: as, *pungent* snuff.

The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 84.

5. Hence, sharply affecting the mind; curt and expressive; caustic; racy; biting.

A sharp and *pungent* manner of speech. *Dryden.*

She could only tell me amusing stories, and reciprocate any racy and *pungent* gossip I chose to indulge in.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, ix.

The attention of the reader is continually provoked by the *pungent* stimulants which are mixed in the composition of almost every sentence.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

=Syn. Sharp, stinging, keen, peppery, acrid, caustic. *Piquant*, *Pungent*, *Poignant*. That which is *piquant* is just tart enough to be agreeable; that which is *pungent* is so tart that, if it were more so, it would be positively disagreeable; that which is *poignant* is likely to prove actually disagreeable to most persons. *Pungent* is manifestly figurative when not applied to the sense of taste, or, less often, of smell; *piquant* is similar, but less forcible; *poignant* is now used chiefly of mental states, etc., as *poignant* grief, or of things affecting the mind, as *poignant* wit.

pungently (pun′jent-li), *adv.* With pungency; sharply.

pungi (pöng′gō), *n.* [Hind. *pūngī*.] A Hindu pipe or nose-flute composed of a gourd or nutshell into which two wooden pipes or reeds are inserted. It emits a droning or humming sound, and is the instrument commonly used by snake-charmers.

pungled (pung′gld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Shriveled; shrunken: applied specifically to grain whose juices have been extracted by the insect *Thrips cerealium*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

pungy (pung′i), *n.*; pl. *pungies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] 1. A small boat like a sharpey. [Massachusetts.]—2. A kind of schooner peculiar to the oyster-trade of Chesapeake Bay, sailing fast, and holding from 300 to 600 bushels of oysters. *Broca.*—**Canoe pungy**, a canoe like a pungy, used in oyster-dredging. [Chesapeake Bay.]

Punic (pū′nik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Punicus*, *Pœnicus*, Carthaginian, < *Pœnus*, a Carthaginian, a Phenician, akin to Gr. Φοῖνιξ, a Phenician: see *Phenician*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Carthaginians, who were characterized by the Romans as being unworthy of trust; hence, faithless; treacherous; deceitful.

Yes, yes; his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *Punic* all, and to a proverb known!
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, ii.

Punic apple, the pomegranate.

But the territorie of Carthage chalengeth to itselfe the *punicke apple*; some call it the pomegranat [granatum], and they have made severall kindes thereof.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 19.

Punic faith. See *faith*.—**Punic wars**, in *Rom. hist.*, the three wars waged by Rome against Carthage, 264–241, 218–201, and 149–146 B. C. They resulted in the overthrow of Carthage and its annexation to Rome.

II. *n.* The language of the Carthaginians, which belongs to the Canaanitish branch of the Semitic tongues, and is an offshoot of Phenician, and allied to Hebrew.

Punica (pū′ni-kä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *punicum*, so. *malum*, the pomegranate, lit. 'Carthaginian apple,' < L. *punicus*, Carthaginian: see *Punic*.] A monotypic genus of plants of the polypetalous order *Lythrarieæ*, formerly classed in the *Myrtaceæ*, or myrtle family, and by many constituted into a separate order, *Granateæ* (Don, 1826). It is anomalous in its ovary, which is inferior and consists of two circles of cells, a lower set of three or four and an upper circle of from five to ten, each with many ovules crowded in numerous rows on enlarged fleshy placentas, which become united to the membranous partitions and walls. It is also characterized by very numerous stamens in many rows, ovate versatile anthers on slender incurved filaments, leaf-like, spirally rolled seed-leaves with two auricles at their bases, and a persistent flexuous style with swollen base and capitate stigma. The only species, *P. granatum*, the pomegranate, is a native of western Asia to northwestern India, growing in the Himalayas to the altitude of 6,000 feet, long naturalized throughout the Mediterranean countries, and now widely cultivated in subtropical regions, including, in the United States, chiefly Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. (See *pomegranate*, *balausta*, and *balaustine*.) Of ornamental varieties may be mentioned especially the variety *nana*, the dwarf pomegranate, a favorite double-flowered lawn and greenhouse plant, native of the East Indies, and now naturalized in places in the southern United States and West Indies.

punice[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *punish*.

punice[2]†, **puneset**, *n.* [Also *puny* (see *puny*[2]); < F. *punaise*, a bedbug, fem. of *punais*, stinking, ult. < L. *putere*, stink.] A bedbug.

His flea, his morpion, and *punese*,
He 'ad gotten for his proper ease.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 433.

puniceous (pū-nish′ius), *a.* [< L. *puniceus*, reddish, purple, < *Punicus*, Carthaginian, Phenician. Cf. Gr. *φοίνιξ*, red, purple: see *Phenician*.] In *entom.*, purplish-red or crimson; having the color of a pomegranate.

punieshipt, *n.* See *punyship*.

puniness (pū′ni-nes), *n.* [< *puny*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or character of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.

punish (pun′ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *punischen*, *punisshen*, *puniсen*, *punchen*, < OF. *puniss-*, stem of certain parts of *punir*, F. *punir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *punir* = It. *punire*, < L. *punire*, *pœnire*, inflict punishment upon, < *pœna*, punishment, penalty: see *pain*[1]. Cf. *pain*[1], *pine*[2], from the same ult. source, and *punch*[2], a contracted form of *punish*.] 1. To inflict a penalty on; visit judicially with pain, loss, confinement, death, or other penalty; castigate; chastise.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,
To tempt or *punish* mortals.
Milton, P. L., ii. 1032.

2. To reward or visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender: applied to the crime or offense: as, to *punish* murder or theft.

By an Act of Parliament, or rather by a Synod of Bishops holden at London, he [Henry I.] was authorized to *punish* Marriage and Incontinency of Priests.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit
His anger; and perhaps thus far removed
Not mind us not offending; satisfied
With what is *punish'd*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

3. To handle severely: as, to *punish* an opponent in a boxing-match or a pitcher in a baseball game; to *punish* (that is, to stimulate by whip or spur) a horse in running a race. [Colloq.]—4. To make a considerable inroad on; make away with a good quantity of. [Colloq.]

He *punished* my champagne.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

=Syn. 1. *Chasten*, etc. (see *chastise*), scourge, whip, lash, correct, discipline.

punishability (pun′ish-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *punissabilité*.] The quality of being punishable; liability to punishment.

The vexed question of *punishability* is raised by certain forms of insanity. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 522.

punishable (pun′ish-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *punissable*, F. *punissable*; as *punish* + *-able*.] Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished by right or law: applied to persons or conduct.

That time was when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by Law as *punishable* as to be a traitor.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Dangerous tumults and seditions were *punishable* by death. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

punishableness (pun′ish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being punishable.

punisher (pun′ish-ėr), *n.* One who punishes; one who inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offense.

For he [the Sultan] is of no bloody disposition, . . . yet he is an unrelenting *punisher* of offences, even in his own household. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

So should I purchase dear
Short intermission bought with double smart.
This knows my *Punisher*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 103.

punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* [< *punish* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of punishing; the infliction of pain or chastisement.

How many sorts of fears possess a sinner's mind? fears of disappointments, fears of discovery, and fears of *punishment*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

We now come to speak of *punishment:* which, in the sense in which it is here considered, is an artificial consequence, annexed by political authority to an offensive act in one instance; in the view of putting a stop to the production of events similar to the obnoxious part of its natural consequences in other instances.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 36.

Crime and *punishment* grow out of one stem. *Punishment* is a fruit that unsuspected ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it.
Emerson, Compensation.

It is impossible to separate that moral indignation which expresses itself in *punishment* from the spirit of self-redress for wrongs. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 20 a.

2. Pain, suffering, loss, confinement, or other penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offense, by the authority to which the offender is subject; a penalty imposed in the enforcement or application of law.

Whatsoever hath been said or written on the other side, all the late statutes, which inflict capital *punishment* upon extollers of the Pope's supremacy, . . . have for their principal scope, not the punishment of the error of conscience, but the repressing of the peril of the state.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

So this Prophet [Amos] tells us that the true account of all Gods *punishments* is to be fetched from the sins of the people. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

I proceed, in the next place, to consider the general nature of *punishments*, which are evils or inconveniences consequent upon crimes and misdemeanours; being devised, denounced, and inflicted, by human laws, in consequence of disobedience or misbehaviour in those to regulate whose conduct such laws were respectively made.
Blackstone, Com., IV. i.

3. Pain or injury inflicted, in a general sense; especially, in colloquial use, the pain inflicted by one pugilist on another in a prize-fight.

Tom Sayers could not take *punishment* more gaily.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

Canonical punishments. See *canonical.* = **Syn. 2.** Chastisement, correction, discipline. See *chastise.*

punition† (pū-nish'on), *n.* [< ME. *punicion, punyssyon* = F. *punition* = Pr. *punicio* = Sp. *punicion* = Pg. *punição* = It. *punizione,* < LL. *punitio(n-),* a punishment, < L. *punire,* pp. *punitus,* punish: see *punish.*] Punishment.

The dole that thou haste for Gaffray thy sone,
That the monkes brende so disordinaitly,
Knowith thys, that it was for *punicion*
Taken vppon the of religion hy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3671.

The translation of kingdoms and governments by such wonderful methods and means, for the *punition* of tyrants and the vices of men, of which history abounds with examples [is the decree of a most admirable disposer].
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 85.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *punitif* = Pg. It. *punitivo,* < L. *punire,* pp. *punitus,* punish: see *punish.*] Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment: as, *punitive* law or justice.

The *punitive* part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward into good degrees of progress.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

The penal code then would consist principally of *punitive* laws, involving the imperative matter of the whole number of civil laws: along with which would probably also be found various masses of expository matter, appertaining, not to the civil, but to the punitory laws.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvii. 29, note.

Punitive damages. Same as *exemplary damages* (which see, under *damage*).

punitory (pū'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. as if **punitorius,* < *punitor,* a punisher, < L. *punire,* pp. *punitus,* punish: see *punish.*] Punishing, or tending to punishment; punitive.

"Let no man steal," and "Let the judge cause whoever is convicted of stealing to be hanged." . . . The former might be styled a simple imperative law; the other a *punitory;* but the *punitory,* if it commands the punishment to be inflicted, and does not merely permit it, is as truly imperative as the other; only it is *punitory* besides, which the other is not.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xix. 2, note.

Punjabee, Punjabi (pun-jä'bē), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *Panjābī,* < Pers. *panj,* five, + *āb,* water, river.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of the Punjab (or Panjab), literally the country of the five rivers, in extreme northwestern British India.

He was clad in the white dress of a *Punjabee.*
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research (London), IX. 368.

2. The dialect of the Punjab, a variety of Hindi.

punjum (pun'jum), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *panjum.*

punk (pungk), *n.* [Appar. reduced from *spunk.* Cf. *funk*[1], rotten wood.] 1. Wood decayed through the influence of a fungus or otherwise, and used like tinder; touchwood.—2. Tinder made from certain fungi. See *amadou* and *fungus-tinder.*—3. A prostitute; a courtezan.

This *punk* is one of Cupid's carriers.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 141.

punka (pung'kä), *n.* [Also *punkah;* < Hind. *pankha,* a fan (cf. Pers. *pankan,* a fan), akin to *pankha,* a wing, feather, and to *paksha* (< Skt. *paksha*), a wing.] In the East Indies, a fan of any kind; specifically, a swinging screen consisting of cloth stretched on a rectangular frame, hung from the ceiling and kept in motion by a servant, or in some cases by machinery, by means of which the air of an apartment is agitated.

The cool season was just closing. *Punka* fans were coming into play again.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 401.

The day following I was engaged to pull a *punkah* in the house of an English lawyer.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, i.

punk-fist (pungk'fist), *n.* Same as *puckfist.*

punkin (pung'kin), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *pumpkin.*

punkish† (pung'kish), *a.* [< *punk* + *-ish*[1].] Meretricious.

The credit of a good house is made not to consist in inward hospitality, but in outward walls. These *punkish* outsiders beguile the needy traveller; he thinks there cannot be so many rooms in a house and never a one to harbour a poor stranger. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 28.

punkling† (pungk'ling), *n.* [< *punk* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young punk. See *punk,* 3.

And then earn'd your royal a day by squiring punks and *punklings* up and down the city?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

punk-oak (pungk'ōk), *n.* The water-oak, *Quercus aquatica.*

punky (pung'ki), *n.*; pl. *punkies* (-kiz). [Origin obscure.] A minute dipterous insect common in the Adirondack region of New York and in the Maine woods, which bites severely and is a great nuisance to travelers and sportsmen. It has not been determined entomologically, but is probably a midge of the genus *Ceratopogon.*

Sandy beaches or gravelly points are liable to swarm with midges or *punkies.* *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 642.

punnage (pun'āj), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-age.*] Punning. [Rare.]

The man who maintains that he derives gratification from any such chapters of *punnage* as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper should not be credited upon oath. *Poe*, Marginalia, cixxvii. (*Davies.*)

punner[1] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *punn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puns or rams earth into a hole; specifically, a tool for ramming earth. [Eng.]

The hole should not be hastily filled up, but ample time be given to the *punners* to do their share of the work.
Preece and Sivewright, Telegraphy, p. 196.

punner[2] (pun'ėr), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who makes puns; a punster. *Swift.*

punnet (pun'et), *n.* A small but broad shallow basket for displaying fruit or flowers.

punning (pun'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *punn*[2], *v.*] The practice of making puns.

Several worthy gentlemen and critics have applied to me to give my censure of an enormity which has been revived after being long suppressed, and is call'd *punning.*
Steele, Tatler, No. 32.

punning (pun'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *punn*[2], *v.*] Given to making puns; exhibiting a pun or play on words: as, a *punning* reply.—**Punning arms,** in *her.*, same as *allusive arms* (which see, under *arm*[2]).

punnology (pu-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *punn*[2] + *-ology.*] The art of punning. [Rare.]

He might have been better instructed in the Greek *punnology.* *Pope.* (*Jodrell.*)

punquetto†, *n.* [< *punk* + It. dim. *-etto.*] Same as *punk,* 3. [Slang.]

Marry, to his cockatrice, or *punquetto,* half a dozen taffata gowns or satin kirtles in a pair or two of months—why, they are nothing. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

punster (pun'stėr), *n.* [< *punn*[2] + *-ster.*] One who puns or is skilled in punning; a quibbler on words.

Whatever were the bons mots of Cicero, of which few have come down to us, it is certain that Cicero was an inveterate *punster;* and he seems to have been more ready with them than with repartees.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 126.

punt[1] (punt), *n.* [< ME. **punt,* < AS. *punt* = D. *ponte, pont* = MLG. *punte,* a punt, ferry-boat, pontoon, < L. *ponto(n-),* a punt, a pontoon: see *pontoon.*] 1. A flat-bottomed, square-ended, mastless boat of varying size and use. The smaller punts are used in fishing, and by sportsmen in shooting wild fowl; larger ones are often used as ferry-boats across shallow streams, and still larger ones are used as lighters and scows.

As for Pamphilus, . . . of his making is the picture of Viysses in a *punt* or small bottom.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 10.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in close time out of a *punt.* *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

2. [< *punt*[1], *v.*, 3.] In *foot-ball,* a kick of the ball as it is dropped from the hands and before it strikes the ground.

punt[1] (punt), *v.* [< *punt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To convey in a punt: as, he was *punted* across the river. Hence—2. To propel as a punt is usually propelled, by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; force along by pushing: as, to *punt* a boat.—3. In *foot-ball,* to kick, as the ball, when it is dropped from the hands, and before it touches the ground; give a punt to.—4. In general, to knock; hit.

Punting.

To see a stout Flamand of fifty or thereabouts solemnly *punting,* by the aid of a small tambourine, a minute india-rubber ball to another burgher of similar aspect, which is the favourite way in which all ages and sexes take exercise on the digue, is enough to restore one's faith in human nature. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 52.

II. *intrans.* To hunt for aquatic game in a punt and with a punt-gun (which see).

punt[2] (punt), *n.* [= F. *ponte,* a punt, < Sp. *punto,* a point, a pip at cards, < L. *punctum,* a point: see *point.*] A point in the game of basset.

punt[2] (punt), *v. i.* [< F. *ponter,* punt (at cards), < *ponte,* punt: see *punt*[2], *n.*] To play at basset or ombre.

Another is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt* that have not taken the oaths. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 8.

Wretch that I was! how often have I swore,
When Winnall tally'd, I would *punt* no more!
Pope, The Basset Table.

He was tired of hawking, and fishing, and hunting,
Of billiards, short-whist, chicken-hazard, and *punting.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 252.

punt[3] (punt), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil.*

puntee (pun'tē), *n.* Same as *punty, pontil.*

punter[1] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who fishes or hunts in a punt.

He . . . caught more fish in an hour than all the rest of the *punters* did in three. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, iii.

2. One who punts a boat.

Wherever you go, you see the long, straight boat with its passengers luxuriously outstretched on the cushions in the stern, the *punter* walking from the bow and pushing on his long pole. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 488.

punter[2] (pun'tėr), *n.* [< *punt*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who marks the points in the game of basset; a marker.

There used to be grown men in London who loved . . . to accompany lads to the gaming-table, and perhaps have an understanding with the *punters.*
Thackeray, Virginians, xxx. (*Davies.*)

Some of the *punters* are professional gamblers, others are mere general swindlers.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 324.

punt-fishing (punt'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing from a punt or boat on a pond, river, or lake.

punt-gun (punt'gun), *n.* A heavy gun of large caliber (usually 1½ inches) and long range, used with large shot for killing water-fowl from a punt (which see).

puntil (pun'til), *n.* Same as *pontil.*

puntilla (pun-til'ä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *punto,* point: see *point*[1].] Lacework; hence, in *decorative art,* decoration in color or relief in slender lines or points resembling lace: applied especially to such work of Spanish origin.

punto (pun'tō), *n.* [< Sp. It. *punto*, < L. *punctum*, a point: see *point*[1]. Cf. *puncto*.] 1. A point; specifically, in *music*, a dot or point.

This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *punto* by that other nation.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 150. (*Davies.*)

2†. One of the old forms given to the beard.

I have yet
No ague, I can look upon your buff,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, i. 2.

3. A thrust or pass in fencing; a point.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

4. A stitch or method of work with the needle or the loom: same as *point*[1], 18.—5. Same as *pontil*.

A solid iron rod tipped with melted glass, called a *punto*.
Ure, Dict., II. 657.

Punto dritto, a direct point or hit.

Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or riversa.
Saviolo, On the Duello, K2. (*Nares.*)

Punto riverso, a back-handed stroke.

Ah, the immortal passado! the *punto reverso!*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 27.

puntsman (punts'man), *n.*; pl. *puntsmen* (-men). [< *punt's*, poss. of *punt*[1], + *man*.] A sportsman who uses a punt.

It being the desire of *puntsmen* to pot as many birds as possible by one shot. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 531.

punty (pun'ti), *n.*; pl. *punties* (-tiz). [Also *puntee*, *ponty*, etc.: see *pontil*.] 1. Same as *pontil*.

Now the glass globe is fastened to two bars, the *punty* and the blow-pipe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 254.

2. An oval or circular dot or depression: a kind of ornamentation employed in glass-cutting.

punty-rod (pun'ti-rod), *n.* Same as *pontil*.

puny[1] (pū'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *puney*, *punie*, *punay*, also *puisne*, *puisny*, the form *puisne* being still retained archaically in legal use; < OF. *puisne*, F. *puîné*, < ML. *postnatus*, later-born, younger, < L. *post*, after, + *natus*, born: see *postnate*.] I. *a.* 1†. Later-born; younger; junior. See *puisne*, 1.—2. Small and weak; inferior or imperfectly developed in size or strength; feeble; petty; insignificant.

How the young whelp of Talbot's, raging-wood,
Did flesh his *puny* sword in Frenchmen's blood!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 36.

I do but ask my month,
Which every petty, *puisne* devil has.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

He is a *puny* soul who, feeling pain,
Finds ease because another feels it too.
Wordsworth, The Borderers, iii.

=Syn. 2. Little, diminutive, stunted, starveling.

II.† *n.*; pl. *punies* (-niz). A young, inexperienced person; a junior; a novice.

Nay, then, I see thou 'rt but a *puny* in the subtill Mistery of a woman.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

There is only in the amity of women an estate for will, and every *puny* knows that is no certain inheritance.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 2.

He . . . must appear in Print like a *punie* with his guardian and his censors hand on the back of his title to be his bayl and surety that he is no idiot or seducer.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 31.

Others to make sporte withall; of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies* of the first yeare.
Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll., p. 1. (*Nares.*)

puny[2]†, *n.* [Adapted as a sing. from the supposed plural *puniee*, *punese*, < F. *punaise*, a bedbug: see *punice*[2].] A bedbug: same as *punice*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

punyship† (pū'ni-ship), *n.* [< *puny* + *-ship*.] The state of a puny, junior, or novice; nonage. [Rare.]

In the *punieship* or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes . . . the best houses and walles there were of mudde.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171). (*Davies.*)

pup (pup), *n.* [Abbr. from *puppy*, erroneously regarded as a dim. of *pup*.] Same as *puppy*, 2.—**To be in pup**, to be pregnant, or heavy with young: said of dogs. [Colloq.]

pup (pup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupped*, ppr. *pupping*. [< *pup*, *n.*] To bring forth pups, as a bitch; whelp, as a carnivorous quadruped.

pupa (pū'pä), *n.*; pl. *pupæ* (-pē). [< NL. *pupa*, a pupa, chrysalis, < L. *pupa*, *puppa*, a girl, a doll, puppet, fem. of *pupus*, a boy, child; cf. *puer*, a boy, child, *pusus*, a boy, < √ *pu*, beget. From L. *pupus*, *pupa*, are also ult. *pupe*, *pupil*[1], *pupil*[2], etc., *puppet*, *puppy*, *pup*, etc.] 1. The third and usually quiescent stage of those insects which undergo complete metamorphosis, intervening between the larval and the imaginal stage. It is usually called the second stage, the egg not being counted. Some pupæ, as those of mosquitoes, are active. The pupa of some insects is called a *puparium*, and of others a *nymph* or *chrysalis*. See these words. See also cuts under *beetle*, *Carpocapsa*, *chinch-bug*, *Erotylus*, and *house-fly*.

Pupa of *Prionus laticollis*.

2. A stage in the development of some other arthropods, as cirripeds. See *locomotive pupa*, below.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Pupidæ*; the chrysalis-shells.—**Coarctate pupa**, **conical pupæ**, **exarate pupæ**, **inert pupa**. See the adjectives.—**Incased pupa**. See *incase*.—**Locomotive pupa**, in *Cirripedia*, the third stage of the larva, the first being a nauplius, the second resembling *Daphnia* or *Cypris*. In this stage little is visible externally but the carapace, the limbs being hidden. There are, however, large lateral eyes and six pairs of legs, and the gut-formed gland is well developed. After swimming awhile the pupa becomes attached to some object, at first only by its suctorial disks, soon, however, becoming permanently fixed to the spot by the secretion of a cement. See cut under *Cirripedia*.

This *locomotive pupa* . . . is unable to feed; . . . other important alterations take place during the passage of the *locomotive pupa* into the fixed young Cirripede.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 259.

Mature, **naked**, **obtected**, etc., **pupa**. See the adjectives.—**Pupa coarctata**, a coarctate pupa.

The pupa, in the majority of Diptera, is merely the larva with a hard case (*pupæ coarctatæ*).
Pascoe, Class. Anim., p. 122.

Pupa obtecta, an obtected pupa.

Pupacea (pū-pā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupidæ*.

pupal (pū'pal), *a.* [< *pupa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a pupa; nymphal; chrysalid; pupiform.

puparial (pū-pā'ri-al), *a.* [< *puparium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a puparium, or dipterous pupa.

puparium (pū-pā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *puparia* (-ä). [NL., < *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] A pupa included within the last larval skin; a coarctate pupa; a larva pupigera, as in all dipterous insects of the division *Cyclorhapha* and in many of the *Orthorhapha*. See cut under *Pipiza*.

pupate (pū'pāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupated*, ppr. *pupating*. [< *pupa* + *-ate*[2].] To become a pupa; enter upon the pupal state; undergo transformation from the state of the grub or larva to that of the perfect insect or imago: as, to *pupate* under ground; to *pupate* in winter.

pupation (pū-pā'shon), *n.* [< *pupate* + *-ion*.] The act of pupating, or the state of being a pupa; the pupal condition; the time during which an insect is a pupa.

pupe (pūp), *n.* [< F. *pupe*, < NL. *pupa*, a pupa: see *pupa*.] Same as *pupa*. *Wright.*

pupelo (pū'pe-lō), *n.* [Perhaps a corrupted form, ult. < F. *pomme*, apple. Cf. *pomperkin*.] Cider-brandy. [New Eng.]

In Livingston there were five distilleries for the manufacture of cider-brandy, or what was familiarly known as *pupelo*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 7.

Pupidæ (pū'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupa*. The animal has a nearly smooth jaw and teeth like those of *Helicidæ*; the shell is generally pupiform, but sometimes conic or cylindric, and has usually a contracted aperture and teeth or lamellæ on the lips. The species are mostly of small size. By many they are united with the *Helicidæ*. Also called *Pupacea*.

pupifera (pū-pif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lichtenstein), < *pupa*, a pupa, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] The return migrant generation of plant-lice, or the last winged generation, which gives birth agamically to the true sexual generation. See *pseudogyne*.

pupiform (pū'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In *entom.*, having the form or character of a pupa; pupal; puparial: as, a *pupiform* larva.—2. In *conch.*, shaped like a shell of the genus *Pupa*; resembling one of the *Pupidæ* in the form of the shell.

pupigenous (pū-pij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *pupiparous*.

pupigerous (pū-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *gerere*, carry.] Having the pupa contained within the last larval skin; forming a puparium, as most dipterous insects; coarctate, as a pupa. See *larva pupigera*, under *larva*.

In the other group [of dipterous insects], which are always *pupigerous*, the perfect insect escapes from the larval skin through a more or less circular opening.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 406.

pupil[1] (pū'pil), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *pupill*; < OF. *pupile*, *pupille*, F. *pupille*, m. and f., = Pr. *pupilli* = Sp. *pupilo*, m., *pupila*, f., = Pg. It. *pupillo*, m., *pupilla*, f., a ward, < L. *pupillus*, m., *pupilla*, f., an orphan child, a ward or minor, dim. of *pupus*, a boy, *pupa*, a girl: see *pupa*.] I. *n.* 1. A youth or any person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; in general, a scholar; a disciple.

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2†. A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

What, shall King Henry be a *pupil* still
Under the surly Gloucester's governance?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

3. In *civil law*, a person under puberty (fourteen for males, twelve for females), over whom a guardian has been appointed.

II. *a.* Under age; in a state of pupilage or nonage; minor.

The custody of his *pupil* children.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 703.

pupil[2] (pū'pil), *n.* [Formerly also *pupill*; < F. *pupille*, f., = Pr. *pupilla* = Sp. *pupila* = Pg. It. *pupilla* = D. *pupil* = G. *pupille* = Sw. *pupill* = Dan. *pupil*, < L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye, a particular use (as a 'baby' in the eye: see *baby*) of *pupilla*, an orphan girl, a ward or minor, dim. fem. of *pupa*, a girl: see *pupil*[1].] 1. The orifice of the iris; the hole or opening in the iris through which light passes. The pupil appears usually as a black spot in the middle of the colored part of the eye, this appearance being due to the darkness of the back of the eye. The pupil contracts when the retina is stimulated, as by light, on accommodation for near distances and on convergence of the visual axes; pain may cause a dilatation. The size of the pupil is determined by the circular and radiating muscular fibers of the iris. It may also be influenced by drugs; thus, opium contracts and belladonna dilates the pupil. The same consequences may result from disease or injury. The shape of the pupil in most animals is circular, as the expression of the uniform action of the contractile fibers of the iris; but in many animals it is oval, elliptical, or slit-like. Thus, the pupil of the cat contracts to a mere chink in the sunlight, and dilates to a circle in the dark. The pupil of the horse is a broad, nearly parallel-sided fissure obtusely rounded at each end. The variability of the pupil in size is not less remarkable in owls than in cats, but in these birds it keeps its circular figure, changing in size from a mere point to a disk which leaves the iris a mere rim. The pupil sometimes gives zoölogical characters, as in distinguishing foxes from wolves or dogs. See *iris*, 6, and cuts under *eye*[1].

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The central dark part of an ocellated spot. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) A dark, apparently interior, spot seen in the compound eyes of certain insects, and changing in position as it is viewed from different sides.—**Argyll-Robertson pupil**, a pupil which does not contract from light, but does with accommodation for short distances. It is a frequent symptom in locomotor ataxia.—**Exclusion of the pupil**. See *exclusion*.—**Occlusion of the pupil**, the filling up of the pupil with inflammatory material.—**Pinhole pupil**, the pupil when so contracted, as it sometimes is, as to resemble a pinhole.

pupilability† (pū'pi-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *pupil*[1] + *-able* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Pupilary nature; confidential character. [Rare.]

What can he mean by the lambent *pupilability* of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone?
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

pupilage, **pupillage** (pū'pi-läj), *n.* [= Sp. *pupilaje* = Pg. *pupillagem*; as *pupil*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The state of being a pupil or scholar, or the period during which one is a pupil.

Most Noble Lord, the pillor of my life
And Patroune of my Muses *pupillage*.
Spenser, To Lord Grey of Wilton.

The severity of the father's brow, . . . whilst they [the children] are under the discipline and government of *pupilage*, I think . . . should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour could allow it.
Locke, Education, § 95.

2. The state or period of being a ward or minor.

Three sones he dying left, all under age,
By meanes whereof their uncle Vortigere
Usurpt the crowne during their *pupillage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 64.

There, there, drop my wardship,
My *pupillage* and vassalage together.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

That they themselves might confine the Monarch to a kind of *Pupillage* under their Hierarchy.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

pupilar, **pupillar** (pū'pi-lär), *a.* Same as *pupilary*[1].

pupilarity, **pupillarity** (pū-pi-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *pupillarité* = Pr. *pupillaretat*, < ML. **pupillarita(t-)s*, *pupillaricta(t-)s*, < L. *pupillaris*,

pupilary: see *pupilary*[1].] In *Scots law*, the interval from birth to the age of fourteen in males and twelve in females; pupilage.

It's a fatherless bairn, . . . and a motherless; . . . we are in loco parentis to him during his years of *pupillarity*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

pupilary[1], **pupillary**[1] (pū′pi-lā-ri), *a.* [= F. *pupillaire* = Pr. *pupilari* = Sp. *pupilar* = Pg. *pupillar* = It. *pupillare*, < L. *pupillaris*, pertaining to an orphan or ward, < *pupillus*, an orphan, a ward: see *pupil*[1].] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

pupilary[2], **pupillary**[2] (pū′pi-lā-ri), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ary*. Cf. *pupilary*[1].] Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Now it becomes an interesting question, When the axial and focal adjustments are thus dissociated, with which one does the *pupillary* contraction ally itself? I answer, it allies itself with the focal adjustment.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 118.

Pupilary membrane. See *membrane*.

pupilate, pupillate (pū′pi-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *pupillatus*, < L. *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupil*[2].] In *zoöl.*, having a central spot of another and generally darker color; noting marks so characterized.

pupiled, pupilled (pū′pild), *a.* [< *pupil*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *entom.*, furnished with a central dark spot; pupilate: as, a white spot *pupiled* with blue: used especially of ocellated spots.

pupilize, pupillize (pū′pi-līz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pupilized, pupillized*, ppr. *pupilizing, pupillizing*. [< *pupil*[1] + *-ize*.] To take pupils; teach; tutor.

When the student takes his degree, he obtains by *pupilizing* enough to render further assistance unnecessary.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 111.

pupilla (pū-pil′ä), *n.*; pl. *pupillæ* (-ē). [L.: see *pupil*[2].] In *anat.*, the pupil of the eye.

pupillage, pupillar, etc. See *pupilage*, etc.

pupillometer (pū-pi-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *pupilla*, pupil, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

pupil-monger† (pū′pil-mung′gėr), *n.* One who takes or teaches pupils; a tutor or schoolmaster. [Rare.]

John Preston . . . was the greatest *pupil-monger* in England in man's memory, having sixteen fellow commoners . . . admitted in one year in Queen's College, and provided convenient accommodations for them.
Fuller, Worthies, Northampton, II. 517.

pupil-teacher (pū′pil-tē′chėr), *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher. In Great Britain pupil-teachers are apprenticed for five years under a certificated master or mistress, receive daily instruction out of school-hours, and assist in the regular school-work during school-hours. Their subsequent training consists of a course of two years at a normal college and training-school.

The large towns, which are the almost only nurseries of *pupil-teachers*, are mostly working on the centre-system, which makes the *pupil-teacher* merely a kind of inferior assistant, not a pupil at all, to the teacher under whom he is apprenticed. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 370.

Pupina (pū-pī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1831), < *Pupa*, the shell so called, + *-ina*.] The typical genus of *Pupinidæ*. The species are of a lustrous brown or mahogany color, and inhabit India, China, Australia, and islands of the Pacific ocean. *P. bicaniculata* is an example.

Pupinacea (pū-pi-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-acea*.] Same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupinæ (pū-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupa* + *-inæ*.] The *Pupidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Helicidæ*.

Pupinidæ (pū-pin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-idæ*.] A family of terrestrial pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pupina*. They are closely related to the *Cyclophoridæ*, and are by many referred to that family, but are distinguished by a pupiform shell. The species are confined to tropical countries. *Pupina* and *Megalomastoma* are the principal genera.

Pupininæ (pū-pi-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pupina* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclophoridæ*, typified by the genus *Pupina*: same as *Pupinidæ*.

Pupipara (pū-pip′a-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nitzsch, 1818), < *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] A division of dipterous insects in which the eggs are hatched and the larval state is passed within the body of the parent, the young being born ready to become pupæ. The head is closely connected with the body, and the proboscis is strong and adapted for piercing. Certain genera are wingless. The pupiparous *Diptera* are of the three families *Hippoboscidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Braulidæ*. The first family includes the well-known horse-tick, sheep-tick, and bird-ticks, the second the bat-ticks, and the third the bee-lice. Sometimes called *Nymphipara*.

Pupiparia (pū-pi-pā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pupipara*.

pupiparous (pū-pip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *parere*, bring forth.] Bringing forth pupæ; giving birth to larvæ which are already advanced to the pupal state; of or pertaining to the *Pupipara*. Also *pupigenous*.

Pupivora (pū-piv′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] A division of *Hymenoptera* characterized by the petiolate or stalked abdomen, the female armed with an extensile ovipositor, the larvæ footless, and having the habit of depositing in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects (often however in plants, as in the gall-insects), upon which the young feed when they hatch, whence the name; the pupivorous, entomophagous, or spiculiferous hymenopterous insects. In Latreille's system of classification the *Pupivora* formed the second family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into six tribes, *Evaniades, Ichneumonidæ*, *Gallicolæ*, *Chalcidiæ*, *Oxyuri*, and *Chrysides*, respectively corresponding to the modern families *Evaniidæ*, *Ichneumonidæ* (with *Braconidæ*), *Cynipidæ*, *Chalcididæ*, *Proctotrypidæ*, and *Chrysididæ*. The *Pupivora*, slightly modified, are also called *Entomophaga*, and by Westwood *Spiculifera*.

pupivore (pū′pi-vōr), *n.* A pupivorous insect; a member of the *Pupivora*.

pupivorous (pū-piv′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring the pupæ of other insects, as an insect; parasitic on pupæ; belonging to the *Pupivora*. See cut under *Pimpla*.

puplet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *people*.

pupoid (pū′poid), *a.* [< NL. *pupa*, pupa, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *conch.*, pupiform; resembling or related to the *Pupidæ*.

puppet (pup′et), *n.* [Also *poppet*; early mod. E. *popet*, < ME. *popet*, < OF. *poupette*, a doll, puppet, dim. of **poupe*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet, a girl: see *pupa*. Cf. *puppy*.] 1†. A doll.

This were a *popet* in an arm tenbrace
For any woman, smal and fair of face.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 11.

2. A little figure of a person, moved by the fingers, or by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette.

Neither can any man marvel at the play of *puppets* that goeth behind the curtain, and adviseth well of the motion. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 94.

Hence—3. One who is actuated by the will of another; a tool: used in contempt.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a shrewish tongue. *Tennyson*, Lockaley Hall.

4†. *pl.* Toys; trinkets.

A maid makes conscience
Of half-a-crown a-week for pins and *puppets*.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

5. The head-stock or the tail-stock of a lathe. See *lathe*.

puppet†(pup′et), *v. t.* [< *puppet*, *n.*] To dress as a doll; bedeck with finery.

Behold thy darling, whom thy soul affects
So dearly; whom thy fond indulgence decks
And *puppets* up in soft, in silken weeds.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

puppet-head (pup′et-hed), *n.* A sliding piece on the upper part of the lathe-bed of a lathe or boring-machine, to hold and adjust the back-center.

puppetish (pup′et-ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *popetish*; < *puppet* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling puppets or puppetry.

Ne lesse also doth he that setteth menne to open penaunce at Paules Crosse, for holye water makyng, for procession and sensinge, wyth other *popetishe* gaudes, constrayninge them to promise the aduauncement of the old faith of holy church by such fantasticall fopperyes.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii.

puppetly†(pup′et-li), *a.* [< *puppet* + *-ly*[1].] Like a puppet. [Rare.]

Puppetly idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.
Bp. Gauden, Hierasplstes (1653), p. 448.

puppetman (pup′et-man), *n.*; pl. *puppetmen* (-men). Same as *puppet-player*.

From yonder *puppet-man* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift*.

puppet-master (pup′et-mas′tėr), *n.* The master or manager of a puppet-show.

Host. Of whom the tale went to turn *puppet-master*.
Lov. And travel with young Goose, the motion-man.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

puppet-play (pup′et-plā), *n.* 1. A dramatic performance with puppets, with or without a dialogue spoken by concealed persons.—2. That kind of performance which is carried on by means of puppets; entertainment by means of marionettes.

puppet-player (pup′et-plā′ėr), *n.* One who manages the motions of puppets.

puppetry (pup′et-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *puppetry*, *popetry*; < *puppet* + *-ry*.] 1. Finery, as that of a doll or puppet; outward show; affectation.

Rave, talk idly, as 'twere some deity,
Adoring female painted *puppetry*.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie (ed. 1599), viii. 204.

Your dainty ten-times-drest buff, with this language,
Bold man of arms, shall win upon her, doubt not,
Beyond all silken *puppetry*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

The theatre seems to me almost as bad as the church; it is all *puppetry* alike. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

2. The exhibition of puppets or puppet-shows; a puppet-show.

How outragiously are their preistes and chirches orned and gorgiously garnisshed in their *popetry*, passe tymes, and apes playe. *Joye*, Expos. of Dan. vii.

Thou profane professor of *puppetry*, little better than poetry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

A grave proficient in amusive feats
Of *puppetry*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

puppet-show (pup′et-shō), *n.* Same as *puppet-play*, 1.

A man who seldom rides needs only to get into a coach and traverse his own town, to turn the street into a *puppet-show*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 47.

puppet-valve (pup′et-valv), *n.* A valve which, in opening, is lifted bodily from its seat instead of being hinged at one side.

puppify (pup′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puppified*, ppr. *puppifying*. [< *puppy* + *-fy*.] To make a puppy of; assimilate to a puppy or puppies. [Rare.]

Concerning the people, I verily believe ther were never any so far degenerated since the Devill had to do with mankind, never any who did fool and *puppifie* themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 29. (*Davies*.)

puppily (pup′i-li), *a.* [< *puppy* + *-ly*[1].] Puppy-like. [Rare.]

This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience, I think. I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its *puppily* dancings.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 79. (*Davies*.)

pupping†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pippin*[2]. *Minsheu*.

Puppis (pup′is), *n.* [NL., < L. *puppis*, a ship, the stern of a ship: see *poop*[1].] A subdivision of the constellation Argo, introduced by Baily in the British Association Catalogue.

puppy (pup′i), *n.*; pl. *puppies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *puppie*; < OF. *poupee*, F. *poupée*, a doll, puppet, < ML. as if **pupata*, < L. *pupa*, a doll, puppet: see *pupa*, *puppet*. A little dog appears to have been called *puppy* because petted as a doll or puppet. Hence, by abbr., *pup*.] 1†. A doll; a puppet. *Halliwell*.—2. A young dog; a whelp; also, by extension, a young seal or other young carnivore.

A blind bitch's *puppies*, fifteen i' the litter.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 11.

3. A conceited, frivolous, and impertinent man; a silly young fop or coxcomb: used in contempt.

Go, bid your lady seek some fool to fawn on her,
Some unexperienc'd *puppy* to make sport with;
I have been her mirth too long.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

You busy *Puppy*, what have you to do with our Laws?
Milton, Answer to Salmasius, Pref., p. 15.

I am by no means such a *puppy* as to tell you I am upon sure ground; however, perseverance.
Miss Burney, Evelina, lxxvi.

4. A white bowl or buoy used in the herring-fisheries to mark the position of the net nearest the fishing-boat. [Eng.]

puppy (pup′i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puppied*, ppr. *puppying*. [< *puppy*, *n.*] To bring forth puppies; whelp. Also *pup*.

puppy-dog (pup′i-dog), *n.* A pup or puppy. [Colloq.]

Talks as familiarly of roaring lions
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy-dogs*!
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 460.

puppy-fish (pup′i-fish), *n.* A selachian, the angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *Squatina*.

puppy-headed (pup′i-hed′ed), *a.* Stupid.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy-headed* monster. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 159.

puppyhood (pup′i-hůd), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a puppy, or the period during which this condition lasts.

Large dogs "are still in their *puppyhood* at this time [one year old]." *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

puppyism (pup′i-izm), *n.* [< *puppy* + *-ism*.] Conduct becoming a puppy; silly, conceited foppishness; empty-headed affectation.

It is surely more tolerable than precocious *puppyism* in the Quadrant, whiskered dandyism in Regent-street and Pall-mall, or gallantry in its dotage anywhere.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, i.

puppy-snatch†, *n.* Apparently, a snare. *Davies*.

It seem'd indifferent to him
Whether he did or sink or swim;
So he by either means might catch
Us Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch*.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 10.

pur[1], *v.* and *n.* See *purr*[1].

pur[2]†, **purr**[2]†, *n.* A term of unknown meaning used in the game of post and pair.

Some, having lost their double Pare and Post,
Make their advantage on the *Purrs* they haue;
Whereby the Winners winnings all are lost,
Although, at best, the other 's but a knaue.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, quoted in Masque of Christmas, by B. Jonson.

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Christmas.

pur[3]†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *pure*.

Purana (pö̆-rä′nä), *n.* [Skt. *purāna*, things of the past, tale of old times, prop. adj., past, former, ancient, < *purā*, formerly, before; akin to E. *fore:* see *fore*[1].] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in the Sanskrit tongue, which treat chiefly of the creation, destruction, and renovation of worlds, the genealogy and deeds of gods, heroes, and princes, the reigns of the Manus, etc.

The *Puranas*, though comparatively modern, make up a body of doctrine mixed with mythology and tradition such as few nations can boast of.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 7.

Puranic (pö̆-ran′ik), *a.* [< *Purana* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck beds. In *geol.* See *bed*[1].

Purbeck marble. A gray marble obtained from the upper Purbeck strata. See *Purbeck beds*, under *bed*[1]. It is made up chiefly of specimens of *Paludina*. This marble has been worked for more than 700 years, and used especially for slender shafts in medieval architecture, "but the introduction of foreign marbles has decreased the demand for it" (*Woodward*).

purblind (pėr′blind), *a.* [Formerly also *perblind* (simulating L. *per*, through, as if 'thoroughly blind'), *poreblind*, *poarcblind* (simulating *pore*[1], as if 'so nearly blind that one must pore or read close'), *poorblind* (simulating *poor*, as if 'having poor sight — almost blind'); < ME. *purblynde*, *pur blind*, quite blind, later merely dim-sighted (tr. by L. *luscus*); orig. two words: *pur*, *pure*, adv., quite; *blind*, blind. The use of the adv. *pure* becoming obs. or dial., the meaning of *pur-* became obscure; hence the variations noted.] 1†. Quite blind; entirely blind.

Me ssoldc pulte oute bothe hys eye, and make hym *purblynd*.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 376.

A gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or *purblind* Argus, all eyes and no sight.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 31.

2. Nearly blind; dim-sighted; seeing dimly or obscurely.

Thy dignitie or auctoritie, wherein thou only differeth from other, is (as it were) but a weyghty or heuy cloke, freshely glitteryng in the eyen of them that be *poreblind*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 3.

Pore-blind men see best in the dimmer lights, and likewise have their sight stronger near hand than those that are not *pore-blind*.
Bacon, Works (ed. 1826), IV. 470.

O *purblind* race of miserable men!
Tennyson, Geraint.

purblindly (pėr′blind-li), *adv.* In a purblind manner.

purblindness (pėr′blind-nes), *n.* The state of being purblind; shortness of sight; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

The Professor's keen philosophic perspicacity is somewhat marred by a certain mixture of almost owlish *purblindness*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

purcatorye†, *n.* A Middle English form of *purgatory*.

purchasable (pėr′chā-sa-bl), *a.* [Also *purchaseable;* < *purchase* + *-able.*] Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaseable* by it.
Locke, Lowering of Interest.

purchase (pėr′chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purchased*, ppr. *purchasing.* [< ME. *purchasen*, *purchacen*, *purchesen*, *porchacyen*, < OF. *porchacier*, *purchasier*, *porchacer*, *porchaser*, *purcacer*, etc., F. *pourchasser* (= Pr. *percassar* = It. *procacciare*), seek out, acquire, get, < *pur-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *chacier*, *chaser*, *chasser*, pursue: see *chase*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gain, obtain, or acquire; secure, procure, or obtain in any way other than by inheritance or by payment of money or its equivalent; especially, to secure or obtain by effort, labor, risk, sacrifice, etc.: as, to *purchase* peace by concessions; to *purchase* favor with flattery.

The Monstre answerde him, and seyde he was a dedly Creature, suche as God hadde formed, and duelled in the Desertes, in *purchasynge* his Sustynance.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 47.

So it Renyth in my Rememberaunce
That dayly, nyghtly, tyde, tyme, and owre,
Hit is my will to *purches* yours fauoure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 43.

By reproving faults they *purchased* unto themselves with the multitude a name to be virtuous.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iii.

Lest it make you cholerie and *purchase* me another dry basting.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 63.

I think I must be enforced to *purchase* me another page.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Would that my life could *purchase* thine!
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 1.

2. To secure, procure, or obtain by expenditure of money or its equivalent; buy: as, to *purchase* provisions, lands, or houses.

The field which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.
Gen. xxv. 10.

'Twill *purchase* the whole bench of aldermanity.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 5.

The Pasha grants a licence to one person, generally a Jew, to buy all the senna, who is obliged to take all that is brought to Cairo, and no one else can *purchase* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 122.

3†. To expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 198.

4. [< *purchase*, *n.*, 10.] To apply a purchase to; raise or move by mechanical power: as, to *purchase* an anchor. — 5†. To steal. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To put forth efforts to obtain anything; strive.

Duke John of Brabant *purchased* greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage.
Berners.

2†. To bring something about; manage.

On that other side this Claudas hath so *purchased* that he hath be at Rome, and he and the kynge of Gaule haue take theire londes to the Emperoure be soche covenaunt that the Emperour Iulius shall sende hym socour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

3†. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, iv. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to draw in the cable: as, the capstan *purchases* apace.

purchase (pėr′chās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purchas;* < ME. *purchase*, *purchas*, *porchas*, < OF. *porchas*, purchase; from the verb.] 1. Acquisition; the obtaining or procuring of something by effort, labor, sacrifice, work, conquest, art, etc., or by the payment of money or its equivalent; procurement; acquirement.

And sent yow here a stede of his *purchase;*
Of kyng Ruben he wanne hym for certayn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2812.

Say I should marry her, she'll get more money
Than all my usury, put my knavery to it:
She appears the most infallible way of *purchase*.
Fletcher, Itule a Wife, iii. 5.

For on his backe a heavy load he bare,
Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

I glory
More in the cunning *purchase* of my wealth
Than in the glad possession.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

2. That which is acquired or obtained otherwise than by inheritance; gain; acquisitions; winnings; specifically, that which is obtained by the payment of money or its equivalent.

& he gan of her *porchas* largeliche hem hede.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 34.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow, . . .
Made prize and *purchase* of his lustful eye.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 187.

Our lives are almost expired before we become estated in our *purchases*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 861.

3†. Prey; booty; plunder; hence, ill-gotten gain or wealth.

That has fray'd many a tall thief from a rich *purchase!*
Middleton (and others), Widow, iii. 1.

Rod. Who are out now?
Fourth Out. Good fellows, sir, that, if there be any *purchase* stirring,
Will strike it dead.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*
That we can carry in the two trunks.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Tailors in France they grow to great
Abominable *purchase*, and become great officers.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 1.

4†. Means of acquisition or gain; occupation.

Thou hast no land;
Stealing 's thy only *purchase*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The act of obtaining or acquiring an estate in lands, etc., in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. (*b*) The acquisition of property by contract. (*c*) The acquisition of property by contract for a valuable consideration. (*d*) The suing out and obtaining of a writ. — 6. Value; advantage; worth: as, to buy an estate at twenty years' *purchase* (that is, at a price equal to twenty times its annual value, or the total return from it for twenty years).

A monarch might receive from her, not give,
Though she were his crown's *purchase*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 2.

Some fall in love with . . . popular fame and applause, supposing they are things of great *purchase;* when in many cases they are but matters of envy, peril, and impediment.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 344.

One report affirmed that Moore dared not come to Yorkshire; he knew that his life was not worth an hour's *purchase* if he did.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxx.

7†. Attempt; endeavor.

I'll sit down by thee,
And, when thou wak'st, either get meat to save thee,
Or lose my life i' the *purchase*.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 3.

8†. Course; way; departure.

For whan she died that was my maistresse,
Alle my weelfare made than the same *purchas*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 54.

9. The acquisition of position, promotion, etc., by the payment of money. See *purchase system*, below.

He abolished *purchase* in the army.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 500.

10. Firm or advantageous hold by which power may be exerted; specifically, any mechanical power, force, or contrivance which may be advantageously used in moving, raising, or removing heavy bodies; in nautical use, a tackle of any kind for multiplying power.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the end of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*), and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck.
Paley, Nat. Theol.

A politician, to do great things, looks for a power, what our workmen call a *purchase;* and if he finds that power in politicks as in mechanicks, he cannot be at a loss to apply it.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often that its *purchase* crumbled, and it now turned and turned with nothing to bite.
Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 23.

11. A knob or raised thumb-piece, allowing the hand which holds the handle to throw back the hinged cover of a tankard, beer-mug, or similar vessel. — **Bell purchase** (*naut.*), a kind of burton, consisting of four single blocks and a fall, frequently used for topsail-halyards of small vessels in the United States: so called from the name of the inventor. — **Gadsden purchase**, a territory purchased by the United States from Mexico in 1853 for $10,000,000, and included in the southern part of New Mexico and Arizona: so called from James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, who negotiated the treaty. — **Grioiet purchase**, an arrangement of blocks and falls for mounting and dismounting heavy guns on the deck of a man-of-war. — **Gun-tackle purchase.** See *gun-tackle*, 2. — **Louisiana purchase**, the territory which the United States in 1803, under Jefferson's administration, acquired by purchase from France, then under the government of Bonaparte as first consul. The price was $15,000,000. The purchase consisted of New Orleans and a vast tract extending westward from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to British America. The United States claimed West Florida and the extreme northwest, including Idaho, Oregon, and Washington as parts of the purchase; but it appears that they were wrong in so doing. Texas, which was part of the purchase, was ceded to Spain in 1819 by the treaty by which Florida was acquired. In 1845 it again became a part of the United States. — **Peak-purchase.** See *peak*[1]. — **Purchase of Land Act.** See *land*[1]. — **Purchase system**, the system under which commissions in the British army were formerly purchased. By this system nearly all the first appointments and a large proportion of the subsequent promotions of officers were effected. The regulation prices of commissions varied from £450 for an ensigncy to £7,250 for a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Life Guards, the highest commission purchasable. The system was abolished in 1871. — **Rolling purchase.** Same as *cranequin*, 1. — **To raise a purchase.** See *raise*[1].

purchaseable, *a.* See *purchasable*.

purchase-block (pėr′chās-blok), *n.* *Naut.* See *block*[1].

purchase-fall (pėr′chās-fâl), *n.* The rope rove through a purchase-block.

purchase-money (pėr′chās-mun′i), *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out, might not build a decent college, fit to contain two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-money* of the chambers would not go a good way towards defraying the expense?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 189.

purchaser (pėr′chā-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *purchasour*, < OF. *porchaceor*, *pourchasseur*, one who ac-

quires or purchases, < *porchacier*, *pourchaser*, etc., acquire, purchase: see *purchase*.] **1†.** An acquirer; a money-maker.

So gret a *purchasour* was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 318.

2. One who obtains or acquires the property of anything by purchase; a buyer. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) One who acquires property by the payment of a consideration.

What supports and employs productive labour is the capital expended in setting it to work, and not the demand of *purchasers* for the produce of the labour when completed. *J. S. Mill.*

(*b*) One who acquires or obtains by conquest or by deed of gift, or in any manner other than by inheritance or escheat. Thus, a devisee or a donee in a deed of gift is technically a purchaser.—**Bona-fide purchaser.** See *bona fide*.—**First purchaser,** in the *law of inheritance*, the one who first among the family acquired the estate, whether by gift, buying, or bequest, to which others have succeeded; the earliest person in a line of descent.

purchase-shears (pėr'chās-shērz), *n. pl.* A very powerful form of shears, the cutters of which are rectangular steel bars inserted in grooves, so that they can be readily removed for sharpening or renewal. They have usually at the back of the blade a strong spring or backstay to hold the two edges in contact, and a stop to regulate the size of the pieces to be sheared off.

purcy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *pursy*.

purcyvaunte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pursuivant*.

purdah (pėr'dä), *n.* [Also *pardah*; < Hind. *parda*, a curtain, screen, privacy, Pers. *parda*, a curtain.] In India, a curtain. (*a*) A curtain serving as a screen in an audience-hall or room of state.

The guns are kept loaded inside the *purdah* at the hall-door. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 103.

(*b*) A curtain screening women of superior rank from the sight of men and from contact with strangers.

The doctor is permitted to approach the *purdah*, and put the hand through a small aperture . . . in order to feel the patient's pulse.
Williamson, East India Vade Mecum, I. 130.
(*Yule and Burnell.*)

Hence—(c) The kind of seclusion in which such women live, constituting a mark of rank. (*d*) The material of which the curtain is made; especially, a fine kind of matting, or a cotton cloth woven in white and blue stripes.

purdahed (pėr'dä̤d), *a.* [< *purdah* + *-ed*[2].] Screened by a purdah or curtain: said of a Moslem woman of rank.

The hour is passed in lively dialogues with the several *purdahed* dames.
Mrs. Meer Ali, Observations on Mussalmans of India.

pure (pūr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *pure*, *pur*, < OF. (and F.) *pur*, m., *pure*, f., = Sp. Pg. It. *puro*, < L. *purus*, clean, free from dirt or filth, hence free from extraneous matter, plain, unadorned, unwrought, unoccupied, also free from fault or taint, as speech or morals, in law free from conditions, unconditional; akin to *putus*, clear (see *pute*), and to Skt. √ *pu*, purify. From L. *purus* are also ult. *purity*, *puritan*, *purify*, *depure*, *depurate*, etc., *purge*, *purgation*, etc., *expurgate*, *spurge*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from extraneous matter; separate from matter of another kind; free from mixture; unmixed; clear; especially, free from matter that impairs or pollutes: said of physical substances.

Lastly I saw an Arke of *purest* golde
Upon a brazen pillour standing hie.
Spenser, Ruines of Time, l. 659.

In *pure* white robes,
Like very sanctity, she did approach
My cabin. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 22.

2. Bare; mere; sheer; absolute; very: as, it was done out of *pure* spite; a *pure* villain.

And cum wightly therwith the weghes hom selfe,
To a place that was playne on the *pure* ground.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4794.

For the meschief and the meschaunce amonges men of Sodome
Wex therw plente of payn and of *pure* sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 76.

The *pure* wyse of hire mevynge
Shewede wel that men myghte in hire gesse
Honor, estate, and womanly noblesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 285.

Alas, sir, we did it for *pure* need.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 157.

And half his blood burst forth, and down he sank
For the *pure* pain, and wholly swoon'd away.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. Sole; only.

More feruent in faith thi falle I dessyre,
Ffor Patroclus, my *pure* felow, thou put vnto dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7934.

4†. Whole; thorough; complete.

Ac hor nether, as me may ise, in *pur* righte nas.
Rob. of Gloucester, l. 174.

And Paris, that is prinsipall of our *pure* hate,
Iff hit happe vs to hent, hongit shalbe
As a felon falsest foundyn with thefte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3634.

5†. Fine; nice.

Venus the worthy, that wemen ay pleayn;
And Palades, with *pure* wit that passes all other;
And Jono, a iustis of ioyes in erthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2384.

Nay, I confess I was quiet enough, till my Husband told me what *pure* Lives the London Ladies live abroad, with their Dancing, Meetings, and Junquetings.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

You are a *pure* Fellow for a Father. This is always your Tricks, to make a great Fool of one before Company.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

6. Figuratively, free from mixture with things of another kind; homogeneous.

Howsoeuer, in the time of Elisa or Dido, the Phœnicean or Punike, which she carried into Africa, was *pure* Hebrew, as was also their letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

Although very much more modern in date, and consequently less *pure* in style, the ruins at Pollonarua are scarcely less interesting than those of the northern capital to which it succeeded.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 199.

7. Free from mixture with that which contaminates, stains, defiles, or blemishes. (*a*) Free from moral defilement or guilt; innocent; guileless; spotless; chaste: applied to persons.

Unto the *pure* all things are *pure*. Tit. i. 15.

I have been made to believe a man of honour a villain, and the best and *purest* of creatures a false profligate.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxix.

Who would against thine own eye-witness fain
Have all men true and leal, all women *pure*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Ritually or ceremonially clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure*, and killed the passover.
Ezra vi. 20.

(*c*) Free from that which vitiates, pollutes, or degrades; unadulterated; genuine; stainless; sincere: said of thoughts, actions, motives, etc.

Pure religion, and undefiled. Jas. i. 27.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and *pure*.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

A friendship as warm and as *pure* as any that ancient or modern history records. *Macaulay.*

8. In *music*: (*a*) Of intervals, intonation, and harmony, mathematically correct or perfect: opposed to *tempered*. (*b*) Of tones, without discordant quality. (*c*) Of style of composition or of a particular work, correct; regular; finished. —**9.** In *metaph.*, of the nature of form; unmateriate; in the Kantian terminology, not depending on experience; non-sensuous.—**Predicables of the pure understanding.** See *predicable*.—**Pure act, algebra, apperception, being.** See the nouns.—**Pure beauty,** a judgment of taste unmixed with other emotions. *Kant.*—**Pure body,** the first and simplest form united to the first and simplest matter.—**Pure categorical, cognition, color.** See the nouns.—**Pure concept of the understanding,** a concept which expresses universally and adequately the formal objective condition of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure conversion,** in *logic*, simple conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**Pure culture, enunciation, equation, forest.** See the nouns.—**Pure ethics,** the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will.—**Pure harmony.** See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Pure hyperbola** a hyperbola without cusp, node, or acnode.—**Pure intellect.** See *intellect*, I.—**Pure interval** or **intonation,** in *music*, an interval or intonation mathematically correct: opposed to *tempered interval* or *intonation*.—**Pure intuition,** the pure form of sensibility, not derived from experience, and virtually preceding all actual intuition; pure space and time.—**Pure knowledge** (NL. *cognitio pura*), knowledge unmixed with any sensuous element; with the Cartesians and Leibnitzians, that knowledge in which there is no mixture of sensible images, it being purely intellectual. Using the term *intellect* less precisely than the Aristotelians, the Cartesians found it necessary to employ, in ordinary, for the sake of discrimination, the expression *pure intellect* (L. *intellectus purus*) in contrast to *sense* and *imagination*. This phrase was, however, borrowed from the schools, who again borrowed it, through the medium of St. Augustine, from the Platonists. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note A, § 5, Supplementary Dissertations.—**Pure logic.** (*a*) See *logic*. (*b*) Logic based solely on a priori principles; a canon of the understanding and of the reason in reference to the formal element. *Kant.*—**Pure mathematics.** See *mathematics*.—**Pure natural science,** the science of the a priori laws of nature, such as "substance is permanent," and "every event is completely determined by causes." *Kant.*—**Pure obligation,** in *Scots law*. See *obligation*.—**Pure power.** See *power*[1].—**Pure proof,** an a priori proof, drawing nothing from experience.—**Pure proposition†,** a non-modal proposition in which the predicate is applied to the subject without qualification.—**Pure reason.** See *reason*[1].—**Pure representation,** a representation which contains no matter of experience. *Kant.*—**Pure scarlet.** See *scarlet*.—**Pure syllogism,** in the *scholastic logic*, a non-modal syllogism composed of pure propositions; in the *Kantian logic*, one which involves no immediate inference; direct syllogism.—**Pure synthesis,** one whose manifold is given a priori. *Kant.*—**Pure truth,** absolutely a priori truth.—**Pure villeinage.** See *villeinage*.—**The pure ego.** See *ego*.—**Syn. 7.** Uncorrupted, incorrupt, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, unstained, clean, fair, unspotted, unpolluted, undefiled, immaculate, guiltless, holy.

II. *n.* **1.** Purity. [Rare.]

Here are snakes within the grass;
And you methinks, O Vivien, save ye fear
The monkish manhood, and the mask of *pure*
Worn by this court, can stir them till they sting.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In *tanning*, a bate of dog's dung, used for counteracting the action of the lime on the skins in the process of unhairing.

There are about 30 tanyards, large and small, in Bermondsey, and these all have their regular *Pure* collectors from whom they obtain the article.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 158.

pure (pūr), *adv.* [< ME. *pure*, *pur*, < OF. *pur* (in the phrase *a pur*, purely, absolutely), = Pr. *pur*, quite, = It. *puro*, *pur*, however, nevertheless, though, < L. *purus*, purely, plainly, simply, unconditionally, absolutely, < *purus*, pure, simple, unconditional: see *pure*, *a.* This adverb exists unrecognized in *purblind*.] Quite; very; absolutely; perfectly. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Natheless there is gode Londe in sum place; but it is *pure* litille, as men seyn. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

Godes pyne and hus passion is *pure* selde in my thouhte.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 20.

His countess, a bouncing kind of lady-mayoress, looks *pure* awkward amongst so much good company.
Walpole, Letters, II. 297.

pure (pūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pured*, ppr. *puring*. [< ME. *puren*, < OF. *purer*, < LL. *purare*, make pure, purify (by religious rites), < L. *purus*, pure: see *pure*, *a.*] **1.** To purify; cleanse; refine.

Alas! that I bihighte
Of *pured* gold a thousand pound of wighte
Unto this philosophre.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 832.

If we had their peace and good will
To myne and fine, and metal for to *pure*,
In wilde Irish might we finde the cure.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 190.

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself.
Middleton, Family of Love, iii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** In *tanning*, to cleanse with a bate of dog's dung.

They [calf-skins] are then unhaired and fleshed in the usual manner, *pured* with a bate of dog's dung.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 366.

purée (pü-rā'), *n.* [F., a thick soup or porridge prepared from vegetables: see *porrey*.] A kind of broth or soup consisting of meat, fish, or vegetables boiled to a pulp, and passed through a sieve. The ordinary pea-soup is a familiar example.

purely (pūr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *purely*, *purelich*, *purli*; < *pure* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Without admixture or blemish; in such a way or to such a degree as to be free from anything that is heterogeneous or tends to impair.—**2.** Entirely; wholly; completely; thoroughly; absolutely; quite: as, the whole thing was *purely* accidental.

Neuer-more for no man mowe be delivered,
Ne pult out [of] prison but *purli* thourh zour help.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4219.

And I will turn my hand upon thee, and *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin. Isa. i. 25.

With these powers were combined others of a *purely* judicial character. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

3. Very; wonderfully; remarkably: as, *purely* well. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Purely jealous I would have her.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

He is *purely* happy, because he knowes no cuill, nor hath made meanes by sinne to bee acquainted with misery. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

4. Innocently; without guilt or sin; chastely.

purely (pūr'li), *a.* [An elliptical use of *purely*, *adv.*] Very or wonderfully well; having good health. [Prov. Eng.]

So, Mr. Reynolds, if the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be *purely*.
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee, xvi. (*Davies.*)

"Lawk a'massey, Mr. Benjamin," cries a stout motherly woman in a red cloak, as they enter the field, "be that you? Well I never! you do look *purely*."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

pureness (pūr'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity. (*a*) An unmixed state; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter: as, the *pureness* of water or other liquor; the *pureness* of a metal; the *pureness* of air. (*b*) Freedom from improper words, phrases, or modes of speech: as, *pureness* of style. (*c*) Freedom from moral turpitude or guilt; moral cleanness; innocence.

He was all *pureness*, and his outward part
But represents the picture of his heart.
Cowley, Death of John Littleton.

purfilet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *purfle*.

purfle (pėr'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purfled*, ppr. *purfling*. [Early mod. E. also *purfile*, *pourfill*; < ME. *purfilen*, *purfylen*, < OF. *pourfiler*, *porfiler*, F. *pourfiler*, also *parfiler* = It. *profilare*, embroider, border, < L. *pro*, before, + *filum*, thread: see *pro-* and *file*[3], and cf. *profile*, from the same ult. source. Hence, by contr., *purl*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ornament or decorate with a wrought or flowered border; border. Specifically—(*a*) To embroider on the edge or margin.

Hue was *purfild* with peloure non purere in erthe,
And coroned with a corone the kynge hath no betere.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 10.

A goodly lady clad in scarlot red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 13.

After they have wash'd the Body . . . they put it on a Flannel Shirt, which has commonly a Sleeve *purfled* about the Wrists.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 54.

The unburnt end o' the very candle, Sirs,
Purfled with paint so prettily round and round,
He carried in such state last Peter's day.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 211.

And on his brows a *purfled* purple hood.
Swinburne, St. Dorothy.

(*b*) To edge with fur. (*c*) To line with fur: as, a mantling *purfled* and bordered vair. (*d*) In *her.*, to decorate with gold mountings, such as the studs or bosses in armor, as in the phrase "a leg in armor proper, *purfled* or." (*e*) In *arch.*, to decorate richly, as with sculpture.

To this chest [shrine] the goldsmith, whose work it always was, gave an architectural form: it had its flying buttresses, its windows filled in with tracery, its pinnacles ribbed with crockets as light and thin and crispy as leaves upon a bough, and its tall crest *purfled* with knobs of sparkling jewels to run along the ridge of its steeply-pitched roof. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 390.

(*f*) In *viol-making*, to decorate (the edges of the body of an instrument) with a wavy inlay of valuable wood.

2. To mark or draw in profile.

She [the daughter of Dihutades] used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candle light, and to *pourfill* the same afterward deeper, that so shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 12.

II. *intrans.* To hem a border.

purfle (pėr′fl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *purfyll, purful* (also *purflew*); < ME. *purfyle, purfoyl, porfil, porfyl;* from the verb.] A decorated or wrought border; a border of embroidered work.

Of precios perle in *porfyl* pyzte.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 216.

He prelzede Pernel hire *porfil* to leue,
And kepen hit in hire cofre for catel at neode.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 26.

Many a riche stone
Was set on the *purfles*, out of doute,
Of colers, sleves and traines round aboute.
Flower and Leaf, l. 146.

Specifically, in *her.*, a border of one of the furs: not common, for a border *purfle* ermine means no more than a border ermine. An attempt has been made to discriminate the number of rows of the bells of the fur by the terms *purfled, counter-purfled,* and *vair,* for one, two, and three rows. It is not usual.

purflewt, *n.* Same as *purfle.*

purfling (pėr′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purfle, v.*] An ornamental border, generally composed of ebony and maple or sycamore, inlaid in the edges of violins and similar instruments.

purfly (pėr′fli), *a.* [< *purfle* + *-y*1.] Wrinkled; seamed: as, a large, *purfly,* flabby man. *Carlyle,* in Froude.

purgamentt (pėr′ga-ment), *n.* [= It. *purgamento,* < L. *purgamentum,* what is swept or washed off, offscourings, < *purgare,* cleanse: see *purge.*] 1. A cathartic; a purge.—2. That which is excreted from anything; excretion.

The humours . . . are commonly passed over in anatomics as *purgaments.*
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 195.

purgation (pėr-gā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *purgacion,* < OF. *purgation,* F. *purgation* = Pr. Sp. *purgacion* = Pg. *purgação* = It. *purgazione,* < L. *purgatio*(*n-*), a cleansing, < *purgare,* pp. *purgatus,* cleanse: see *purge.*] 1. The act of purging; clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying away impurities or whatever is extraneous or superfluous; purification; specifically, evacuation of the intestines by purgatives.

Or that haue studied Phisicke so longe that he or they can giue his Masters purse a *Purgacion,* or his Chist, shoppe, and Countinghouse a strong vomit.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 241.

Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than to alteration, because the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

We do not suppose the separation . . . finished before the *purgation* of the air began.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. The act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt; specifically, in *old law,* the clearing of one's self from a crime of which one has been publicly suspected and accused. It was either *canonical* (that is, prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was that the person suspected took his oath that he was clear of the facts objected against him, and brought his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly) or *vulgar* (that is, by fire or water ordeal, or by combat). See *ordeal.*

She was always an honest, civil woman; her neighbours would have gone on her *purgation* a great way.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The Inquisitors had a discretion to allow the accused to make the canonical *purgation* by oath instead of undergoing corporal torture, but the rule which allows this to be done at the same time discountenances it as fallacious.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 463.

purgative (pėr′ga-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *purgatif* = Pr. *purgatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgativo,* < LL. *purgativus,* cleansing, cathartic, < L. *purgare,* pp. *purgatus,* cleanse: see *purge.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the power of cleansing; usually, having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.

Purging medicines . . . have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 20.

They had not yet analysed these *purgative* waters, and consequently "Epsom salts" were unknown, so that people, did they wish for them, must either go to Epsom or buy the water in London.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 113.

2. Having the property, as judicial torture in some cases, of invalidating the evidence against an accused person, when he, under torture, satisfactorily answered the questions of the judges.

II. *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines, producing more or less abundant and watery stools.—**Cholagogue purgative,** a purgative which increases the flow of bile into the intestine.—**Drastic purgative,** a violent purgative.—**Hydragogue purgative,** a purgative causing profuse watery stools.—**Laxative purgative,** a gentle purgative.

purgatively (pėr′ga-tiv-li), *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly; cathartically.

purgatorial (pėr-ga-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *purgatory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to purgatory; expiatory.

The sculptured dead on each side seem to freeze,
Emprison'd in black, *purgatorial* rails.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, iii.

The idea of *purgatorial* suffering, which hardly seems to have entered the minds of the lower races, expands in immense vigour in the great Aryan religions of Asia.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 88.

purgatorian (pėr-ga-tō′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *purgatory* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *purgatorial.*

The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.
J. Mede, Apostacy of Latter Times (1641), p. 45.

II. *n.* A believer in purgatory.

Boswell. We see in Scripture that Dives still retained an anxious concern about his brethren.
Johnson. Why, sir, we must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all *Purgatorians,* that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection of which they are capable.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, iii. 193. (*Davies.*)

purgatorious (pėr-ga-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *purgatorius,* cleansing: see *purgatory.*] Having the nature of or connected with purgatory.

Purgatorious and superstitious uses.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

purgatory (pėr′ga-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *purgatorye, purcatorye, purcatorie,* n., = F. *purgatoire* = Pr. *purgatori, porgatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *purgatorio,* < LL. *purgatorius,* cleansing, purgative (ML. *purgatorium,* neut., a place of purgation, purgatory, also a wash-house, laundry), < L. *purgare,* pp. *purgatus,* cleanse: see *purge.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative, who may be as good a canvasser as he was a bad governor. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

II. *n.*; pl. *purgatories* (-riz). 1. In the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which the souls of those dying penitent are purified from venial sins, or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. It is not considered as a place of probation; for the ultimate salvation of those in purgatory is assured, and the impenitent are not received into purgatory. The souls in purgatory are supposed, however, to receive relief through the prayers of the faithful and through the sacrifice of the mass. The common belief in the Latin Church is that the purgatorial suffering is by fire; the Greek Church, however, does not determine its nature.

A robbere had remission rathere thanne thef alle,
Withoute penaunce of *purcatorie* to haue paradis for enere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 278.

How many men have been miserably afflicted by this fiction of *purgatory!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

2. Any place or state of temporary suffering or oblivion.

Any subject that was not to their palat they either condemn'd in a prohibition, or had it straight into the new *Purgatory* of an Index. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 10.

3. A gorge or cleft between perpendicular or steeply inclined walls of rock. [New Eng.] It is nearly the same as *flume* (used as a topographical word), except that localities called *flumes* in New England always have a stream of water running through them, which the *purgatories* have not.

The best-known localities bearing the name of *purgatories* are those at Sutton and Great Barrington, Mass., and there is one on the sea-shore at Newport, R. I.
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 160.

Purgatory hammer†, one of the ancient and prehistoric perforated axes found in Scotland. This implement was so named as being supposed to have been buried with its owner in order that he might have the wherewithal "to thunder at the gates of Purgatory till the heavenly janitor appeared" (*Wilson*, Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, I. 191).

As we find the little flint arrow-head associated with Scottish folk-lore as the Elfin's bolt, so the stone hammer of the same period was adapted to the creed of the middle ages. The name by which it was popularly known in Scotland almost till the close of last century was that of the *Purgatory Hammer.*
Wilson, Arch. and Prehist. Ann. of Scotland, p. 135.

St. Patrick's Purgatory, a cavern in an island in Lough Derg, county Donegal, Ireland, to which pilgrimages are made, where Christ is said to have appeared to St. Patrick and showed him a deep pit, telling him that whoever remained in it a day and a night should be purified from his sins and behold both the torments of the damned and the joys of the blessed. A person of the name of Owen is said to have done this in the above cavern, formerly also called *Owen's cave.*

He satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Troponius' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory.*
Erasmus, Praise of Folie, alg. A. (*Nares.*)

purge (pėrj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purged,* ppr. *purging.* [Early mod. E. also *pourge;* < ME. *purgen,* < OF. (and F.) *purger* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *purgar* = It. *purgare,* < L. *purgare,* make pure, cleanse, < *purus,* clean, pure, + *agere,* make, do.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous; cleanse; clean, or clean out.

Nowe *purge* upp broke and diche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

The people doe ettsoones adde their owne industry to cleanse and *purge* them [the streets].
Coryat, Crudities, I. 213.

Nor have we yet quite *purg'd* the Christian Land;
Still Idols here, like Calves at Bethel, stand.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

Thy chill persistent rain has *purged* our streets
Of gossipry. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 177.

2. To remove by some cleansing or purifying process or operation; clear or wash away: often followed by *away* and *off.*

Purge away our sins, for thy name's sake. Ps. lxxix. 9.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night,
And for the day confined to fast in fires,
Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature
Are burnt and *purged away.* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 13.

The ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
Her mischief, and *purge off* the baser fire,
Victorious. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 141.

National corruptions were to be *purged* by national calamities. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

3. To clear from moral defilement or guilt: in this and next sense often followed by *of* or *from.*

My heart is *purged from* grudging hate.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 9.

4. To clear from accusation of a crime, as by ordeal, or from charge of contempt, as by oath showing that there was no wrong intent; free from taint or suspicion of crime.

He [Richard III.] sent to the Queen, being still in Sanctuary, divers Messengers, who should first excuse and *purge* him *of* all Things formerly attempted and done against her.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 231.

As usual, the first charge gave rise to a large number of informations. Thomas Mowbray, the earl-marshal, was unable to deny that he had some inkling of the plot, and archbishop Arundel had to *purge* himself *from* a like suspicion. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 312.

5. To clarify; defecate, as liquors.—6. To operate on by or as by means of a cathartic.

He *purged* him with salt water. *Arbuthnot.*

7†. To void.

The satirical rogue says . . . that old men have grey beards, that their faces are wrinkled, their eyes *purging* thick amber and plum-tree gum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 200.

8†. To trim.

Care the ground well, dresse the vines, *purge* the trees, and alway haue memorie of the Goddesse Ceres.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 73.

Every branch that beareth fruit, he *purgeth* [in the revised version *cleanseth*] it, that it may bring forth more fruit. John xv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure by clarification.—2. To take a purge; produce evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

I'll *purge,* and leave sack, and live cleanly, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 168.

3. To be cleansed or purified by the escape of certain gases, as a lake or river. See *purging,* 2.

purge (pėrj), *n.* [< *purge, v.*] 1. The act of purging; purgation.

The preparative for the *purge* of paganism out of the kingdome of Northumberland. *Fuller.*

2. Anything that purges; specifically, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. —**Pride's Purge**, in *Eng. hist.*, a forcible reduction, December 6th, 1648, of the membership of the Long Parliament, effected by troops under the command of Colonel Pride, who excluded all persons suspected of Royalist or Presbyterian sympathies. The diminished Parliament was known as the *Rump*, and consisted of about 60 to 80 members.

purge-cock (pėrj'kok), *n.* A purging-cock.

When it becomes necessary to empty the receiver, use is made of a *purge-cock*. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8897.

purger (pėr'jėr), *n.* [< *purge* + *-er*[1].] 1. A person or thing that purges or cleanses.

We shall be call'd *purgers*, and not murderers. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 180.

Faith is a great *purger* and purifier of the soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835). II. 22.

2. A cathartic.

It is of good use in physic if you can retain the purging vertue and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 20.

purgery (pėr'jėr-i), *n.*; pl. *purgeries* (-iz). [= F. *purgerie;* as *purge* + *-ery.*] The part of a sugar-house where the sugar from the coolers is placed in hogsheads or in cones, and allowed to drain off its molasses or imperfectly crystallized cane-juice. *E. H. Knight.*

purging (pėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *purge*, *v.*] 1. Any purifying process.—2. A diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purging-agaric (pėr'jing-ag'a-rik), *n.* The white or "female" agaric, *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungus growing upon the larch of the Old World. It is more or less employed in Europe as a cathartic.

purging-cassia (pėr'jing-kash'iạ), *n.* The plant *Cassia fistula*, or its fruit. See *Cassia*.

purging-cock (pėr'jing-kok), *n.* The mud-cock or discharge-valve of a steam-boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

purging-flax (pėr'jing-flaks), *n.* An Old World plant, *Linum catharticum*, a decoction of which is used as a cathartic and diuretic.

purging-nut (pėr'jing-nut), *n.* See *Jatropha*.

purification (pū'ri-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *purification* = Sp. *purificacion* = Pg. *purificação* = It. *purificazione*, < L. *purificatio(n-)*, a purifying, < *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] 1. The act of purifying; the act of freeing from impurities, or from whatever is heterogeneous or foreign: as, the *purification* of liquors or of metals.—2. The act or process of cleansing ceremonially; a ritual observance by which the person or thing subjected to it is cleansed from a ceremonial uncleanness, as a symbol of a spiritual cleansing. Ceremonial purification by washing or by other means was common to the Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, and other peoples, and is still practised by the Mohammedans, Greeks, and Roman Catholics, as well as by Hindus and other Orientals. In the Jewish ceremonial law the use of water was essential to purification, and it was often accompanied by sacrifices. The purifications of the Mosaic law fall under several heads, among which are those for defilement arising from secretions, those for leprosy, those for pollution from corpses, and those for defilement from eating the flesh of certain animals.

3. A cleansing of the soul from guilt; the extinguishment of evil desire as something which does not belong to the children of God.

Water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. § 3.

4. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the pouring of wine into the chalice to rinse it after communion, the wine being then drunk by the priest.—**Purification of St. Mary the Virgin**, a feast observed in the Roman Catholic and some other liturgical churches on February 2d, in commemoration of the purification of the Virgin Mary, according to the Jewish ceremonial, forty days after the birth of Christ. Also called *Candlemas*, *Hypapante*, *Presentation of Christ in the Temple*, and *Purification of Our Lady*.

Tewysday, the ij Day of Februarii, that was the *Purificacon of our lady*, the wynde made well for us. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

purification-flower (pū'ri-fi-kā'shọn-flou'ėr), *n.* The European snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*, which blossoms at about the time of the feast of the Purification, when maidens in white formerly walked in procession. Compare *fair-maids-of-February*.

purificative (pū'ri-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *purificatif* = Pr. *purificatiu* = It. *purificativo*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, purify, make clean: see *purify*.] Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. *Johnson.*

purificator (pū'ri-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [Also *purificatory;* < ML. *purificatorium*, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a cloth or napkin used to wipe the chalice before the mixture (krasis) and oblation, and the celebrant's fingers and mouth and the holy vessels after the ablutions. Before celebration and until the offertory, and after celebration, it covers the chalice, and the paten rests on it covered by the pall and veil. Also called *mundatory*.

purificatory (pū'ri-fi-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *purificatoire* = Sp. Pg. *purificatorio* = It. *purificatojo*, n., < LL. *purificatorius*, cleansing, < L. *purificare*, pp. *purificatus*, make clean: see *purify*.] I. *a.* Purificative. *Johnson.*

II. *n.* Same as *purificator*.

purifier (pū'ri-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner; specifically, a purificator.

He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

2. In *milling*, an apparatus for separating bran-scales and flour from grits or middlings.—**Dry-lime purifier, wet-lime purifier.** See *gas-purifier*.

puriform (pū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pus* (*pur-*), pus, + *forma*, form.] Pus-like; resembling pus.

purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purified*, ppr. *purifying*. [< ME. *puryfyen*, < OF. *purifier*, F. *purifier* = Sp. Pg. *purificar* = It. *purificare*, < L. *purificare*, make clean or pure, < *purus*, clean, pure, + *facere*, make.] I. *trans.* 1. To make pure or clear; free from contamination or extraneous admixture: as, to *purify* liquors or metals; to *purify* the blood; to *purify* the air.—2. To make ceremonially clean; cleanse or free from whatever pollutes or renders ceremonially unclean and unfit for sacred service.

Whosoever hath killed any person, and whosoever hath touched any slain, *purify* both yourselves and your captives on the third day, and on the seventh day. Num. xxxi. 19.

3. To free from guilt, or the defilement of sin: free from whatever is sinful, vile, or base.

Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Tit. ii. 14.

Thy soul from all guilt will we *purify*,
And sure no heavy curse shall lie on thee.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 93.

4. To elevate and free from barbarisms or inelegances: as, to *purify* a language.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become pure or clear.

We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Purim (pū'rim), *n.* [Heb.] An annual festival observed by the Jews on the 14th and 15th of the month Adar (about the 1st of March). It is preceded by the Fast of Esther on the 13th. These three days commemorate the deliverance of the Jews by Esther from the massacre planned by Haman, as related in the book of Esther.

Wherefore they called these days *Purim* after the name of Pur. Esther ix. 26.

puriri (pȫ-rē'rē), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Vitex littoralis*, 50 or 60 feet high, with robust spreading branches. It yields a very hard, heavy, and durable timber, of a brown color, in short lengths, often curved, suitable for ships' frames and many other purposes.

purism (pūr'izm), *n.* [= F. *purisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *purismo;* as *pure* + *-ism.*] The exclusion of admixture of any kind; the affectation of rigid purity, as in language, style, etc.; specifically, excessive nicety as to the choice of words.

The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 419.

Orthographic *purism* is of all kinds of *purism* the lowest and the cheapest, as is verbal criticism of all kinds of criticism, and word-faith of all kinds of orthodoxy. *Whitney*, Linguistic Studies, 2d ser., p. 192.

purist (pūr'ist), *n.* [= F. *puriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *purista;* as *pure* + *-ist.*] 1. One who aims scrupulously at purity, particularly in the choice of language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

He [Fox] was so nervously apprehensive of sliding into some colloquial incorrectness . . . that he ran into the opposite error, and purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist*. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek. *M. Stuart.* [Rare.]

puristic (pū-ris'tik), *a.* [< *purist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to purism; characteristic of a purist. *Maurice.*

puristical (pū-ris'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *puristic* + *-al.*] Same as *puristic*.

puritan (pū'ri-tạn), *n.* and *a.* [Irreg. < L. *purita(t-)s*, purity, + *-an*. The F. *Puritain* and Sp. Pg. It. *Puritano* are from E. The noun precedes the adj. in use.] I. *n.* 1. One who is very strict and serious in his religious life, or who pretends to great purity of life: first used about 1564, and applied to certain Anabaptists: frequently a term of contempt.

About that tyme were many congregations of the Anabaptysts in London, who cawlyd themselves *Puritans* or Unspotted Lambs of the Lord. *Stow*, Memoranda (Three Fifteenth-Century Chronicles, [Camden Soc., p. 143).

She would make a *puritan* of the devil, if he should cheapen a kiss of her. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 9.

2. [*cap.*] One of a class of Protestants which arose in England in the sixteenth century. The Puritans maintained a strict Calvinism in doctrine, and demanded, in opposition to those who desired a reform of the church service, the substitution of one from which should be banished all resemblance whatever to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church. Large numbers of them were found both in and out of the Church of England, and various repressive measures were directed against them by the sovereigns and by the prelates Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, Laud, and others. In the reign of Charles I. the Puritans developed into a political party and gradually gained the ascendancy, but lost it on Cromwell's death, and after the Restoration ceased to be prominent in history. During their early struggles many of them emigrated to New England, especially to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. One band of Puritans who separated entirely from the Church were called *Separatists* or *Brownists*, and from them came the founders of the Plymouth Colony, often called *Pilgrim Fathers* or *Pilgrims*.

Now as solemn as a traveller, and as grave as a *Puritan's* ruff. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., Ind.

From that time followed nothing but Imprisonments, troubles, disgraces on all those that found fault with the Decrees of the Convocation, and strait were they branded with the Name of *Puritans*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

The extreme *Puritan* was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all by his peculiar dialect. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Puritan*, *Pilgrim*. Careful distinction should be made between the *Pilgrims* or *Pilgrim* Fathers, who settled at Plymouth in 1620, and the *Puritans*, who in 1628–30 founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Puritans.

Hee's gone; I'll after him
And know his trespasse, seeme to beare a part
In all his ills, but with a *Puritane* heart.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Mr. Pyncheon's long residence abroad, and intercourse with men of wit and fashion — courtiers, worldlings, and free-thinkers — had done much toward obliterating the grim *Puritan* superstitions which no man of New England birth, at that early period, could entirely escape. *Hawthorne*, House of Seven Gables, xiii.

Gathering still, as he went, the May-flowers blooming around him; . . .
"*Puritan* flowers," he said, "and the type of *Puritan* maidens,
Modest and simple and sweet, the very type of Priscilla!"
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iii.

=**Syn.** *Puritan*, *Puritanic*. *Puritanic* (or *puritanical*) is now generally used in a depreciative sense; *Puritan* in a commendatory or a neutral sense.

puritanic (pū-ri-tan'ik), *a.* [< *puritan* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice. Hence—2. Very scrupulous in religious matters; exact; rigid: often used in contempt or reproach.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *W. Mason*, English Garden, iv.

=**Syn.** See *Puritan*, *a.*

puritanical (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl), *a.* [< *puritanic* + *-al.*] Same as *puritanic*.

Wearing feathers in thy hair, whose length before the vigorous edge of any *puritanical* pair of scissors should shorten the breadth of a finger, let the three housewifely spinsters of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

Puritanical and superstitious principles. *I. Walton.*

It is quite certain that Bunyan was, at eighteen, what, in any but the most austerely *puritanical* circles, would have been considered as a young man of singular gravity and innocence. *Macaulay*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 526.

puritanically (pū-ri-tan'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

puritanism (pū'ri-tạn-izm), *n.* [= F. *puritanisme* = Sp. Pg. *puritanismo;* as *puritan* + *-ism.*] 1. Strictness of religious life; puritanic strictness in religious matters.—2. The principles and practices of the Puritans.

How resplendent and superb was the poetry that lay at the heart of *Puritanism* was seen by the sightless eyes of John Milton, whose great epic is indeed the epic of *Puritanism*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 266.

puritanize (pū'ri-tạn-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *puritanized*, ppr. *puritanizing*. [< *puritan* + *-ize.*] To conform to the opinions of Puritans; affect or teach puritanism.

purity (pū'ri-ti), *n.* [< ME. *purete*, < OF. *purete*, F. *pureté* = Sp. *puridad* = Pg. *puridade* = It. *purità*, < LL. *purita(t-)s*, cleanness, pureness, < L. *purus*, clean, pure: see *pure*.] The condition or quality of being pure. (*a*) Freedom from

foreign admixture of heterogeneous matter: as, the *purity* of water, of wine, of spirit; the *purity* of drugs; the *purity* of metals.

The *purete* of the quinte essencie schal be snblymed aboue, and the grosté schal abide bynethe in the botme.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 5.

The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals of the palace in no sort takes away from the general *purity* of the style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 257.

(*b*) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt: as, the *purity* of a garment. (*c*) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence: as, *purity* of heart or life.

If we describe *purity* by reference to contrasts, then it is a character opposite to all sin.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 264.

(*d*) Freedom from lust, or moral contamination by illicit sexual connection; chastity.

So bold is Lust that she
Dares hope to find a Blot in *Purity*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 207.

(*e*) Freedom from sinister or improper views; sincerity: as, *purity* of motives or designs.

Princes have vouchsafed grace to trifles offered from a *purity* of devotion. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, Ded.

(*f*) Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases: as, *purity* of style or language.

After Cæsar and Cicero's Time, the Latin Tongue continued in Rome and Italy in her *Purity* 400 Years together.
Howell, Letters, ii. 58.

=Syn. (*c*) and (*d*) Immaculateness, guilelessness, honesty, integrity, virtue, modesty. (*f*) *Purity*, *Propriety*, *Precision*. As a quality of style, "*Purity* . . . relates to three things, viz. the form of words [etymology], the construction of words in continuous discourse [syntax], and the meaning of words and phrases [lexicography]." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 9.) "*Propriety* . . . relates to the signification of language as fixed by usage." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 79.) "The offences against the usage of the English language are . . . *improprieties*, words or phrases used in a sense not English." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhet., p. 19.) "An author's diction is pure when he uses such words only as belong to the idiom of the language, in opposition to words that are foreign, obsolete, newly coined, or without proper authority. . . . A violation of *purity* is called a barbarism. . . . But another question arises. . . . Is the word used correctly in the sentence in which it occurs? . . . A writer who fails in this respect offends against *propriety*." (*J. S. Hart*, Comp. and Rhet., pp. 68, 74.) "*Precision* includes all that is essential to the expression of no more, no less, and no other than the meaning which the writer purposes to express." (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 6.)

Parsons may be ranked among the earliest writers of our vernacular diction in its *purity* and pristine vigor, without ornament or polish. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 85.

In our own tongue we may err egregiously against *propriety*, and consequently against *purity*, though all the words we employ be English, and though they be construed in the English idiom. The reason is evident: they may be misapplied; they may be employed as signs of things to which use hath not affixed them. This fault may be committed either in single words or in phrases.
G. Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric, II. iii. § 3.

Our verse . . . had become lax and trivial, and we needed to be recalled to *precision* and moral vigor.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 131.

Purkinjean (pėr-kin'jē-an), *a.* [< *Purkinje* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Bohemian physiologist Purkinje (1787–1869): as, the *Purkinjean* vesicle, discovered by him in 1825. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

Purkinje's cells. See *cells of Purkinje*, under *cell*.

Purkinje's fibers. Large beaded and reticulated fibers found in the subendocardial tissue of some animals, and occasionally in man.

Purkinje's figures. See *figure*.

Purkinje's vesicle. See *germinal vesicle*, under *germinal*.

purl[1] (pėrl), *r. i.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < Sw. *porla*, purl, bubble, as a stream; cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble; a freq. form from the imitative base seen in *pirr* and *purr*[1]. It is partly confused with *pirl*, *prill*[1], whirl.] To flow with a rippling or murmuring sound, as a shallow stream over or among stones or other obstructions; ripple along in eddying and bubbling swirls.

From dry Rocks abundant Rivers *purl'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

The brooks run *purling* down with silver waves.
Parnell, Health.

Swift o'er the rolling pebbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder *purl* the falling rills.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 297.

See from the weedy earth a rivulet break,
And *purl* along the untrodden wilderness.
Bryant, The Path.

purl[1] (pėrl), *n.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < *purl*[1], *r.*] 1. A continued murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream of water running over small stones: as, the *purl* of a brook.—2†. A murmuring brook or rippling stream of water.

A broket or *pirle* of water.
Leland's Itinerary (1769), iii. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

purl[2] (pėrl), *v.* [Formerly also *pirl*; < ME. *pyrlen*, whirl, throw; cf. *purl*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To curl or swirl; move in rippling or eddying swirls.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1407.

A *purling* wind that flies
Off from the shore each morning, driving up
The billows far to sea.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

2. To upset; overturn; capsize. [Slang.] See the quotation under II., 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To whirl about; cause to rotate: as, the wind *purls* a snow-drift.—2. To upset; overturn; also, specifically, as a hunting term, to unseat or unhorse. [Slang.]

They commonly paddle in companies of three; so then, whenever one is *purled* the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand and with amazing skill and delicacy they reseat him in his cocked hat, which never sinks, only *purls*.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxxviii. (*Davies.*)

3. To wind, as thread, upon a reel or spindle.

I *pyrle* wyre of golde or sylver, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do. *Palsgrave.* (*Jamieson.*)

purl[2] (pėrl), *n.* [< *purl*[2], *v.* Cf. *purl*[1], *n.*] 1. A circle or curl made by the motion of water; a ripple; an eddy.

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton, Mortimeriados, l. 1596. (*Richardson.*)

So have I seen the little *purls* of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 849.

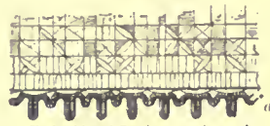
purl[3] (pėrl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *purfle*.] 1. To ornament with a decorative border of any sort; decorate with fringe or embroidery; purfle.

For all the copes and vestementes wer but of one pece, so wouen for the purpose, cloth of tissue and poudered with redde roses *purled* with fine gold.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, I. 3.

2. To invert, as a stitch in knitting; turn over and knit the other way; seam.

purl[3] (pėrl), *n.* [Contr. of *purfle*.] 1. A border of embroidery or perhaps of lace, or gold lace or galloon. Throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the term is in use, and evidently with different significations, but always as an ornamental adjunct, an edging or the like to a garment. Also *pearl*.


Embroidered Border. *a*, the purl.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl.
Sir P. Sidney.

How many puffs and *purls* lay in a miserable case for want of stiffening [starch]!
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

My lord, one of the *purls* of your band is, without all discipline, fallen out of his rank.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. A spiral of gold or silver wire, used in lace-work.—3. An inversion of the stitches in knitting, which gives to parts of the work an appearance different from the general surface, such as the ribbed appearance of those parts where great elasticity is required.—4. A plait or fold, as in an article of dress.—5. In *lace-making*, a kind of lace in common use in the sixteenth century, and often of great value. The term is used in the general sense as indicating the fabric spoken of, and also as denoting a certain quantity of it; as, so many shillings the *purl*.

purl[4] (pėrl), *n.* [Appar. another spelling of *pearl*, so called with ref. to the bubbles on the surface, < *pearl*, *v.*] A drink, of which beer is the principal ingredient, defined about 1815 as hot beer mixed with gin: same as *dog's-nose*; in later times, a stimulating mixture of beer, gin, sugar, and ginger. It was, before coffee and tea were used, commonly made to be drunk in the morning, and hence the liquor is called *early purl*.

Early in the morning I set my books . . . in order. Thence, forth to Mr. Harper's to drink a draft of *purle*.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 19, 1660.

My lord duke would have a double mug of *purl*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

Mr. Swiveller . . . had by this time taken quite as much to drink as promised to be good for his constitution (*purl* being a rather strong and heady compound).
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, lviii.

Again, there was *purl—early purl*. Once there was a club in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden which existed for the purpose of arising betimes and drinking *purl* before breakfast. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

purl[5]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *prowl*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 417.

purl[6] (pėrl), *n.* [Imitative, like *purr*[3], etc.] The common tern, or sea-swallow. [Norfolk, Eng.]

purley†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purl-goods (pėrl'gůdz), *n. pl.* English machine-made lace.

The *Purl-goods* . . . in imitation of the hand-made laces of France. *Artisan's Report*, p. 150.

purl-house (pėrl'hous), *n.* A place where purl is sold and drunk.

There were lower depths yet: there were the *purl houses*, where "Tradesmen flock in their Morning gowns, by Seven, to cool their Plucks."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 234.

purlicue (pėr'li-kū), *v. t.* Same as *parlecue*.

purliet, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*.

purlieu (pėr'lū), *n.* [Formerly also *purlue*, *purluy*; an altered form, simulating F. *lieu*, a place (see *lieu*), of *purlie*, *purly*, *purley*, prop. land which, having been part of a royal forest, has been severed from it by perambulation or survey, < OF. *pourallee*, *puralee*, a going through or about, perambulation, < *pour-*, *pur-* (< L. *pra-*), used for *per-*, *par-* (< L. *per*), through, + *alee*, a going: see *alley*[1].] 1†. Land added to a royal forest by unlawful encroachment, but afterward disafforested, and restored to the former owners, its bounds and extent being settled by perambulation.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*; this is something,
With mine own game reserved.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-glass, iv. 3.

As a *purly* hunter, I have hitherto beaten about the circuit of the forest of this microcosm.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 227.

Th' infernal Nimrod's halloo?
The lawless *purlieus!* and the game they follow? . . .
These *purlieu* men are devils; and the hounds . . .
Temptations. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 9.

Land which had . . . been once forest land and was afterwards disafforested was known as *purlieu*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 409.

2. *pl.* The borders or environs of any place; the outskirts; outlying places: as, the *purlieus* of Paris.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheep-cote fenced about with olive trees?
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 77.

A party next of glittering dames,
From round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early. *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Fresh from brawling courts
And dusty *purlieus* of the law.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

Purlieu men, in *old forest law*, men who had ground within the border of a forest, and were licensed to hunt within their own purlieus. *Manwood*, Forest Laws, xx. § 8.

purlin, purline (pėr'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid horizontally upon the principal rafters of a roof to support the common rafters on which the covering is laid. Also called *side timber* or *side waver*. See cut under *roof*.

purlin-post (pėr'lin-pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the struts by which a purlin is supported to prevent it from sagging.

purlman (pėrl'man), *n.*; pl. *purlmen* (-men). A seller of the liquor called purl.

There is yet another class of itinerant dealers, . . . the river beer-sellers, or *purlmen* as they are more commonly called. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 107.

purloin (pėr-loin'), *v.* [< ME. *purlaynen*, *perloynen*, *purlongen*, < OF. *purlaignier*, *porlaignier*, prolong, retard, delay, < LL. *prolongare*, prolong: see *prolong*. Cf. *eloin*, *eloign*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To put off; prolong; delay. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 394, 417.—2†. To set back or aside; put away; remove.

Who that youre perceptis pertely *perloyned*,
With drede in to dede schall ye dryffe hym.
York Plays, p. 271.

3. To remove, carry off, or take for one's self; hence, to take by theft; filch; steal.

Vast Quantities of Stores did he
Embezzle and *purloin*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 25.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

If rigid honesty permit
That I for once *purloin* the wit
Of him, who, were we all to steal,
Is much too rich the theft to feel.
Churchill, Ghost, iv.

Perverts the Prophets and *purloins* the Psalms.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

A certain document of the last importance has been *purloined* from the royal apartments.
Poe, Prose Tales, I. 264.

II. *intrans.* To practise theft.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity. Tit. ii. 10.

purloiner (pėr-loi'nėr), *n.* One who purloins; a thief.

The only reason why these *purloiners* of the public cause such a clutter to be made about their reputations.
Swift, Examiner, No. 28.

purlong†, *v.* A Middle English form of *purloin*.

purly†, *n.* An obsolete form of *purlieu*, 1.

purpart† (pėr'pärt), *n.* Same as *purparty*.

purparty† (pėr'pär-ti), *n.*; pl. *purparties* (-tiz). [Also *pourparty*; < ME. *purpartie*, < AF. *purpartie*, OF. *porpartie* (cf. ML. *propars*, *perpars*), share of an estate, < *por*, *pur* (< L. *pro*), for, + *partie*, part: see *party*[1].] In *law*, an allotment; the share or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition.

> Through which the grounde by *purparties*
> Departed is in thre parties,
> That is Asie, Affrike, Europe.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

purpeys†, *n.* A Middle English form of *porpoise*.

purple (pėr'pl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpul*, earlier *purpre*, *pourpre*, also *purpur*, *purpure*, *purpour* (cf. AS. *purpure*, a purple garment, *purpuren*, purple), < OF. *porpre*, *pourpre*, *pouple*, *pople*, AF. also *purpille*, F. *pourpre* = Pr. *porpra*, *polpra* = Sp. *púrpura* = Pg. *purpura* = It. *porpora* = D. *purper* = MLG. *purper*, *purpur* = OHG. *purpura*, MHG. *purper*, G. *purpur* = Icel. *purpuri* = Sw. Dan. *purpur* = Goth. *paurpaura*, *paurpura*, purple, < L. *purpura*, the purple-fish, purple dye, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish; cf. *πορφίρεος* (later also poet. *πόρφυρος*), purple, orig. applied to the surging sea, dark, prob. redupl. of *φίρειν*, mix up, mingle, confound, = L. *furere*, rage: see *fury*. Cf. *porphyry*, from the same Gr. source.]

I. *n.* **1.** A color formed by the mixture of blue and red, including the violet of the spectrum above wave-length 0.417 micron, which is nearly a violet-blue, and extending to but not including crimson. The following color-disk formulæ will serve to identify several purples. The red used is the most intense procurable, so that mixed with 7 per cent. of blue it gives a good carmine.

	Red.	Blue	Black	White.
Auricula purple	17	28	55	0
Dahlia purple	14	7	79	0
Heliotrope purple	25	25	25	25
Indian purple	29	31	40	0
Magenta	67	33	0	0
Mauve	37	50	0	13
Plum purple	5	25	70	0
Pomegranate purple	50	10	40	0
Royal purple	55	12	33	0
Solferino	83	17	0	0
Wine purple	50	17	33	0

Of the various colors called *purple* at any time, the Tyrian dye (which was properly a crimson) was anciently the most celebrated. This color was produced from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called *murex* or *conchylium* by the ancients. See *Purpura*, 2.

> Musidorus . . . had upon him a long cloak . . . made of purple satin; not that *purple* which we now have and is but a counterfeit of the Getulian *purple*, which yet was far the meaner in price and estimation, but of the right Tyrian *purple*, which was nearest to a colour betwixt our murrey [a dark-reddish brown] and scarlet.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

> Great part of the colouring yet remains upon the stones: red, in all its shades, especially that dark dusky colour called Tyrian *purple*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Purple is very seldom used in English heraldry. It is nonsense, however, to say it is improper to use it, as it is quite good heraldry.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

2. A cloth robe, dress, or mantle of this hue, formerly the distinguishing dress of emperors, kings, or princes: as, to wear the *purple*.

> "Hi ham clotheth," he zayth, "mid *pourpre* and mid uayre robes." *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

> The 3 thousand is clothed in Clothes of Silk, of *Purpre*, or of Ynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

> How uneasy must the leather and frieze sit upon the shoulder that used to shine with the *purple* and the ermin! *South*, Sermons, III. viii.

> This spectacle of the discrowned queen with her *purple* in the dust, and her sceptre fallen from her hand, was one that nearly broke his heart to see. *Cornhill Mag.*

Hence—**3.** Imperial or regal power; the office or dignity of an emperor or king.

> And hurld him from the Scepter to the Spade;
> Turn'd him out of his *purple*, here to sweat
> And hardly earne his meat before he eat.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 161).

> That which raised him [Vespasian] to the *purple*, that which suggested him to men's minds, was his military eminence. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

4. A cardinalate: so called in allusion to the red or scarlet hat and robes worn officially by cardinals.

> The cardinal . . . is old and infirm, and could never be induced to resign his *purple*.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 500.

> Cardinal de Tencin . . . had been recommended to the *purple* by the Chevalier de St. George.
> *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., ii. 8.

5†. A gastropod yielding a purple fluid for dyeing, as a murex. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—**6.** A shell of the genus *Purpura*.—**7.** A purple fluid secreted by certain shell-fish, more fully called *purple of Mollusca*.—**8.** *pl.* See *purples*.—**Alizarin purple**, a shade of purple or lilac obtained by treating fabrics with alizarin and sulphate of iron.—**Aniline purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Ethyl purple**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hexa-ethyl-para-rosaniline producing the bluest shade of violet.—**Field's purple.** Same as *madder purple*.—**French purple**, a color obtained from archil, *Roccella tinctoria*, and used for dyeing purples and mauves on silk and wool.—**Indian purple**, an artists' pigment prepared by precipitating cochineal-extract with copper sulphate. It is a deep-toned purple which is apt to blacken on exposure to light, and is now little used.—**London purple**, a residue from the manufacture of aniline dyes, which consists of calcium arsenite with some coloring matter. It is largely used as an insecticide.

> The supply of powder can be regulated to such a nicety that Mr. Leggett claims he can make half a pound of *London purple* cover an acre. *Science*, XIII. 394.

Madder purple, a very deep rich lake, of great body and intensity, prepared from madder. The color, though not brilliant, is transparent and durable. Also called *purpurin* and *Field's purple*.—**Mineral purple.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*). Also called *purple ocher*.—**Orchil purple**, a dye-color obtained from several varieties of seaweed. It is very beautiful, but not durable, and is little used since the introduction of tar-colors.—**Perkins's purple.** Same as *mauve*.—**Purple of Amorgos**, a celebrated dye obtained from the Grecian island Amorgos, believed to have been a kind of orchil.—**Purple of Cassius** [named from the Danish physician Andreas *Cassius*, died 1673], a compound oxid precipitated when solutions of the chlorids of gold and tin are mixed. It is a rich and powerful color, not bright but very durable, and varies in hue from deep crimson to a murrey or dark purple. Used mostly in miniature-painting.—**Purple of Mollusca**, a viscid liquor secreted by certain gastropods of the families *Muricidæ* and *Purpuridæ*, as *Purpura lapillus*, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple color.—**Regina purple**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being the hydrochlorid of diphenyl rosaniline, producing a dull violet shade.—**Tyrian purple.** See def. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Of a hue or color composed of red and blue blended.

> Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
> With *purple* grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 1. 170.

> A *purple* lion was borne by the De Lacy family, Earls of Lincoln, and is (accordingly) the arms of Lincoln's Inn.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96, note 1.

> Here comes a middle-aged gentleman who looks almost like a coachman in his coat with many capes and his *purple* cheeks. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 50.

2. Imperial; regal; of the conventional color of imperial robes.—**Purple avens.** See *avens*.—**Purple azalea** or **honeysuckle.** Same as *pinkster-flower*.—**Purple beech**, a variety of the European beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, with deep reddish-brown or purplish leaves; copper beech.—**Purple birch.** See *birch*, 1.—**Purple brown.** See *brown*.—**Purple bullfinch.** Same as *purple finch*.—**Purple clover**, the red or meadow clover, *Trifolium pratense*.—**Purple cone-flower.** See *cone-flower*.—**Purple copper.** Same as *bornite*.—**Purple crow, emperor, fever, finch, fringe-tree.** See the nouns.—**Purple gland**, the purpuriparous adrenal gland of some gastropods.—**Purple grackle.** See *grackle*, 2.—**Purple haw.** Same as *bluewood*.—**Purple heron**, a European heron, *Ardea purpurea*, resembling the common heron, but darker in coloration, and in some places purplish.—**Purple jacobæa, lake, laver.** See the nouns.—**Purple lily.** (*a*) Same as *martagon*. (*b*) See *Patersonia*.—**Purple loosestrife, madder, maroon, medic**, etc. See the nouns.—**Purple martin**, a large blue-black swallow of the United States, *Progne subis* or *P. purpurea*, without a trace of purple: the name originated in a wrongly colored figure given by Catesby. See cut under *Progne*.—**Purple melic-grass, purple moor-grass.** See *Molinia*.—**Purple ocher.** Same as *Mars violet* (which see, under *violet*).—**Purple ragwort.** See *ragwort*.—**Purple rubiate.** Same as *madder purple*. See I.

purple (pėr'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purpled*, ppr. *purpling*. [< *purple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To tinge or stain with purple; impart a purplish hue to.

> Like a jolly troop of huntsmen come
> Our lusty English, all with *purpled* hands,
> Dyed in the dying slaughter of their foes.
> *Shak.*, K. John, II. 1. 322.

> Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
> And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., I. 187.

II. *intrans.* To become purple; assume a purplish hue.

> From the *purpling* east departs
> The star that led the dawn.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode Composed on May Morning.

> Rapidly the glow crimsoned — shadows *purpled;* and night spread swiftly from the east — black-violet and full of stars. *L. Hearn*, Youma, xii.

purple-egg (pėr'pl-eg), *n.* A common sea-urchin, *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis:* so called from the shape and tint of the test.

purple-fish (pėr'pl-fish), *n.* A shell-fish of the genus *Purpura* or some allied genus.

purple-grass† (pėr'pl-gràs), *n.* A cultivated variety of the common red clover, *Trifolium pratense*, with dark-brown or purplish foliage. Also *purplewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

purple-heart (pėr'pl-härt), *n.* The heart-wood of *Copaifera Martii*, var. *pubiflora*, and of *C. bracteata* of Guiana, or the trees themselves. Also called *purple-wood*.

purplelip (pėr'pl-lip), *n.* A West Indian climbing orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

purple-marbled (pėr'pl-mär'bld), *n.* A British moth, *Miera ostrina*.

purples (pėr'plz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *purpyls;* pl. of *purple*.] **1.** In *med.*, petechiæ, or spots of livid red on the body, such as appear in certain diseases; purpura.

> All the myracles to shewe it were to longe;
> There is many mo full great that I do not reherse,
> As pestylence, *purpyls*, and agonys strong.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

> There is a fresh Report blown over that Lulnes is lately dead in the Army of the Plague, some say of the *Purples*, the next Cousin-german to it. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 5.

2. A disease of wheat caused by a nematoid worm of the family *Anguillulidæ*, *Tylenchus scandens* or *T. tritici*. Also called *ear-cockle*. *Curtis*, Farm Insects, p. 297.—**3.** An early purple-flowered orchid, *Orchis mascula*, common in Europe and part of Asia.

> With fantastic garlands did she come
> Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
> That liberal shepherds give a grosser name.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 170.

purple-wood (pėr'pl-wůd), *n.* Same as *purple-heart*.

purplewort (pėr'pl-wėrt), *n.* Same as *purple-grass*.

purple-wreath (pėr'pl-rēth), *n.* See *Petrea*.

purpoint† (pėr'point), *n.* See *pourpoint*.

purport (pėr'pōrt or pėr-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **purporten*, *proporten*, OF. *pourporter*, *purporter*, *porporter*, *proporter*, intend, < *pour-* (< L. *pro*), forth, + *porter*, bear, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *import*.] To convey to the mind as the meaning or thing intended; imply; mean, or seem to mean: as, the document *purported* to be official.

> Sable, goulis, asur, vert: perpure
> The[r]-with wnproper, as *proportis* the text.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

> In this Treatie there was an expresse srticle against the reception of the rebels of either prince by other; *purporting* that, if any such rebell should bee required by the prince whose rebell hee was of the prince confederate, that forthwith the prince confederate should by proclamation command him to auoid the countrie.
> *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 162.

> I do not believe there ever was put upon record more depravation of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which *purport* to give the picture of English fashionable life.
> *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

> Christianity *purports* to be not a system of moral teaching only, but, in vital union therewith, a system of revealed facts concerning the nature of God, and his dispensations towards mankind. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 77.

purport (pėr'pōrt, formerly also pėr-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *pourport*, *purport*, *porport*, intent, purport, < *pourporter*, *purporter*, intend: see *purport*, *v.*] **1.** Meaning; tenor; import; nature: as, the *purport* of a letter.

> Thus there he stood, whylest high over his head
> There written was the *purport* of his sin,
> In cyphers strange, that few could rightly read.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ix. 26.

> With a look so piteous in *purport*
> As if he had been loosed out of hell
> To speak of horrors. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 82.

> Mr. Pyncheon heard a half-uttered exclamation from his daughter, . . . very faint and low; so indistinct that there seemed but half a will to shape out the words, and too undefined a *purport* to be intelligible.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Pretext; disguise; covering.

> For shee her sexe vnder that strange *purport*
> Did use to hide. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 52.

=Syn. 1. Gist, drift, sense, signification.

purportless (pėr'pōrt-les), *a.* [< *purport* + *-less*.] Without purport, meaning, or design. *Southey*.

purpost, *n.* A Middle English form of *purpose*.

purpose (pėr'pos), *v.*; pret. and pp. *purposed*, ppr. *purposing*. [< ME. *purposen*, < OF. *purposer*, var. of *proposer*, propose: see *propose*, of which *purpose* is a doublet. The verb should prop. be accented on the last syllable (as in *propose*, *compose*, etc.), but it has conformed to the noun, which is wholly from the L. (see *purpose*, *n.*), whereas the verb (OF. *purposer*) is partly of different origin (see *pose*[2]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To propose; intend; design; mean: generally with an infinitive.

> And alle the disciplis *purposiden* after that ech hadde for to sende in to mynysterie to britheren that dwelliden in Iudee. *Wyclif*, Acts xi. 29.

> I have possess'd your grace of what I *purpose*.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 35.

> He sav'd my life, though he *purpos'd* to destroy me.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

The ship a naked helpless hull is left;
Forc'd round and round, she quits her *purpos'd* way,
And bounds uncertain o'er the swelling sea.
Howe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, ix.

2. To resolve; determine, or determine on.

Because you look not to hear of your well-doing of man, I am *purposed* to pass it over with silence.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 52.

Reg. For his particular, I'll receive him gladly,
But not one follower.
Gon. So am I *purposed*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 206.

=Syn. 1. To mean, meditate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have intention or design; intend; mean.

Upon my soul,
You may believe him; nor did he e'er *purpose*
To me but nobly.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

2†. To discourse.

Although it serve you to *purpose* with the ignorant and vulgar sort, who measure by tale and not by weight.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 16.

purpose (pėr'pos), *n.* [< ME. *purpose, porpose, purpos, porpos;* < OF. *pourpos, purpose, porpos*, a var. of *propos, propost*, F. *propos*, a purpose, aim, end, < L. *propositum*, a thing proposed or intended, neut. of *propositus*, pp. of *proponere*, set forth, place before: see *propose, propound*. Cf. *purpose, v.*] 1. A thing proposed or intended; an object to be kept in view or subserved in any operation or course of action; end proposed; aim.

True it is, that the kingdom of God must be the first thing in our *purposes* and desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

I wondred to what *purpose* they built Castles so near.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 93.

When they had environed and beset the fields in this manner, they thought their *purpose* sure.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 218.

Those great number of Oriental Books he had most from his Nephew, whom he sent abroad for that *purpose*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

This man . . . had made a vow that, every Lent, he would spend the whole forty days in some part of the Abyssinian kingdom; and to this *purpose* he had raised, at his own expence, a small body of veteran troops, whom he inspired with the same spirit and resolution.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 115.

Nothing can make ritual safe except the strict observance of its *purpose*, namely that it shall supply wings to the human soul in its callow efforts at upward flight.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 222.

2†. Proposition; proposal; point to be considered or acted upon.

As I had Thought tho be mene bitwene,
And put forth somme *purpos* to prouen his wittes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 120.

And therefore have we
Our written *purposes* before us sent;
Which, if thou hast consider'd, let us know
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 4.

Hence—3. Intended or desired effect; practical advantage or result; use; subject or matter in hand; question at issue: as, to speak to the *purpose*.

He was wont to speak plain and to the *purpose*, like an honest man and a soldier. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 20.

He would answer me quite from the *purpose*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

It is to small *purpose* to have an erected face towards heaven, and a perpetual grovelling spirit upon earth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 351.

The speech he made was so little to the *purpose* that I shall not trouble my readers with an account of it.
Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

4. Intention; design; resolve; resolution; determination.

Full long agoo I was in this *purpose*,
Butt thenne I myght not telle yow what I ment.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 484.

I schall do my part as feythfully as I can to lett Wyndhamys *purpose* tyl ye come home. *Paston Letters*, I. 259.

Infirm of *purpose!*
Give me the daggers. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 52.

At this Time Intelligence was given to the Lords that Richard, King of the Romans, had a *Purpose* to come into England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

The *purpose* firm is equal to the deed:
Who does the best his circumstance allows
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. l. 90.

A certain hot feliness of *purpose*, which annihilated everything but itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

5. Import; meaning; purport; intent.

The intent and *purpose* of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 247.

With words to this *purpose*, he [Ambrose] put back the Emperor as inferior to himself.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

6†. Discourse; conversation.

For she in pleasaunt *purpose* did abound,
And greatly joyed merry tales to faine.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

7†. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the *purpose*, in the matter of power.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

8†. *pl.* A sort of conversational game. Compare *cross-purpose*, 2.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devysd,
And thousands like which flowed in his braine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 8.

For sport's sake let 's have some Riddles or *Purposes* ho!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

9†. A dance resembling a cotillion, a characteristic feature of which was the introduction of confidential or coquettish conversation.

The *Purpose* was so called because the figure exacted that at stated intervals the couples should dance together through the doorway into an adjoining room, and, having made the circuit of that apartment, should return, unbosomed of any secrets they might have had to interchange, to the rest of the laughing company. It was a figure obviously adopted for the triumph of coquetry and the discomfiture of mankind.
Whyte Melville, Queen's Maries, xvi.

Of purpose, on purpose, purposely; intentionally; with design: as, to do a thing *on purpose;* the door was left open *of purpose*.

Wherefore we must thinke he did it *of purpose*, by the odde sillable to glue greater grace to his meeter.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

Nature herself seemed to have studied *of purpose* how to make herself there admired. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 39.

Her father, a hale and hearty man, died, *on purpose*, I believe, for the pleasure of plaguing me with the care of his daughter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

To all intents and purposes. See *intent*.—**To be in purpose†,** to be resolved; intend.

I *am in purpos* to passe perilous wayes,
To kaire with my kene mene, to conquere 3one landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 641.

purposedly† (pėr'pō̤s-li), *adv.* [< *purposed*, pp. of *purpose, v.*, + *-ly*2. Cf. *purposely*.] Intentionally; designedly; purposely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 615.

purposeful (pėr'pos-fūl), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ful*.] 1. Characterized by purpose or definite aim; having an object in view; full of purpose or meaning; of serious import or significance: opposed to *aimless*.

The group of mother and child on page 89 is sincere, *purposeful*, downright drawing.
The Nation, Dec. 16, 1869, p. 539.

The funeral offerings of food, clothing, weapons, &c., to the dead are absolutely intelligible and *purposeful* among savage races, who believe that the souls of the departed are ethereal beings, capable of consuming food.
E. B. Tylor, Encyc. Brit., II. 122.

Hence—2. Intended; made or introduced on purpose.

The angles [were] all measured, and the *purposeful* variation of width in the border therefore admits of no dispute.
Ruskin.

purposefully (pėr'pos-fūl-i), *adv.* With full purpose or design; of set purpose.

You may indeed perhaps think . . . that it is much more pardonable to slay needlessly than *purposefully*.
Ruskin.

purposefulness (pėr'pos-fūl-nes), *n.* Purposeful character or quality; adaptation to a purpose: as, the *purposefulness* of an architectural design.

The *purposefulness* of the process of evolution.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 769.

purposeless (pėr'pos-les), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-less*.] Lacking purpose or use; without practical advantage; aimless; useless.

purposelessly (pėr'pos-les-li), *adv.* In a purposeless manner; aimlessly; without apparent object.

purposelessness (pėr'pos-les-nes), *n.* 1. Lack of definite or practical purpose or aim.—2. The state or quality of being purposeless, and therefore without design or final cause. See *dysteleology*.

purpose-like (pėr'pos-lik), *a.* 1. Having a definite purpose or object to be subserved: as, a *purpose-like* person or action.—2. Having the appearance of being fit for a purpose.

Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger . . . that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxviii.

purposely (pėr'pos-li), *adv.* [A reduction of *purposedly;* as if *purpose* + *-ly*2.] Intentionally; designedly; on purpose.

purposer (pėr'pos-ėr), *n.* [< *purpose* + *-er*1.] 1. One who purposes, resolves, or determines on any particular course of action; one who forms a resolution.—2. One who proposes or sets forth anything.

purposive (pėr'pō̤s-iv), *a.* [< *purpose* + *-ive*.] 1. Having an aim or purpose; having an end in view; purposeful. [Rare.]

We want a word to express the adaptation of means to an end, whether involving consciousness or not; the word purpose will do very well, and the adjective *purposive* has already been used in this sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 168.

To ascertain the origin and progress of *purposive* action it seems, then, that we must look to the effects of pain rather than to those of pleasure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 73.

2. Accomplishing some end; functional; useful in animal or vegetable economy: applied in biology to parts and organs which are not rudimentary or vestigial, and may therefore be regarded as teleological.

purposiveness (pėr'pō̤s-iv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being purposive, or designed for an end. [Rare.]

Its movements, instead of being wholly at random, show more and more signs of *purposiveness*. *Contemporary Rev.*

purpoynt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pourpoint*.

purpret, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete variant of *purple*. *Chaucer*.

purpresture (pėr-pres'tūr), *n.* [Also *pourpresture;* < OF. *porpresture, pourpresture, purpresture* (ML. *purprestura, porprestura, proprestura*), an encroachment, purpresture, a fee paid by villeins for the privilege of inclosing land; a variant of *pourpresure, porpresure, pourprisure*, an inclosure, space occupied, < *pourprise, porprise, purprise, pourprinse*, an inclosure: see *purprise*.] In *law*, a nuisance consisting in an inclosure of or encroachment on something that belongs to another person or to the public, as the shutting up or obstruction of a highway or of navigable waters. Encroachments other than against the public are no longer termed *purprestures*.

The offence of *purpresture* . . . was an encroachment on the forest rights, by building a house within the forest, and it made no difference whether the land belonged to the builder or not. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

purprise (pėr-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourprise;* < ME. *purprise*, < OF. *pourprise, porprise, purprise*, an inclosure, < *pourpris, porpris, purpris*, pp. of *pourprendre, porprendre, purprendre*, seize upon, occupy, encroach upon, invest, surround, inclose, < *pour-, por-, pur-*, < L. *pro*, before, + *prendere*, take: see *prehend* and *prize*1, *surprise*, etc. Cf. *purpresture*.] A close or inclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

And eke amydde this *purprise*
Was mead a tour of gret maistrise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4171.

The place of justice is a hallowed place; and therefore not only the bench, but the footpace and precincts and *purprise* thereof ought to be preserved without scandal and corruption. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

purpul†, *a.* A Middle English form of *purple*.

purpura (pėr'pū-rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *purpura*, < Gr. *πορφύρα*, the purple-fish, a purple dye or color: see *purple*.] 1. In *med.*, an eruption of small purple spots and patches, caused by extravasation of blood in the skin; the purples.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Purpuridæ*. The animal has a purpurigenous gland, and secretes a purplish fluid which has given name to the genus. The shell is generally oblong-ovate, its surface usually being rather rough with spines or tubercles. The species are numerous, and are divided in various subgenera, considered by some as genera. *P. lapillus* is an abundant northern species, common to both shores of the Atlantic. See also cut under *operculum*.—**Malignant purpura,** cerebrospinal fever.—**Purpura hemorrhagica,** purpura attended with hemorrhage into and from mucous membranes, and often into serous membranes and cavities. Pyrexia may be present or absent. Also called *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*.—**Purpura nautica,** scurvy.—**Purpura nervosa,** purpura with rheumatoid pains, with colic and vomiting, sometimes hemorrhage from the bowels, and frequently cutaneous edema. It occurs mostly in children. The specific name refers to a supposed dependence on the sympathetic nervous system.—**Purpura papulosa,** purpura in which the ecchymoses are interspersed with livid papules. Also called *lichen lividus*.—**Purpura rheumatica,** a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, often with some fever, nausea, colicky pains, diarrhea, or constipation, and with rheumatoid pains and often swelling and redness in certain joints.—**Purpura simplex,** a disease characterized by a purpuric eruption, with slight general symptoms such as languor and loss of appetite. The spots come out in successive crops, each lasting a week or ten days; there may be a number of such recurrent eruptions.—**Purpura**

Purpura lapillus.

symptomatica, a purpuric eruption occurring as a symptom of some distinct disease, as smallpox, cholera, measles, or scarlet fever.—**Purpura urticans**, a variety of purpura simplex in which the eruption is raised into wheals, which may or may not be accompanied by itching.

Purpuracea (pėr-pū-rā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-acea*.] Same as *Purpuridæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

purpuracean (pėr-pū-rā′sē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *purpuraceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Purpuracea*.

purpuraceous (pėr-pū-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-aceous*.] Of a purple color; of or pertaining to the *Purpuracea;* purpurate.

purpurate[1] (pėr′pū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *purpuratus*, purpled, clad in purple, pp. of *purpurare*, make purple, < *purpura*, purple: see *purple*.] Of a purple color.

purpurate[1] (pėr′pū-rāt), *n.* [< *purpur(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of purpuric acid.

purpurate[2] (pėr′pū-rāt), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to purpura; purpuric.

purpure (pėr′pūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *purpure*, *purpur*, *purpour*, < OF. *purpure*, vernacularly *purpre*, purple: see *purple*.] Purple: represented in heraldry by diagonal lines from the sinister base of the shield to the dexter chief. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

> The whit cote that hade sem none,
> And the *purpure* that layd both upon one,
> They he my sokur and my helping,
> That my bodi hath usud soft cloging.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

> The ground that erst was yellow, greene, and blew
> Is overcled with blood in *purpure* hew.
> *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

purpureal (pėr-pū′rē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *purpureus* (< Gr. *πορφύρεος*), purple-colored, < *purpura*, purple: see *purple*.] Purple.

> More pellucid streams,
> An ampler ether, a diviner air,
> And fields invested with *purpureal* gleams.
> *Wordsworth*, Laodamia.

purpurescent (pėr-pū-res′ent), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-escent*.] In *zoöl.*, purplish; tinged with purple.

purpuresse†, *n.* [ME., < *purpure* + *-ess*.] A woman who sells purple. *Wyclif.*

purpuric[1] (pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-ic*.] Having a purple color; also, producing a purple color; specifically, in *chem.*, noting an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon uric acid. It forms deep-red or purple compounds with most bases, whence the name. It cannot be obtained except in combination. Also *isopurpuric*.

purpuric[2] (pėr-pū′rik), *a.* [< *purpura* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to purpura.—**Malignant purpuric fever.** See *fever*[1].

Purpuridæ (pėr-pū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Purpura:* same as the subfamily *Purpurinæ*.

Purpurifera (pėr-pū-rif′ė-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *purpuriferous*.] In Lamarck's system, a family of trachelipodous gastropods containing species producing a purple fluid, and others supposed to resemble them. It included the *Purpurinæ* (but not the *Muricinæ*) and various incongruous genera referred by modern authors to different families and even suborders.

purpuriferous (pėr-pū-rif′ė-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *ferre*, bear.] Purpuriparous; belonging to the *Purpurifera*.

purpuriform (pėr′pū-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Purpura*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a shell of the genus *Purpura;* related or belonging to the *Purpuridæ*. Also *purpuroid*.

purpurigenous (pėr-pū-rij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *gignere*, *genere*, bear: see *-genous*.] Producing purple.—**Purpurigenous gland**, a gland, especially developed in the gastropods of the family *Muricidæ*, secreting a liquid of a purplish color.

purpurin, purpurine (pėr′pū-rin), *n.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_5O_2(OH)_3$, used in dyeing, extracted from madder and prepared artificially by the oxidation of artificial alizarin. Its application in dyeing is similar to that of alizarin. In commerce it is known as *alizarin*, *yellow shade* (of red), the true alizarin giving blue shades of red.

Purpurinæ (pėr-pū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Purpura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muricidæ*, characterized by having an operculum with a lateral nucleus. It includes the genera *Purpura*, *Acanthina*, *Pentadactylus*, *Concholepas*, and others.

purpuriparous (pėr-pū-rip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] Producing or secreting a purple substance: as, the *purpuriparous* glands of the sea-hare.

purpuroid (pėr′pū-roid), *a.* [< L. *purpura*, purple, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *purpuriform*.

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *pirr*, *purl*[1], and *puss*.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a low murmuring sound expressive of satisfaction or pleasure, as a cat. The sound is made by throwing the vocal cords into vibration measured and regulated by the respiration; and this vibration is strong enough to make the whole larynx tremble, so that it may be felt or seen from the outside. Purring is highly characteristic of the cat tribe, though probably not confined to it.

> I know somebody to whose knee that black cat loves to climb; against whose shoulder and cheek it likes to *purr*.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

> Sitting drowsy in the fire-light, winked and *purred* the mottled cat. *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

Purring thrill, a thrill or fremitus, or sense of fine vibration, perceptible to the hand, as sometimes over an aneurism, or over the heart in some cases of valvular lesion. It resembles the sensation which the back of a purring cat yields to the hand. Also called *purring tremor*, *purring fremitus*, and, in French, *frémissement cataire*.

II. *trans.* To express or signify by purring.

> Her ears of jet and emerald eyes
> She saw, and *purr'd* applause.
> *Gray*, Death of a Favourite Cat.

[Figuratively of persons in both uses.]

purr[1], **pur**[1] (pėr), *n.* [< *purr*[1], *v.*] The sound made by a cat in purring.

> [She] thrills the hand that smooths her glossy fur
> With the light tremor of her grateful *purr*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Terpsichore.

purr[2]†, *n.* See *pur*[2].

purr[3], **purre**[1] (pėr), *n.* [Also *pirr;* perhaps ult. < AS. *pur*, occurring in two glosses, as a synonym of *rāradumbla*, a bittern (glossed by L. *onocrotalus*, a pelican), or of *hæferblǣte*, appar. a snipe (E. dial. *hammerbleat*).] A sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, commonly called *dunlin*.

purr[4] (pėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve of the family *Veneridæ*, *Tapes decussata*. It inhabits chiefly the European coasts on sandy or gravelly bottoms between tide-marks. It burrows in the ground, and is usually indicated by two little holes about an inch apart, made by the siphons. The purrs are held in some esteem for food, being considered better than cockles. Also called *butter-fish*.

purre[1], *n.* See *purr*[3].

purre[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *perry*[1].

purree, purrhee (pur′ē), *n.* A yellow coloring matter. See *euxanthin*. Also called *Indian yellow*.

purreic (pu-rē′ik), *a.* [< *purree* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from purree.—**Purreic acid.** Same as *euxanthic acid* (which see, under *euxanthic*).

purrel†, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *purl*[3] for *purfle*, border.] A list ordained to be at the end of kersies to prevent deceit in diminishing their length. *Halliwell.*

purre-maw (pėr′mâ), *n.* The roseate tern. [Prov. Eng.]

purrock (pur′ok), *n.* [A var. of *parrock*, as equiv. *puddock*[2] of *paddock*[2].] Same as *paddock*[2].

purse (pėrs), *n.* [< ME. *purse*, *purs*, *pors*, an altered form of *burs*, *bors*, < OF. *borse*, *bourse*, F. *bourse* = It. *borsa*, < ML. *bursa*, *byrsa*, < Gr. *βύρσα*, a hide or skin. Cf. *burse*, *bourse*.] **1.** A bag or pouch; specifically, a small bag or case in which money is contained or carried.

Belt-purse or Sporran, 17th century.

> Her girdle was greene, and at that hung a large leather *purse*.
> *Greene* (?), Vision.

> A pouch with many parts and *purses* thin,
> To carry all your tools and trinkets in.
> *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 154).

> Out has he ta'en a *purse* o' gowd,
> Was a' fou to the string.
> *Brown Adam* (Child's Ballads, IV. 62).

2. Figuratively, money; means; resources.

> Had men beene as forward to aduenture their *purses*, and performe the conditions they promised mee, as to crop the fruits of my labours, thousands ere this had beene bettered by these designes. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 241.

> But here attir'd beyond our *purse* we go,
> For useless ornament and flaunting show.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 296.

> He needs his *purse*, and knows how to make use on it.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

> You never refused your *purse* and credit to the service and support of learned or ingenious men.
> *Swift*, Improving English Tongue.

3. A treasury; finances: as, to exhaust a nation's *purse*, or the public *purse*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2. 200.—**4.** A purseful of money; a sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present: as, to win the *purse* in a horse-race; to make up a *purse* as a present.—**5.** A specific sum of money. In Turkey large accounts are often set down in purses of 500 Medjidie piasters, equivalent to 4 pounds 10 shillings of English money, or about $22.

> The Greeks have three churches, and their bishop resides here, who has an income of about four *purses* a year.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 24.

> A Turkish merchant residing in Cairo died leaving property to the amount of six thousand *purses*.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 136.

6. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some kind of a pouch, bursa, marsupium, or ovicapsule.—**A light purse**, or **an empty purse**, poverty, or want of resources.—**A long purse**, or **a heavy purse**, wealth; riches.—**Cold purse.** See *cold*.—**Halfpenny-purse**, a small purse worn at the side: the name probably implies its use for the smallest coins, as, perhaps, the silver halfpence of the middle ages down to the seventeenth century.—**Maundy purse.** See *maundy*.—**Mermaid's purse.** See *mermaid's-purse*.—**Privy purse.** (*a*) An allowance for the private expenses of the British sovereign, forming part of the civil list. (*b*) An officer of the British royal household charged with the payment of the sovereign's private expenses. His official title is *keeper of the privy purse*.—**Purse of state**, in *her.*, a bag or pouch resembling an aumônière, bearing the arms of the sovereign or state on the side, and having cords formed into an elaborate knot or plaiting.—**Sword and purse**, the military power and wealth of a nation.

purse (pėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pursed*, ppr. *pursing*. [< ME. *pursen*, *porsen;* < *purse*, *n.* For the sense 'wrinkle,' 'pucker' (like the mouth of a purse drawn together with a gathering-string), cf. *pucker*, as related to *poke*[2], a bag, sack, pocket.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in a purse.

> Zene pouro peuple the pans; ther-of *porse* thow none,
> Ac zene hem forth to poure folke that for my loue hit asketh.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 164.

> I will go and *purse* the ducats. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 175.

> The benefits you have done me are not lost,
> Nor cast away; they are *purs'd* here in my heart.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

2. To contract into folds or wrinkles; knit; pucker: frequently with *up*.

> Thou criedst "Indeed!"
> And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 113.

> Was this a story to *purse up* people's hearts and pennies against giving an alms to the blind?
> *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

> O moralist, frown not so dark,
> *Purse* not thy lip severe.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 972.

II.† *intrans.* To take purses; rob.

> I'll *purse;* if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, i. 1.

purse-bearer (pėrs′bâr″ėr), *n.* One who carries or guards the purse of another.

> I'll be your *purse-bearer*, and leave you
> For an hour. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 47.

purse-bearing (pėrs′bâr″ing), *a.* Pouched or marsupiate: an epithet formerly used to note the marsupials, as *purse-bearing* animals, translating Scaliger's phrase *Animalia crumenata*.

purse-boat (pėrs′bōt), *n.* A boat 28 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, from which the seine is worked in the menhaden-fishery. The captain of a gang has charge of this boat.

purse-clasp (pėrs′klâsp), *n.* A metal frame of a large medieval purse or aumônière, often very elaborate and richly decorated, and an object of curiosity when the bag of the purse has perished. Sometimes a pistol is concealed in the frame, and would be discharged by an unskilful attempt to open it. Also *purse-snap*.

purse-crab (pėrs′krab), *n.* A short-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the genus *Birgus*, as *B. latro*, the cocoanut-crab, found in Mauritius and the more eastern islands of the Indian Ocean, and one of the largest crustaceans. It resides on land, often burrowing under the roots of trees, lines its hole with the fibers of the cocoanut-husk, and lives on the nuts, which it procures by climbing the trees, breaking the shells with great ingenuity.

purse-crew (pėrs′krö), *n.* The crew or gang of a purse-net; a purse-gang.

purse-cutter (pėrs′kut″ėr), *n.* A thief who steals purses; a cutpurse.

> It is a gentle admonition, you must know, sir, both to the *purse-cutter* and the purse-bearer.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

purse-davit (pėrs′dav″it), *n.* A short, strong davit attached to the gunwale and a thwart of a boat, supporting the pursing-blocks of a purse-seine.

purseful[1] (pėrs′fûl), *a.* [< *purse* + *-ful*, 1.] Rich.

> Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the *purseful* and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.
> *Miss Edgeworth*, Patronage, xix. (*Davies.*)

purseful[2] (pėrs′fûl), *n.* [< *purse* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a purse will hold. *Dryden.*

purse-gang (pėrs′gang), *n.* A purse-crew.

purse-gill (pėrs′gil), *n.* A marsipobranchiate fish; one of the *Marsipobranchii*.

purse-gilled (pėrs′gild), *a.* Marsipobranchiate.

purse-leech (pėrs′lēch), *n.* One who grasps at money; a grasping person. [Rare.]

> Whilst the king and his faithfuls retained their places of dominion, we enjoyed such golden days of peace and plenty

as we must never see again, so long as you harpyes, you sucking *purse-leeches*, and your implements be our masters.
British Belman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 625.) (*Davies.*)

purse-line (pėrs'līn), *n.* The line by means of which a purse-seine is pursed.

purse-milking† (pėrs'mil'king), *a.* Making frequent or heavy demands upon one's purse; extortionate; expensive. [Rare.]

Purse-milking nation.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 49. (*Davies.*)

purse-mouth (pėrs'mouth), *n.* A prim or pursed-up mouth. [Rare.]

Maud with her sweet *purse-mouth* when my father dangled the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

purse-net (pėrs'net), *n.* A net the mouth of which may be drawn close with cords, or closed quickly in any way. See cut under *purse-seine*.

We shopkeepers, when all 's done, are aure to have 'em in our *pursenets* at length.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

pursenet-fish (pėrs'net-fish), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*. *John Winthrop.*

purse-pinched (pėrs'pincht), *a.* Impecunious; poor.

Ladies and Lords, *purse-pinch'd* and soule-pain'd.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

purse-pride (pėrs'prīd), *n.* Pride of wealth; insolence proceeding from consciousness of the possession of wealth.

Even *purse-pride* is quarrellous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.
Bp. Hall, Supernumeraries, § 4.

purse-proud (pėrs'proud), *a.* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of money or riches.

This person was . . . a noisy, *purse-proud*, illiterate demagogue, whose Cockney English and scraps of mispronounced Latin were the jest of the newspapers, Alderman Beckford. *Macaulay*, Earl of Chatham.

purser (pėr'sėr), *n.* [< *purse* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *bursar*.] 1. An official charged with the keeping of accounts and the disbursing of money; specifically, an officer who keeps the accounts of a ship, and has charge of the provisions, pay, etc.: now called in the navy *paymaster*.

And this order to be seene and kept euery voyage orderly, by the *pursers* of the companie's owne ship, in any wise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 273.

2. In *mining*, the paymaster or cashier of a mine, and the official to whom notices of transfer are sent for registration in the cost-book. [Cornwall, Eng.]

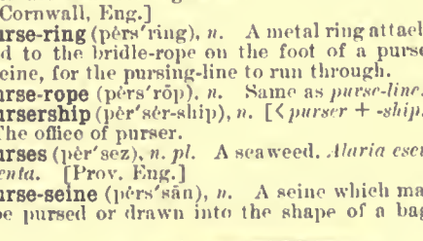
purse-ring (pėrs'ring), *n.* A metal ring attached to the bridle-rope on the foot of a purse-seine, for the pursing-line to run through.

purse-rope (pėrs'rōp), *n.* Same as *purse-line*.

pursership (pėr'sėr-ship), *n.* [< *purser* + *-ship*.] The office of purser.

purses (pėr'sez), *n. pl.* A seaweed. *Alaria esculenta*. [Prov. Eng.]

purse-seine (pėrs'sān), *n.* A seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.



Purse-seine.

a, boat; *b* and *c*, blocks; *d*, gunwale of boat; *e*, purse-line or bridle; *f*, *f'*, corks or floats; *g*, sheave; *h*, pursing-blocks attached to purse-davit. See cut under *pursing-block*.

Mackerel purse-seines range from 120 to 220 fathoms long by 20 to 30 fathoms deep, having 750 to 1,000 meshes of depth. The average mesh is 2¼ inches. The pursing weight varies from 150 to 200 pounds. The seines are made of fine Sea Island cotton twine.

The *purse-seine* first came into general use in 1850.
Nature, XLI. 180.

purse-seiner (pėrs'sā'nėr), *n.* A vessel employed in the menhaden or the mackerel purse-seine fishery.

purse-silk (pėrs'silk), *n.* A stout silk thread used for knitting purses, and also for embroidery with the needle. Also *purse-twist*.

purse-snap (pėrs'snap), *n.* Same as *purse-clasp*.

purse-spider (pėrs'spī'dėr), *n.* A spider, *Atypus niger*, which spins a close web of varying shape and size against the bark of trees at the surface of the ground. [Southern U. S.]

purse-strings (pėrs'stringz), *n. pl.* The strings by means of which a purse is fastened or unfastened.

The merchants, frightened by Drake's successes, and appalled by the ruin all around them, drew their *purse-strings* inexorably. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 18.

purset† (pėr'set), *n.* [< *purse* + *-et*.] A purse or bag. [Rare.]

The blood of the frog and the bone in his back
I have been getting; and made of his skin
A *purset* to keep Sir Cranion in.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

purse-taking (pėrs'tā'king), *n.* The act of stealing a purse; robbing.

I see a good amendment of life in thee; from praying to *purse-taking*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 115.

purse-twist (pėrs'twist), *n.* Same as *purse-silk*.

pursevant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pursuivant*.

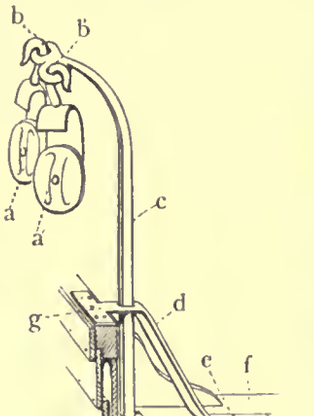
purse-weight (pėrs'wāt), *n.* The weight or sinker of a purse-seine concerned in drawing the net. In a menhaden-seine it weighs about 35 pounds; in a mackerel-seine, 200 pounds or more.

pursey†, *a.* See *pursy*[2].

pursift, *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Levins.*

pursiness (pėr'si-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursiveness*, *pursifness*; < ME. *pursynes*, **pursifnes*; < *pursif*, pursy: see *pursy*[1] and *-ness*.] The state of being pursy; the state of being short-winded; shortness of breath.

pursing-block (pėr'sing-blok), *n.* A block used in hauling in the pursing-line or bridle of a purse-seine. Two of these are attached to the purse-davit by hooks, as shown in the cut.



Pursing block.

a, *a'*, pursing-blocks; *b*, *b'*, hooks which engage eyes in the upper extremity of the purse-davit *c*; *g*, gunwale; *d*, brace fastened to gunwale and also bolted at *e* to the thwart *f*.

pursing-gear (pėr'sing-gēr), *n.* The gear by which a seine is pursed.

pursivet (pėr'siv), *a.* An obsolete form of *pursy*. *Holland.*

pursiveness† (pėr'siv-nes), *n.* An obsolete form of *pursiness*. *Bailey*, 1727.

purslane (pėrs'lān), *n.* [Also *purslain*; early mod. E. *pourslane*, *purseline*; < ME. *purslane*, < OF. *porcelaine*, *pourcelaine* = It. *porcellana*, purslane, with accom. term., < ML. **porcilana*; cf. OHG. *purzella*, MHG. *purzel*, G. *burzel*, < L. *porcilava*, var. of *portulaca*, purslane, portulaca: see *Portulaca*.] A herbaceous plant, *Portulaca oleracea*, widely distributed through warm and temperate climates. It is a prostrate annual of a reddish-green aspect, with fleshy stems and leaves, and small yellow flowers. Purslane is used, now less than formerly, in salads, as a pot-herb, in pickles, and for garnishing, and is cultivated in Europe in several varieties for these purposes. In America it is regarded chiefly as a weed, and is rather troublesome in gardens, from its abundance and persistent vitality. In the United States vulgarly *pussly* (or *pusley*) or *pussly-weed*.

Pourslane dothe mitigate the great heat in al the inward partes of the bodye, semblably of the head and eyes.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 15.

Black purslane, a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Preslii* (*E. hypericifolia*), a common weed of the United States, somewhat resembling purslane in habit, but not fleshy.—**Milk-purslane**, the spotted spurge, *Euphorbia maculata*, a prostrate weed having a milky juice.—**Mud-purslane**, a waterwort, *Elatine Americana*.—**Sea-purslane**. (*a*) In Great Britain, *Atriplex portulacoides*, the purslane orach, a low straggling sea-shore shrub. (*b*) In America, *Sesuvium Portulacastrum*, of the warmer Atlantic shores and the saline or alkaline shores of the southwestern United States, a prostrate fleshy plant, forming mats sometimes 6 feet broad; also, *S. pentandrum*, sometimes erect, reaching north to New Jersey.—**Water-purslane**. (*a*) *Peplis Portula*. (*b*) *Ludwigia palustris*. (*c*) An American aquatic or sometimes terrestrial herb, *Didiplis linearis*, of the *Lythrarieæ*, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers.—**Wild purslane**, a European species, *Euphorbia Peplis*, with prostrate leafless flowering branches which fork repeatedly, forming mats on maritime sands.

purslane-tree (pėrs'lān-trē), *n.* The African shrub *Portulacaria Afra*.

purslane-worm (pėrs'lān-wėrm), *n.* The larva of a zygænid moth, *Copidryas gloveri*, which feeds in enormous numbers on the wild purslane. [Western U. S.]

pursuable (pėr-sū'a-bl), *a.* [< *pursue* + *-able*.] Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

pursual (pėr-sū'al), *n.* [< *pursue* + *-al*.] The act of pursuing; pursuit: as, "quick *pursual*," *Southey*. [Rare.]

pursuance (pėr-sū'ans), *n.* [< *pursuan(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of following or pursuing; pursuit; prosecution: as, the *pursuance* of some design; in *pursuance* of orders.

He being in *pursuance* of the imperial army, the next morning, in a sudden fog that fell, the cavalry on both sides being engaged, he was killed in the midst of the troops. *Howell*, Letters, I. 6. (*Latham.*)

Whether he [Samson] acted in *pursuance* of a Command from Heaven, or was prompted by his own Valour only, or whatsoever inducement he had, he did not put to death one, but many that tyrannized over his Countrey.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iv. 104.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

=**Syn.** See *pursuit*.

pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **pursuant, persewend*, < OF. *pursuiant, poursuiant*, ppr. of *pursuir*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuivant*.] **I.** *a.* Done in consequence of or in the prosecution of something.

You may perceive that which I now desire to be *pursuant* thereupon.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. lx.

II.† *n.* A pursuivant.

Ye poore people were so vexed with apparators, & *pursuants*, & ye comissarie courts, as truly their affliction was not smale. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 8.

pursuant (pėr-sū'ant), *adv.* [< *pursuant*, *a.*] According; agreeably: with *to*.—**Pursuant to**, following; according to; in accordance with: as, *pursuant to* orders, passage was denied.

Mr. President: I rise, Sir, *pursuant* to notice, to ask leave to bring in a bill.
D. Webster, Senate, March 18, 1834.

pursuantly (pėr-sū'ant-li), *adv.* [< *pursuant* + *-ly*[2].] Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.

pursue (pėr-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *pursued*, ppr., *pursuing*. [Early mod. E. also *pursewe*, *persue*, *persew*, < ME. *pursuen*, *pursuwen*, *porsuen*, *porsewen*, < OF. *pursuer*, *poursuier*, *poursuiver*, *poursuer*, also *porsuir*, *porsuirir*, *poursuir*, *poursuirir*, also *paursuirre*, *poursevre*, *porsevre*, F. *poursuivre* = Sp. Pg. *proseguir* = It. *proseguire*, < L. *prosequi*, follow forth, follow after, pursue, prosecute, < *pro*, forth, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *prosecute*, from the same L. verb; and cf. *sue*, *ensue*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To follow; proceed along; follow in action.

There are those who *pursue* their own way out of a sourness and spirit of contradiction. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

Wilfrid a safer path *pursued*. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 16.

It will not be necessary to *pursue* his course further than to notice a single occurrence of most extraordinary nature. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

2. To follow with the view of overtaking; follow with haste; chase; hunt: as, to *pursue* a hare; to *pursue* a fleeing enemy.

And Ponerte *pursuede* me and putte me to be lowe,
And flittynge fond ich the frere that me confessede.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 15.

Then they fled
Into this abbey, whither we *pursued* them.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 155.

Each creature returned to its own nature, and *pursued* and preyed upon its fellow. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iii.

They fled
This way and that, *pursued* by nought but dread.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 322.

3. To seek; seek to obtain: as, to *pursue* a remedy at law; to *pursue* pleasure.

Quod the child, "y come poore the world withinne
To *pursue* a wondirful eritage."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

Too hard a Censure they *pursue*
Who charge on all the Failings of a few.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

They who most passionately *pursue* pleasure seldomest arrive at it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

4. To follow close upon; attend; be present with; accompany.

Fortune *pursue* thee! *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 12. 25.

Both here and hence *pursue* me lasting strife,
If, once a widow, ever I be wife!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 232.

5†. To follow vindictively or with enmity; persecute; treat with hostility; seek to injure.

For a cursed Emperour of Perse, that highte Saures, *pursuede* alle Cristene men, to destroye hem, and to compelle hem to make Sacrifise to his Ydoles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

I will to death *pursue* him with revenge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Will you the knights
Shall to the edge of all extremity
Pursue each other?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 69.

6. To follow as a principle of action, profession, trade, or occupation; prosecute; practise systematically; carry on.

Men must *pursue* things which are just in present, and leave the future to the divine Providence.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 284.

The . . . measures which are now *pursued* tend to strengthen and aggrandize . . . absolute monarchy.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

Both Foote and Fielding *pursued* the law until the law pursued them. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote.

The principle of asceticism never was, nor ever can be, consistently *pursued* by any living creature.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 10.

7. To follow up; continue; proceed with.

Thus far, with rough and all-unable pen,
Our bending author hath *pursued* the story.
Shak., Hen. V., Epil.

Be slow to stir inquiries which you do not mean particularly to *pursue* to their proper end.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 245.

8†. To endeavor; try.

Men fyndeth that Maksmede was a man ycrystned,
And a cardinal of court a gret clerk with-alle,
And *porsuede* to haue he pope, pryns of holychurche;
And for he was lyke a Lussheborgh ich leyne oure lord hym lette. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 167.

=Syn. **2.** To track, hound.—**3.** To strive for.—**6.** To conduct, keep up, persist in.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To give chase; charge.

Therfore, wende well Gsherics he hadde be slayn; and, therfore, he *pursuede* vpon hym with swerde drawen, as fiercely as a wilde boor. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

2†. To seek; endeavor; try.

The dede of Andromaca dull thal told,
And how Elynus egerly ertld the lordis
To *pursu* for the pes to the pure Grekis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12050.

Quod ennie, "thi foote thou holde,
And *pursue* for to passe the beest."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

3. To go on; continue; proceed.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider, etc. *Boyle.*

4. To sue; act as prosecutor; take legal steps as plaintiff or prosecutor.

And, olyr yat, yel shul *pursu* for her Catelle in qwat cowrte yat hem liste. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

pursuet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *persue:* < *pursue*, *v.*] Pursuit.

By the great *persue* which she there perceav'd,
Well hoped shee the beast engor'd had beene.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 28.

pursuement† (pėr-sū'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursument;* < *pursue* + *-ment.*] Pursuit.

The Spachies are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mase, lance, harquebush, and cymiter; whereof they haue the seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or *pursuements*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 48. (*Davies.*)

pursuer (pėr-sū'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *pursuwer;* < *pursue* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who pursues or follows; one who chases; one who follows in haste with a view to overtake.—**2†.** One who follows vindictively or with enmity; a persecutor.

I first was a blasphemer and *pursuwer*.
Wyclif, 1 Tim. i. 13. (*Trench.*)

If God leave them in this hardness of heart, they may prove as desperate opposites and *pursuers* of all grace, of Christ and Christians, as the most horrible open swlue, as we see in Saul and Julian.
D. Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 106. (*Trench.*)

3. In *Scots law*, the plaintiff: the party who institutes and insists in an ordinary action.

pursuit (pėr-sūt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *pursute;* < ME. *pursute*, < OF. *porsuit, poursuit*, m., *poursieute, poursiute, poursuite*, F. *poursuite*, a following, chase, < *porsuir*, etc., *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*.] **1.** The act of pursuing, or of following briskly for the purpose of overtaking; a following hastily, either for sport or in hostility; the chase, or a chasing: as, the *pursuit* of game, or of an enemy.

In his earnestness to expedite the *pursuit*, Uncas had left himself nearly alone.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

The *pursuit* was kept up for some three miles beyond the point where the picket guard had been captured.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. The act of following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; the endeavor to attain to or gain: as, the *pursuit* of happiness.

It ys lyke that grete labour and speciall *pursute* shall be made to the Lord Scalys that he wolle meynteyn the said Tuddenham and Heydon in all he can or may, and thus I have herd sey. *Paston Letters*, I. 172.

Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,
Nor faint in the *pursuit*. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 142.

A man in *pursuit* of greatness feels no little wants.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. The object of one's endeavors or continued exertions or application; that which one systematically engages in or follows as a recreation, occupation, profession, or trade, or with some similar end in view; course of occupation or employment: as, literary *pursuits;* mercantile *pursuits*.

He lived where gallantry was the capital *pursuit*.
Goldsmith, Richard Nash, Pref.

I judge of the value of human *pursuits* by their bearing upon human interests. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 142.

4. A following up or out; a carrying out: prosecution: as, the *pursuit* of a design.

Æness and that noble reste of Troye,
In martial moodes Lucane did singe the chaunce,
End, and *pursute* of that lamented warre.
Puttenham, Parthenlades, ii.

5†. Persecution.

And thei pursueth the pouere & passeth [go beyond] *pursuites*, . . .
First to brenne [burn] the bodye in a bale of fijr,
And sythen the sely soule slen [slay] & senden hyre to helle! *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 664.

Curve of pursuit. See *curve*.—**Fresh pursuit**, in *law*. See *fresh*.=Syn. **1** and **2**. *Pursuit, Pursuance*. *Pursuit* is free in either physical or moral uses: as, the *pursuit* of a tiger, a profession, an ambition. *Pursuance* is not now used except in the moral sense, and then generally in the sense of following out: as, *pursuance* of his original intention; in *pursuance* of a peculiar theory. We speak of the *pursuit* of pleasure.

Say, in *pursuit* of profit or delight,
Who risk the most—that take wrong means, or right?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 85.

George was to depart for town the next day, to secure his commission, in *pursuance* of his generous patron's directions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

3. *Calling, Employment*, etc. See *occupation*.

pursuivant (pėr'swi-vant), *n.* [Formerly also *poursuivant, pursevant;* < ME. *pursivaunt, purcyraunt*, < OF. (and F.) *poursuivant*, a follower, prop. ppr. of *poursuivre*, pursue: see *pursue*. Cf. *pursuant*.] **1.** A follower, attendant, or messenger; especially, one who attended the king in his wars.

In respecte of the office of Harold, *Pursuivant*, Messenger, or Interpreter, they [the Readers] always beare with patience . . . all actions, both of woord and deede, appertelning vnto his office.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), To the Reader.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skyes, like flying *Pursuivant*,
Against fowle feendes to ayd us militant!
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 2.

Swift insects shine, thy hovering *pursuivants*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 33.

2. A state messenger; an officer who executes warrants.

That great man [Dr. Goodwin] lay wind-bound in hourly suspicions that the *pursevants* would stop his voyage, and seize his person, before the wind would favour his getting away for Holland. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 5.

One *pursuivant* who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered. *Macaulay.*

3. One of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers. There are four pursuivants belonging to the English College of Arms, named *Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Portcullis*, and *Rouge Dragon*. In the court of the Lyon King-of-Arms in Scotland there are three pursuivants, *Unicorn, Carrick, Bute*. In the court of the Ulster King-of-Arms in Ireland there are four pursuivants, *Athlone* and *St. Patrick* Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

The *pursevants* came next, in number more;
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 250.

pursuivant† (pėr'swi-vant), *v. t.* [< *pursuivant, n.*] To pursue; follow after; chase. [Rare.]

Their navy was *pursuivanted*. *Fuller.*

pursument†, *n.* See *pursuement*.

pursy (pėr'si), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pursie, pursive, pursif, purcif, purseyf;* mod. dial. *pussy;* < ME. *pussy, purcy*, earlier *purcyf*, < OF. *pourcif*, var. of *poulsif, poussif*, F. *poussif*, short-winded, < OF. *poulser, pousser*, F. *pousser*, beat, pant, gasp, also push, < L. *pulsare*, beat, push: see *push, pulse*[1].] **I.** *a.* Short-winded; asthmatic; now, usually, fat and short-winded.

As in hem that haue the pirre and styffles and ben *purseif* and thikke brethid.
Trevisa, tr. Barthol. de Proprietatibus Rerum, iii. 15 (Cath. [Aug., p. 294).

When I grew somewhat *pursy*, I grew then
In men's opinions too and confidences.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

I had a start out, and by chance set upon a fat steward, thinking his purse had been as *pursy* as his body.
Middleton(?), The Puritan, i. 4.

Slothful and *pursy*, insolent and mean,
Were every bishop, prebendary, dean.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 12.

A short *pursy* man, stooping and laboring at a bass-viol, so as to show nothing but the top of a round bald head.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 264.

II.† *n.* See the quotation.

Pursy is a desease in an horses bodye, and maketh hym to blow shorte, and appereth at his nosethrilles, and commeth of colde, and may be well mended.
Fitzherbert, Husbandry (Cath. Ang., p. 294).

purtenance (pėr'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *purtenance, purtenaunce, portenaunce, portinaunce;* by apheresis from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; pertinents; belongings; the inwards or intestines of an animal: especially applied to the pluck, or the heart, liver, and lungs.

With al the *portinaunce* of purgatorye and the payne of helle. *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 108.

Kydde roste with ye heed & the *portenaunce* on lambe & pygges fete, with vinegre & percely theron.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

Roast with fire; his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

How she can dress and dish up—lordly dish
Fit for a duke, lamb's head and *purtenance*—
With her proud hands.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 204.

purtrayt, purtreyt, *v.* Middle English forms of *portray*.

purulence (pū'rō-lens), *n.* [= F. *purulence* = Sp. Pg. *purulencia* = It. *purulenza*, < LL. *purulentia*, an accumulation of pus, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering: see *purulent*.] The state of being purulent; the generation of pus or matter; pus, or its presence; suppuration.

purulency (pū'rō-len-si), *n.* [As *purulence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *purulence*.

purulent (pū'rō-lent), *a.* [= F. *purulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *purulento*, < L. *purulentus*, full of pus, festering, < *pus* (*pur-*), pus: see *pus*.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of, resembling, or of the nature of pus; suppurating.—**Purulent pleurisy**, empyema.

purulently (pū'rō-lent-li), *adv.* [< *purulent* + *-ly*[2].] In a purulent manner; as pus.

puruloid (pū'rō-loid), *a.* [< *puru(lent)* + *-oid.*] Resembling pus.

purvey (pėr-vā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *purvey;* < ME. *purveyen, purvayen, purreien, porveyen*, < OF. *purveier, purveier, porveer, porveoir, porvoir, pourvoir*, F. *pourvoir* = Sp. *proveer* = Pg. *prover* = It. *provedere*, < L. *providere*, provide: see *provide*, of which *purvey* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To foresee.

What myght I wene, and I hadde swich a thoght,
But that God *purveieth* thynge that is to come.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1066.

2. To provide; supply; furnish; especially (in modern use), to provide or supply provisions or other necessaries for (a number of persons).

The thinges thet byeth to comene he deth *poruay* and ordayny. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 152.

He chees hym for to wende
And come agayn right at the yeres ende
With swich answere as God wolde hym *purveye*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 61.

Whenne yee answere or speke, yee shulle be *purveyde*
What yee shalle say. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And the seid grevaunces shewed also here amongs the Kyng and the Lordz, it ya verrayly to thynk that they shall be *purveyed* of a remedie. *Paston Letters*, I. 173.

Get thy wounds healed, *purvey* thee a better horse, and it may be I will hold it worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravade. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xliv.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To provide; make provision; purchase or supply provisions, especially for a number.

And as for the remenant of the assizes, he shall *purvey* to be ther by water. *Paston Letters*, I. 50.

And therfore the Patron of the Galye and enery man *purueyed* to be redy as defensyble as myght be.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The meane time that the repaires and traneraes were made with all diligence, Sir Gabriel Martiningo neuer ceased going to euery place to *purvey* for all things.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 86.

2. To pander: with *to*.

Their turpitude *purveys to* their malice. *Burke.*

purveyance (pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *purveyaunce, pourveyance;* < ME. *purveyance, purveiance, purveiaunce, porveance, perveaunce, puryans*, < OF. *porveiance, porveance, pourveiance, purveiaunce*, etc., foresight, provision, < L. *providentia*, foresight: see *providence*, of which *purveyance* is a doublet, as *purvey* is of *provide*.] **1†.** Foresight; providence.

Eterne God, that thurgh thy *purveiaunce*
Ledest the world by certein governaunce,
In ydel, as men seyn, ye no thyng make.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 137.

Who wol do *perveaunce* in worldes longe
The palmes forto sette he must have mynde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

2. The act of purveying, providing, furnishing, or procuring; supply; specifically, the procuring of provisions or victuals for a number of persons.

> The *purueaunce* therof lith you vppon,
> Auaunce you now, for hys loue in trinite,
> So that thys contre well purueyed be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2376.

The Commons have their Commodities daily taken from them for the *Purveyance* of the King's Houshold, for which they are not paid. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 190.

3. That which is purveyed or prepared, as provision, supplies, etc.

> Philip for that may mad *purueiance* redy,
> With folk of gode aray to Douer com in hy.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, p. 307.

Therfore alle the *purveyance* that he hadde ordeyned to make the Temple with, he toke it Salomon his Sone; and he made it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.

> Of vitaille and of other *purueiaunce*.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 176.
> And ofter to his Pallace he them bringes, . . .
> Whence, mounting up, they fynd *purveyaunce* meet
> Of all that royall Princes court became.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 13.

4†. Preparation.

Folks ben ryt3 sore afred that they wel don moche harm this somer, but if ther be made ryt3 grett *purvyans* agens hem. *Paston Letters*, I. 116.

5. In *law*, the royal prerogative or right of preemption, by which the king was privileged to buy provisions and necessaries for the use of his household at an appraised value, in preference to all his subjects, and even without the consent of the owner; also, the right of impressing horses and carriages and the enforcement of personal labor, etc., for the use of the sovereign — a right abolished by the statute 12 Charles II., c. 24.

The treasurer, . . . by the exercise of the right of *purveyance*, . . . drew down popular hatred on the cause which was reduced to such expedients.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

purveyor (pėr-vā′ọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *pourveyor*; < ME. *purveour*, < OF. *porveor, porveour, purveour, pourveur*, F. *pourvoyeur* (= Sp. *proveedor* = Pg. *provedor* = It. *provveditore*), a provider, purveyor, < *porreir*, etc., purvey: see *purvey*. Cf. *proveditor, provedor*.] 1. One who purveys or provides; specifically, one who purveys victuals, or whose business it is to make provision for the table; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer.

Our *purveyors* are herein said to have their provision from the popish shambles. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

> I love the sea; she is my fellow-creature,
> My careful *purveyor*; she provides me store.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 6.

2. An officer who formerly provided or exacted provision for the king's household.

The statute of Edward III. was ordered to be enforced on the royal *purveyors*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 340.

3. One who provides the means of gratifying lust; a procurer or procuress; a pimp; a bawd.

This stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. *Addison*.

purview (pėr′vū), *n.* [< OF. *pourrieu*, purview, < *pourreu*, F. *pourvu*, provided, pp. of *pourroir*, provide, purvey: see *purvey*.] 1. A condition, provision, or disposition; in *law*, that part of a statute which begins with the words "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble, and hence the whole body of provisions. — 2. Field, scope, sphere, or limits of anything, as of a law, authority, etc.: as, the *purview* of science; facts that come under the *purview* of conseiousness.

If any fair or market have been kept in any church-yard, these are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present.
Bacon, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

The phenomena he describes fortunately fall within the *purview* of the association over whose deliberations you preside. *Science*, VII. 166.

All nations of all past ages have confessedly founded their states upon their religions. This is true of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, of China, Japan, and all else within the *purview* of history.
A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 37.

It is only by becoming familiar with forms so utterly dissimilar from those we have hitherto been conversant with, that we perceive how narrow is the *purview* that is content with one form or one passing fashion.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 404.

pus (pus), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *pus*, < L. *pus* (*pur-*) = Gr. πύον = Skt. *pūya*, matter, pus, < √ *pu* (Skt. √ *puy*) in L. *putere*, stink. From L. *pus* are also ult. *purulent, suppurate*, etc.; and from the same root are *puant, putid, putrid*, etc.] An inflammatory exudation composed of modified white blood-cells (pus-corpuscles), with more or less of the debris and of the proliferating cells of the solid tissues of the part, and a liquid plasma. The formation of pus is called *suppuration*. A collection of pus within the solid tissues is called an *abscess*. A suppurating open sore is an *ulcer*. — **Ichorous pus**. Same as *ichor*. — **Laudable pus**, thick, creamy pus such as may be formed in the progressing repair of wounds. — **Pus-cells** or **-corpuscles**, the leucocytes of pus. — **Pus-disease**, pyemia. — **Sanious pus**, a somewhat thin, often ill-smelling, greenish or reddish pus, as discharged from an ill-conditioned ulcer.

pusant†, pusanet†, *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

Puseyism (pū′zi-izm), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles and teachings characteristic of a High-church party in the Church of England, originating in Oxford University in the early part of the nineteenth century: so called from one of the leaders in this so-called Oxford movement, Dr. E. B. Pusey, professor of Hebrew in the university. See *Tractarianism, ritualism*.

Ecclesiastical sentiment, which, in a morbidly exaggerated condition, forms one of the principal elements of *Puseyism*. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii., note.

Puseyistic (pū-zi-is′tik), *a.* [< *Puseyist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Puseyism or Tractarianism.

Puseyistical (pū-zi-is′ti-kal), *a.* [< *Puseyistic* + *-al*.] Same as *Puseyistic*.

Puseyite (pū′zi-īt), *n.* [< *Pusey* (see *Puseyism*) + *-ite*[2].] An adherent of the Oxford movement as advocated by Pusey (see *Puseyism*); hence, a ritualist.

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print as well as archaic ornaments.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

When I go into a house where there is a pretty engraving of surpliced choristers, with an inscription in red letters underneath — probably a scrap of Latin — I know that the master of the house, or its mistress, is a *Puseyite*.
P. G. Hamerton, Thoughts about Art, ix.

push[1] (půsh), *r.* [Early mod. E. also *posse*; < ME. *pussen, possen*, < OF. *pousser, poulser*, F. *pousser* = Pr. *pulsar* = Sp. Pg. *pulsar* = It. *pulsare*, < L. *pulsare*, strike, beat, drive, push, freq. of *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, strike, drive, push: see *pulse*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a thrusting motion; thrust, as with a sword; thrust or gore, as with the horns.

If the ox shall *push* a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned. Ex. xxi. 32.

2. To thrust forcibly against for the purpose of moving or impelling in a direction other than that from which the pressure is applied: exert a thrusting, driving, or impelling pressure upon; drive or impel by pressure; shove: opposed to *draw*: as, to *push* a hand-cart; to *push* a thing up, down, away, etc.

> The see by nyghte as any torche brende
> For wode, and *posseth* hym now up now doun.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2420.

Push him out of doors. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 1. 15.

> Waters forcing way
> Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 197.

They walked out, or drove out, or were *pushed* about in bath-chairs. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. To impel in general; drive; urge.

We are solicited so powerfully by evil objects without, and *pushed* on so violently by evil inclinations within, that it is impossible but that both these should now and then prevail. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. To press or urge; advance or extend by persistent or diligent effort or exertion: as, to *push* on a work.

He had a true British determination to *push* his way in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 1.

I had intended to *push* my excursion further, but, not being quite well, I was compelled to return.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 171.

To say at the end of the second year of the war the line dividing the contestants at the East was *pushed* north of Maryland . . . would have been discouraging indeed.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 406.

5. To prosecute or carry on with energy or enterprise; use every means to extend and advance: as, to *push* one's business; to *push* the sale of a commodity.

We may *push* the commerce, but the *pushing* must be done in South America, not in Washington.
The Century, XL. 318.

6. To press hard.

We are *pushed* for an answer. *Swift*.

= Syn. 1. To hustle, jostle, elbow, crowd, force. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To thrust, as with the horns or with a sword; hence, to make an attack.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south *push* at him. Dan. xi. 40.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to stab in closer war, . . .
> Nor *push* with biting point.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 511.

2. To exercise or put forth a thrusting or impelling pressure; use steady force in moving something in a direction the opposite of that implied in the word *draw*: as, to *push* with all one's might. — 3. To advance or proceed with persistence or unflagging effort; force one's way; press eagerly or persistently; hasten; usually with *on, forward*, etc.: as, to *push on* at a rapid pace.

> The se bigan to *posse*
> Rigt in to Westernesse.
> Ili strike sell and maste
> And ankere gunne caste.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1011.

Deserted, surrounded, outnumbered, and with everything at stake, he [Clive] did not even deign to stand on the defensive, but *pushed* boldly *forward* to the attack.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

4. To sit abaft an oar and propel a boat with forward strokes: as, to *push* down a stream.

push[1] (půsh), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *poushe*; < *push*[1], *r.* In sense 6 the word is appar. the same (an 'eruption'); it cannot be, as some suggest, connected with *pustule*, or with F. *poche*, a pocket.] 1. A thrust; the exercise of a driving or impelling thrust: the application of pressure intended to overturn or set in motion in the direction in which the force or pressure is applied; a shove: as, to give a thing or a person a *push*.

> Yet so great was the puissance of his *push*
> That from his sadle quite he did him beare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 35.

Notwithstanding, with an incredible courage they advanced to the *push* of the Pike with the defendants.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 19.

> I'm pleased with my own work; Jove was not more
> With infant nature, when his spacious hand
> Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
> To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
> Along the vast abyss. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, I. 1.

2. An assault or attack; a forcible onset; a vigorous effort; a stroke; a blow.

Through the prowesse of our owne souldiours practysed in former conflicts, they were not able to abyde one *pushe* of us, but by and by tourned their backs.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 78.

Here might you see the strong walls shaking and falling with the *pushes* of the yron ramme.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 156.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first *push*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. An emergency; a trial; an extremity.

> This honest chambermaid,
> That help'd all at a *push*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 1.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend, but when it comes to the *push*, it is no more than talk.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. Persevering energy; enterprise. [Colloq.]

Bysshe Shelley was a gentleman of the old school, with a dash of New World cleverness, *push*, and mammon-worship. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 2.

Where every one recognizes that it is either money or *push* which secured the place that should have been awarded to merit. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 156.

5. A button, pin, or similar contrivance to be pushed in conveying pressure: as, the electric bell-*push*.

The spring *push*, which was secured higher up on the door, was too much of a toy affair, and could be tampered with by patients so inclined. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 313.

6. A pustule; a pimple. [Obs. or prov. Eng.]

Some tyme blacke *poushes* or boyles, with inflammation and moch peyne. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iii. 7.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that "He that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose." *Bacon*, Praise (ed. 1887).

Push of an arch. Same as *thrust of an arch* (which see, under *thrust*).

push[2]† (půsh), *interj.* Same as *pish*.

> *Push!* I take't unkindly, i' faith.
> *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

push-a-pike† (půsh′a-pīk), *n.* An old game.

> Since only those at kick and cuff
> Are beat that cry they have enough;
> But when at *push a pike* we play
> With beauty, who shall win the day?
> *Hudibras Redivivus* (1707). (*Nares*.)

push-button (půsh′but′n), *n.* See *button*, 4 (c).

push-car (půsh′kär), *n.* 1. A light four-wheeled platform-car used on railways by track-repairers in moving tools and materials. — 2. A car used at a ferry-slip to connect an engine with a train on a ferry-boat. [U. S.]

pusher (půsh′ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which pushes; one who drives forward. — 2. In *mech.*, a stem or rod, usually with a button on the outer end, by which, from the outside of an inclosed space, some movement or result is accomplished within the space by pressing upon the button or outer extremity of the rod to push it toward

the interior: as, the *pusher* of an electric signal or a system of electric bells, whereby an electric circuit is completed or broken.—3. One of the levers of a type-setting machine, which, when touched on the keyboard, dislodges and pushes out a type.

push-hoe (půsh'hō), *n.* See *hoe*[1].

push-hole (půsh'hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, a hole in a flattening furnace for annealing and flattening plate-glass. *E. H. Knight.*

pushing (půsh'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *push*[1], *v.*] Pressing forward in business; putting one's self forward; self-assertive.

An intriguing, *pushing* Irishman named White.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

pushing-jack (půsh'ing-jak), *n.* An implement for moving a large and heavy object, such as a railroad-car, for a short distance. In one form it is a toggle-bar, one end of which is put against a tie, and the other against the car, which is moved by the action of the lever.

pushingly (půsh'ing-li), *adv.* In a pushing, vigorous, energetic manner.

pushm, *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashm*, wool, fur, hair, down.] Same as *pashm*.

pushmina (push-mē'nä), *n.* [Pers. Hind. *pashmina*, woolen cloth.] Woolen cloth: used attributively: as, a *pushmina* shawl. The word is applied to true Cashmere shawls of fine quality, as distinguished from imitations or inferior manufactures. Also *pashmina*.

push-pick (půsh'pik), *n.* A tool with a short handle and a heart-shaped blade, used in military mining for loosening the earth behind the cases of galleries preparatory to inserting new cases. See cut under *pick*[1].

push-pin (půsh'pin), *n.* [< *push*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] A children's play in which pins are pushed alternately. Also *put-pin*.

Lol. Once more and you shall go play, Tony.
Ant. Ay, play at *push-pin*, cousin.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

Push-pin is a very silly sport, being nothing more than simply pushing one pin across another.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 506.

pushti (push'ti), *n.* [Pers. *pushti*, a support (for the back), cf. *pushta*, a bundle, load, hillock, < *pusht*, the back.] A square of material, often embroidered silk, used in Persia and the East to cover the wall where a sofa touches it, so that a person seated leans against it.

Pushtu, Pushtoo (push'tö), *n.* [Also *Pushto, Pashto;* Afghan.] The language of the Afghans: it belongs to the Iranian group of the Indo-European languages.

pusil† (pū'sil), *a.* [= It. *pusillo*, < L. *pusillus*, very little, petty, insignificant, dim. of *pusus*, a boy, a little boy; cf. *pupus*, a boy, *puer*, boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Very little. *Bacon.*

pusillanimity (pū'si-la-nim'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *pusillanimité* = Pr. *pusillanimitat* = Sp. *pusilanimidad* = Pg. *pusillanimidade* = It. *pusillanimità*, < LL. *pusillanimita(t-)s*, faint-heartedness, < *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid: see *pusillanimous*.] The state or condition of being pusillanimous; lack of that spirit which constitutes courage or fortitude; cowardliness; timidity.

The liver white and pale, which is the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 114.

There may be a *pusillanimity* even towards God; a man may over-clog his own conscience, and belie himself in his confessions, out of a distempered jealousy.
Donne, Sermons, xl.

=Syn. Poltroonery. See *coward*, *n.*

pusillanimous (pū-si-lan'i-mus), *a.* [= F. *pusillanime* = Sp. *pusilánime* = Pg. *pusillanime* = It. *pusillanime, pusillanimo*, < LL. *pusillanimis*, faint-hearted, timid, < L. *pusillus*, very little, + *animus*, mind, heart: see *pusil* and *animus*.] 1. Lacking strength and firmness of mind; wanting in courage and fortitude; being of weak courage; faint-hearted; mean-spirited; cowardly.

The dangers which he avoided with a caution almost *pusillanimous* never confused his perceptions.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Pow'r usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd; conscious of wrong,
'Tis *pusillanimous* and prone to flight.
Cowper, Task, v. 373.

He was a man of incurably commonplace intellect, and of no character but a hollow, blustery, *pusillanimous*, and unsound one. *Carlyle*, Sterling, iii. 5.

2. Proceeding from lack of courage; indicating timidity.

An argument fit for great and mighty princes, . . . that, neither, by over-measuring their forces, they lose themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

He is slow and full of Wariness, and not without a Mixture of Fear: I do not mean a *pusillanimous*, but politic Fear. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

=Syn. 1. *Poltroon, Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.—1 and 2. Weak, feeble, timorous, spiritless, effeminate, dastardly.

pusillanimously (pū-si-lan'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; mean-spiritedly; with want of courage.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze awhile. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 86.

pusillanimousness (pū-si-lan'i-mus-nes), *n.* Pusillanimous character; pusillanimity.

pusio, *n.*; pl. *pusiones*. Same as *pisun*[2].

pusley (pus'li), *n.* See *purslay*.

pusont, *n.* and *v.* A late Middle English form of *poison*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 295.

puss (půs), *n.* [= D. *poes* = LG. *pus, bus* (in comp. *puskatte*) = Dan. *pus* = Sw. dial. *pus* = Norw. *pusc*, a cat, = Ir. *pus*, a cat, = Gael. *puis*, Ir. dim. *puisin*, a kitten; similar forms are found in some remote tongues, and the word is supposed to have been orig. imitative, perhaps of the noise made by the cat when "spitting." Cf. Hind. *fish, fish*, popularly *phis, phis*, 'puss! puss!' used in calling a cat.] 1. A cat; a pussy or pussy-cat.

Thus Dorset, purring like a thoughtful cat,
Married, but wiser *puss* ne'er thought of that.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 179.

2. A hare or rabbit.

Thou shalt not give *Puss* a hint to steal away — we must catch her in her form. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxix.

3. A puss-moth.—4. A pet name for a child or young woman.

Gone! what a pox had I just run her down, and is the little *puss* stole away at last? *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii. 3.

The little *puss* seems already to have airs enough to make a husband as miserable as it 's a law of nature for a quiet man to be when he marries a beauty.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, ix.

Puss-in-the-corner, a children's game. "A certain number of boys or girls stand singly at different distances; suppose we say for instance one at each of the four corners of a room, a fifth is then placed in the middle; the business of those who occupy the corners is to keep changing their positions in a regular succession, and of the outplayer to gain one of the corners vacated by the change before the successor can reach it; if done, he retains it, and the loser takes his place in the middle." (*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 488.)

puss-clover (půs'klō"vėr), *n.* The rabbit's-foot or stone-clover, *Trifolium arvense:* so named from its silky heads.

pussel (pus'el), *n.* The large scallop, *Pecten magellanicus*. [Local, Labrador.]

puss-gentleman (půs'jen"tl-man), *n.* An effeminate dandy. [Rare.]

A fine *puss-gentleman* that 's all perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 284.

pussly (pus'li), *n.* A corruption of *purslane*. Also written *pusley*. [U. S.]

When asked to select the most offensive among the worst weeds, the task becomes an exceedingly difficult one. Among the annuals, especially in gardens, the purslane or *pusley* perhaps takes the lead.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 778.

puss-moth (půs'môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Cerura*. *C.* (or *Dicranura*) *vinula* is a handsome large-bodied bombycid moth of Europe, of a whitish color with black spots. The larva, which feeds on poplars and willows, is blackish when young, pale-green when full-grown, and provided with two long anal projections; it ejects an acrid fluid when irritated. See cut under *Cerura*.

pusstail (půs'tāl), *n.* A common grass of the genus *Setaria:* so called on account of the bristly cylindrical spikes. More often called *foxtail*.

pussy[1] (půs'i), *n.*; pl. *pussies* (-iz). [< *puss* + dim. *-y*.] A diminutive of *puss*.

pussy[2] (pus'i), *a.* [< *pus*[1] + *-y*[1].] Filled with pus.

The most *pussy* gland ruptured during extrication.
Med. News, LIII. 695.

pussy[3] (pus'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *pursy*.

pussy-cat (půs'i-kat), *n.* [= LG. *pusekatte;* < *pussy*[1] + *cat*[1].] 1. A puss or cat.—2. The silky catkin of various willows, in England chiefly of *Salix Caprea*, the common sallow. Also applied to the catkins of *Populus alba*.

pussy-willow (půs'i-wil"ō), *n.* A common American willow, *Salix discolor*, producing in earliest spring catkins that are very silky when young. It is a shrub or small tree with glaucous leaves, growing in moist ground. The name is also applied to other willows whose young catkins are silvery. Sometimes called *glaucous willow*, and *swamp-willow*.

In his dreams he hunts for *pussy-willows*, as he did when a boy. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 924.

pustular (pus'tū-lăr), *a.* [< *pustule* + *-ar*[3].] 1. Of the nature of a pustule; proceeding from pustules, or characterized by their presence: as, a *pustular* disease.—2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having low elevations like blisters. Also *pustulate, pustulose*.

pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *pustulated*, ppr. *pustulating*. [< L. *pustulatus*, pp. of *pustulare*, blister, < *pustula*, a blister, pimple: see *pustule*.] To form pustules.

The blanes [of Job] *pustulated* to afflict his body.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, I. 364.

pustulate (pus'tū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *pustulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.—2. In *entom.*, covered with small spots, or with slight rounded elevations less distinct and regular than those of a granulated surface.

pustulation (pus-tū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *pustulatio(n-)*, a breaking out into pustules, < L. *pustulare*, pp. *pustulatus*, blister: see *pustulate*.] The formation or breaking out of pustules.

pustulatous (pus'tū-lā-tus), *a.* [< *pustulate* + *-ous*.] Pustulate.—**Pustulatous moss,** a commercial name of certain lichens of the genera *Lecanora* and *Parmelia*, used in the preparation of archil. *Lindsay*, British Lichens.

pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* [= F. *pustule* = Sp. *pústula* = Pg. *pustula* = It. *pustula, pustola*, < L. *pustula*, a blister, pimple, pustule; cf. *pusula*, a bubble, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Gr. *φυσαλίς, φυσαλλίς*, a bladder: see *physalis*.] 1. In *med.*, a small inflammatory tumor containing pus; a small pimple containing pus.—2. In *bot.*, a slight elevation like a pimple or little blister.—3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A small rounded elevation of surface, like a blister; a papule or pimple. (*b*) A spot of color larger than a dot, and suggestive of a blister.—**Malignant pustule,** a pustule forming the initial lesion of anthrax. See *malignant anthrax*, under *anthrax*.—**Pustules of the sea,** a sailors' name of sessile barnacles or acorn-shells. Also called *sea-thorns*.

pustuliform (pus'tū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a pustule.

pustulocrustaceous (pus'tū-lō-krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *pustula*, a blister, pustule, + *crusta*, crust: see *crustaceous*.] Pertaining to pustules which, discharging, form more or less extensive crusts; having or characterized by such pustules.

pustulose (pus'tū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *pustulosus:* see *pustulous*.] In *bot.*, same as *pustular*, 2.

pustulous (pus'tū-lus), *a.* [= F. *pustuleux* = Pr. *pustulus* = Pg. *pustuloso*, < L. *pustulosus*, full of pustules, < *pustula*, a blister, pustule: see *pustule*.] Full of or covered with pustules; resembling a pustule or pustules; pustular.

put[1] (půt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *put*, ppr. *putting*. [Formerly also *putt* (dial. *pit*); < ME. *putten, puten*, a secondary form or variant of *poten*, < AS. *potian*, push, thrust; cf. Dan. *putte* (< E. †), put; prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *pwtio* = Corn. *poot* = Gael. *put*, push, thrust. Cf. *pote*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To push; thrust: literally or figuratively.

Ther as the mene peple were fledde in to caves for socour, thei *putt* in fier, and brent hem ther-ynne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

Seem you but sorry for what you haue done,
And straight shele *put* the finger in the eye,
With comfort now, since it cannot be helpt.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 5).

2. To cast; throw; particularly, to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm: as, to *put* the stone; to *put* the shot. Compare *putt*. [In this sense pronounced put in Scotland.]

In the square are wooden benches for looking on at the tossing of the caber, *putting* the stone, and other Highland games. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

The sports will include a 100-yard dash, running broad jump, 220-yard hurdle (low), *putting* sixteen-pound shot, running high jump, and a one-mile run.
New York Tribune, May 11, 1890.

3. To drive; impel; force, either literally or figuratively; hence, to oblige; constrain; compel.

A-bove alle other was Sir Gaweln comended, ffor thonrgh his prowesse thei were *putte* bakke and chaced to the town. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Rashly I thought her false, and *put* her from me.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

Shee *put* him soone after to his choyce, whether he would enioy what he had scene, and the Kingdome for dowrie, without other ioynture then Candaules blond, or would there himselfe be slaine. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 330.

He espied two ships more riding by them, *put* in by the storm. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 5.

That trick
Was well *put* home.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

They all agreed to censure him, and *put* him from that employment. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 375.

I shall be *put* unwillingly to molest the publick view with the vindication of a private name.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To place, set, lay, deposit, bring, or cause to be in any position, place, or situation.

Sume *putten* Wax in Oyle of the Wode of the fruyt of Bawme, and seyn that it is Bawme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Caduce if that the fruyte be, cleef the roote,
And *putte* in hit a stoone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he *put* the man whom he had formed.
Gen. ii. 8.

You *put* sharp weapons in a madman's hands.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 347.

The aquavitæ was *put* aboard by my brother Peter's order, without my appointment.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 467.

I went to the Sheik's house, and carried the letter I had from the Sheik of Furshout. When he knew who it was from, he kiss'd the letter and *put* it to his forehead, which is a mark of great respect.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 113.

But sit beside my bed, mother, and *put* your hand in mine.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

5. To set in some particular way or course; instigate; urge; incite; entice.

If your Majesty be not Popish, as you professe, and I am very willing to beleeve, why doe you *put* the Parliament to resume the Sacrament of the Altar?
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 52.

It might have *put* him upon some dangerous design of surprising our ships.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 135.

6. To cause, or cause to be; bring or place in some specified state or condition: as, to *put* one in mind; to *put* to shame; to *put* to death; to *put* one out of pain; to *put* in motion; to *put* in order; to *put* to inconvenience.

It is playnly your purpos to *put* you to dethe,
With suche fyndes to fight till ye fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

Put me in a surety with thee. Job xvii. 3.

But as we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak. 1 Thes. ii. 4.

This question ask'd
Puts me in doubt. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 888.

This last Storm *put* our Men quite out of heart.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 439.

Recently, he had been a public lecturer on Mesmerism, for which science (as he assured Phœbe, and, indeed, satisfactorily proved by *putting* Chanticleer, who happened to be scratching near by, to sleep) he had very remarkable endowments. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

"Yes, sir," murmured Polly, *put* to hush by the apparition. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 929.

7. To assign; set, as to a task or the doing of something: as, to *put* men to work.

And for my curtesie I was *put* to the Soudenys house & was made vsher of halle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

The women, as the weaker sort, be *put* to the easier crafts: as to work wool and flax.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

It was not till the yeare 1628 that I was *put* to learne my Latine rudiments, and to write of one Citolin, a Frenchman, in Lewes. *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 8.

8. To set or propose for consideration, deliberation, judgment, reply, acceptance, or rejection; propound; propose; offer; state as a hypothesis or proposition: as, to *put* a case (see phrases below); to *put* a question; to *put* it to one to say.

I *put* it to the common sense of all of you . . . whether any great body of the conquered people could have lived on in their former dwelling-places through such a conquest as this. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 131.

The questions which the Indians *put* betray their reason and their ignorance.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

9. To state; express; phrase.

Stupidly *put!* Inane is the response.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 69.

A thought 's his who kindles new youth in it,
Or so *puts* it as makes it more true.
Lowell, Franciscus de Verulamio.

The old Hydrous appears as a Greek colony, placed, as one of the old geographers happily *puts* it, on the mouth either of the Hadriatic or of the Ionian sea.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 313.

10. To render; do; turn; translate.

I have *put* this Boke out of Latyn into Frensche, and translated it azen out of Frensche into Englysshe.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 5.

So did euery scholer & secular clerke or versifier, when he wrote any short poeme or matter of good leason, *put* it in ryme. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

11†. To posit; affirm.

The true faith *putteth* the resurrection, which we be warned to look for every hour. The heathen philosophers, denying that, did *put* that the souls did ever live.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 180.

12. To apply; use.

And the comoun Pepie, that woide *putte* here Bodyes and here Catelle for to conquere oure Heritage, thei may not don it withouten the Lordes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 8.

The Mayor, &c. [of Bristol], approve the ordinances [of fullers], and *put* thereto the Common Seal of the City, in September, 1406. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

The great difference in the notions of mankind is from the different use they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

In truth it is rare for me to *put* pen to paper for private correspondence, so much is my time and attention engrossed by public business.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington, quoted [in N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 482.

13†. To lay down; give up; surrender.

No man hath more loue than this, that a man *putte* his lyf for hise frendis. *Wyclif*, John xv. 13.

Put it in assay†. See *assay*. — **Put the case,** elliptically **put case,** suppose the case to be; suppose.

But *put the case*, in travel I may meet
Some gorgeous structure, a brave frontispiece,
Shall I stay captive in the outer court?
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 2.

Put case our author should, once more,
Swear that his play were good.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

Put the case, I was a gentleman (which, thank God, no one can say of me); well — my honour makes me quarrel with another gentleman of my acquaintance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

To be put to it, to be hard pressed or tried; be driven to extremities; be embarrassed; be hampered.

Others of them were worse *put to it*, wher they were faine to eate doggs, toads, and dead men, and so dyed almost all. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

The pathway was here also exceeding narrow, and therefore good Christian *was* the more *put to it*; for when he sought in the dark to shun the ditch on the one hand, he was ready to tip over into the mire on the other.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 132.

To be put to one's trumps, to be driven to one's resources or endeavor. — **To put a bone in any one's hood†.** See *bone*[1]. — **To put about.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to reverse the course of. (*b*) To put to inconvenience, trouble, annoyance, bewilderment, or embarrassment: as, he was much *put about* by that occurrence.

"Nay," pleaded Jeremiah. "Thee art sorry for what thee said; thee were sore *put about*, or thee wouldn't have said it." *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxvi.

(c) To publish; declare; circulate. [Colloq.]

Put it *about* in the right quarter that you'll buy queer bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, a nail in one's coffin, an ape in one's hood†. See *egg*[1], *coffin*, *ape*. — **To put an end to.** See *end*. — **To put a stop to.** See *stop*. — **To put away.** (*a*†) To drive away; remove; expel.

This oyle, that is to sein quinta essencia of gold, hath the mooste swetnes and vertu to a-swage and *putte awei* the ache of woundis.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Henry the Fifth *put away* the Friars, Aliens, and seiz'd to himself 100,000*l.* a year. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 18.

(*b*) To renounce; discard.

Put away the gods which your fathers served.
Josh. xxiv. 14.

(*c*) To divorce.

Is it lawful for a man to *put away* his wife? . . . Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcement, and to *put* her *away*. Mark x. 2, 4.

(*d*†) To dispose of.

He took two skins and a half, . . . which he carried to Mr. Cutting's ship, and *put* it *away* there for twenty-four shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 426.

By reason some Hollanders, and others, had bin there lately before him, who carried away with them all the Tobacco, he was forced to *put away* all his commodities upon trust till the next crop.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 271.

To put back. (*a*) To hinder; delay. (*b*) To restore to the original place. (*c*) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier time. (*d*) To refuse; say nay to.

Coming from thee, I could not *put* him *back*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 843.

To put by. (*a*) To turn away; divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment. *Jer. Taylor.*

(*b*) To set or thrust aside.

Just God, *put by* th' unnatural blow.
Cowley, Davideis, iii.

The chancellor, sedate and vain,
In courteous words return'd reply,
But dallied with his golden chain,
And, smiling, *put* the question *by*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To place in safe keeping; save or store up: as, "to *put by* something for a rainy day." — **To put down.** (*a*) To repress; crush; suppress.

The great feast at Whitehall was on Tuesday, where is unspeakable bravery; but the Duke of Chevrense *put down* ours. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 37.

Sir Peter is such an enemy to scandal, I believe he would have it *put down* by parliament.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(*b*) To degrade; deprive of authority, power, or place. (*c*) To defeat; put to rout; overcome; excel.

The Spaniards, notwithstanding they are the Masters of the Staple of Jewels, stood astonished at the Beauty of these, and confessed themselves to be *put down*.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 1.

(*d*†) To bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey. *Bacon.*

Here is no trading, carriers from most places *put downe*; nor no receiving of any money, though long due.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 345.

(*e*) To confute; silence.

Mark now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 281.

As I live, madam, you *put* them all *down*
With your mere strength of judgment.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

(*f*) To write, as in a subscription-list or in a program: as, to *put* one's name *down* for a handsome sum; to *put* one *down* for a toast or a speech. (*g*) To give up; do without. [Eng.]

He had set himself not only to *put down* his carriage, but . . . to order the whole establishment on the sparest footing possible. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

To put forth. (*a*) To stretch out; reach.

He *put forth* his hand, and took her. Gen. viii. 9.

(*b*) To shoot out; send forth or out, as a sprout.

A standard of a damask rose with the root on was set . . . upright in an earthen pan full of fair water without any mixture: . . . within the space of ten days the standard did *put forth* a fair green leaf.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 407.

(*c*) To exert; bring into action.

Virgil *putteth* himself *forth* to attribute to Augustus Cæsar the best of human honours.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy strength.
Jer. Taylor.

(*d*) To propose; offer.

Samson said unto them, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. Judges xiv. 12.

At their request he *put forth* him selfe to make a triall . . . of his skill. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 211.

(*e*) To issue; publish.

I am not yet fully determined with myself whether I will *put forth* my book or no.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 11.

The proposed Congress, commonly called the "Stamp-Act Congress," . . . also *put forth* a declaration of colonial rights, acknowledging allegiance to the crown, and claiming "all the inherent rights and privileges of natural-born subjects within the kingdom of Great Britain."
A. Johnston, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 738.

To put forth one's hand against. See *hand*. — **To put heads together.** See *to lay heads together*, under *lay*[1]. — **To put in.** (*a*) To hand in; present.

He is to *put in* his answer the 13th of January.
Walpole, Letters, II. 69.

(*b*) To introduce among others; interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word, to tell you that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth.
Jeremy Collier.

(*c*) To insert: as, to *put in* a passage or clause; to *put in* a scion. (*d*) To appoint to an office.

The archbishop is *put in* by the patriarch of Constantinople, and the metropolitan makes the bishops, who *put in* the parish priests
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

To put in an appearance, to put in or **into commission, to put in mind, to put in pledge, to put in practice.** See the nouns. — **To put in the pin.** See *pin*[1].

He had two or three times resolved to better himself and to *put in the pin*, meaning he had made a vow to refrain from drinking.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 345.

To put off. (*a*) To push off from land; push out into the water.

Two of them going out of the boat, he caused the boatsmen to *put off* the boat.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 376.

(*b*) To palm off; pass fraudulently; foist.

The Natives are for *putting off* bad Money, if possibly they can. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

It is the hardest case in the world that Mr. Stoele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as "additional fears of a popish successor." *Swift*, Public Spirit of the Whigs.

(*c*†) To dispose of, as by barter or sale; sell.

In ye midds of these distractions, they of Leyden, who had *put of* their estats, and laid out their moneys, were brought into a greate streight.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 45.

These ships, by reason of their short passage, had store of provisions left, which they *put off* at easy rates, viz. biscuit at 20*s.* the hundred; beef at £6 the hogshead, etc.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

(*d*) To take off or lay aside; doff.

None of us *put off* our clothes. Neh. iv. 23.

Hell about me,
Behind me, and before me; yet I dare not,
Still fearing worse, *put off* my wretched being.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Could hee *put off* his body with his little Coate, he had got eternitie without a burthen, and exchang'd but one Heauen for another.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

(*e*) To dismiss; discard.

The kyng to the komyns carpit agayne;
To *put of* that purpos he paynet hym sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11416.

The clothiers all . . . *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 32.

I do not send you George, because they are speaking of *putting off* servants. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 471.

(*f*) To defer; postpone; delay: as, to *put off* something to a more convenient season; to *put off* one's departure for a week.

The promised collection was long *put off* under various pretexts. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*g*) To defeat or baffle, as by delay, artifice, plausible excuse, etc.

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? or that the law of God will be bafiled with a lie clothed in a scoff? *South.*

When I ask, I am not to be *put off*, Madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

Hastings, who wanted money and not excuses, was not to be *put off* by the ordinary artifices of Eastern negotiation. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

To put on or **upon.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] (1) To clothe, cover, or invest the person, or some part of it, with; assume as a covering, or as something to be worn: as, to *put on* one's clothes; to *put on* a new pair of gloves.

He 's *pitten on* his cork-heel'd shoon,
And fast awa rade he.
Burd Ellen (Child's Ballads, III. 213).

Fresh was Phœbe, moreover, and airy and sweet in her apparel; as if nothing that she wore . . . had ever been *put on* before; or, if worn, were all the fresher for it, and with a fragrance as if they had lain among the rosebuds.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

Hence—(2) To assume; assume the garb or appearance of; show externally; exhibit: as, to *put on* a solemn countenance, or a show of interest; to *put on* airs.

We made love, and contemn'd love; now seem'd holy,
With such a reverent *put on* reservation
Which could not miss, according to your principles.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Putting off the Courtier, he now *puts on* the Philosopher.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Mal. Now all in tears, now smiling, sad at parting.
Guise. Dissembled, for she told me this before;
'Twas all *put on* that I might hear and rave.
Dryden, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or let on; turn or bring into action: as, to *put on* more steam. (4) To forward; promote.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

(5) To instigate; incite.

You protect this course, and *put* it on
By your allowance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 227.

These two, as the king conceived, *put* him *on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.
Apothegms of King James (1663). (*Nares.*)

(6) To deceive; impose upon; cheat; trick: as, I will not be *put upon.*

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face, however, upon his entertainment. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) [*On*, prep.] (1) To impose upon; inflict upon.

That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear.
2 Ki. xviii. 14.

Sir, I must have you know
That you are and shall be at our pleasure, what
Fashion we will *put upon* you.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

(2) To lay on; impute to: as, to *put* the blame *on* somebody else.

I'll try you for his Murder, which I find you'd *put on* me, thou hellish Engine! *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(3) To impel to; instigate to; incite to.

Ambition often *puts* men *upon* doing the meanest offices.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

But pray, Mr. Puff, what first *put* you *on* exercising your talents in this way? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

(4) To ascribe to.

Thus the priests of elder time have *put upon* them many incredible conceits. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

In faith, in faith,
You do not fair to *put* these things *upon* me,
Which can in no sort be.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

(5) To foist upon; palm off on.

My Lady Townshend has picked up a little stable-boy in the Tower, which the warders have *put upon* her for a natural son of Lord Kilmarnock's.
Walpole, Letters, II. 81.

(6) In *law*, to rest on; rest one's case in; submit to: as, the defendant *puts* himself *upon* the country (that is, he pleads not guilty, and will go to trial).—**To put one in a hole, to put one on** or **to his mettle, to put one's back up.** See the nouns.—**To put one's best foot forward, to put one's foot in it, to put one's foot into.** See *foot*.—**To put one's hand to.** See *hand*.—**To put one's hand to the plow.** See *plow*.—**To put one's head into the lion's mouth, one's nose out of joint, one's nose to the grindstone, one's oar in.** See *lion, joint, grindstone, oar*.—**To put one to the door.** See *door*.—**To put on trial.** See *trial*.—**To put out.** (*a*) To thrust out. (1) To destroy, so as to blind: said of the eyes.

But now with a most inhumane cruelty they who have *put out* the peoples eyes reproach them of their blindnesse. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

(2) To extend; reach out; protrude.

It came to pass, when she travailed, that the one *put out* his hand. Gen. xxxviii. 28.

(*b*) To extinguish.

Is the light of thy Vnderstanding now cleane *put out?*
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

(*c*) To shoot forth, as a bud or sprout: as, to *put out* leaves.
(*d*) To exert; use.

Let us all set ourselves in good earnest to resist all manner of temptations: let us *put out* all the strength which we naturally have to this purpose, and beg of God supernaturally to supply us with what we have not.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. iv.

(*e*) To expel; eject; drive out; dismiss: as, to *put out* an intruder; to be *put out* of office.

The same Day that he [Adam] was putt in Paradys, the same Day he was *put outt*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 67.

Whanne nature hath sett in you plente
Of alle goodnesse, by vertu and bi grace,
He neuere assembled hem, as semeth me,
To *put* pyte *owte* of his dwellyng place.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

They should *put out* four of the magistrates from that power and trust which the freeman had committed to them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 205.

(*f*) To publish; make public; issue: as, to *put out* a pamphlet.

I was surprized at the Impudence of a Booth, which *put out* the Pictures of some Indian Beasts with hard Names; and of four that were Painted I found but two.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 177.

They were *putting out* very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty.
Addison, Works (ed. Bohn), I. 388.

Every case in which copies of the original letters can be compared with the revised editions *put out* by the writers.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

(*g*) To confuse; disconcert.

My Aunt is here, and she will *put* me *out:* you know I cannot dance before her.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

Something has gone wrong, Miss Fanny, I'm afraid. You seem *put out*, and it 'a very becoming. I give you my honour. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. viii.

(*h*) To offend.

You're a good old brick to be serious, and not *put out* with me. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 7.

(*i*) To lay out. (1) To expend; spend: as, to *put out* money. (2) To invest; place at interest.

He called his money in,
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He *put* it *out* again.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

(*j*) To dislocate: as, to *put out* one's ankle.—**To put out of sight.** See *sight*.—**To put over.** (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] (1) To refer; send.

For the certain knowledge of that truth
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven and to my mother.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 62.

(2) To defer; postpone: as, the court *put over* the cause to the next term. (3†) To transfer; make over; assign.

If he intends to come hither, it were good he sold his land, and paid his sister her £100, which he promised when I *put over* his land to him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 438.

(4) To knock over; kill. [Australia.]

"I wouldn't lose that pistol for five pounds," he said, "No—nor more. I should never have one like it again. I've *put over* a parrot at twenty yards with it."
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 412.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To place in authority over. (2) To transport across; ferry or carry across.

Cattle . . . which came late, and could not be *put over* the river, lived very well all the winter without any hay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 219.

To put the ax in the helve, the boot on the wrong leg, the cart before the horse. See *ax*1, *boot*2, *cart*.—**To put the case.** See *case*1, and *put the case*, above.—**To put the change on** or **upon**†. See *change*.—**To put the fool on** or **upon**†. See *fool*1.—**To put the hand to** (or **unto**). (*a*) To take hold of; begin; undertake.

Ye shall rejoice in all that ye *put your hand unto.*
Deut. xii. 7.

(*b*) To take or seize, as in theft; steal.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall he brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put his hand unto* his neighbour's goods. Ex. xxii. 8.

To put the helm down. See *helm*1.—**To put the last** or **finishing hand to.** See *hand*.—**To put this and that together,** to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; think of two related facts and form an opinion thereon; infer from given premises.

Putting this and that together—combining under the head "this" present appearances, . . . and ranging under the head "that" the visit to his sister—the watchman reported to Miss Peccher his strong suspicions.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 11.

To put through, to carry or conduct to a successful termination: as, the measure was *put through* without hesitation.

That was the way he *put* her *through*—
"There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew!"
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

To put to (or **unto**). (*a*) [*To*, adv.] (1) To add; unite.

I muste a-bide al manere aventure,
For I may not *put too*, nor take away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

(2) To put forth; apply; use.

If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he *put to* more strength. Eccl. x. 10.

Who shall *put-to* his power
To draw those virtues out of a flood of humours
Where they are drown'd, and make 'em shine again?
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iv. 2.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To add to; unite with.

Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be *put to* it, nor any thing taken from it. Eccl. iii. 14.

(2) To drive; force; impel: as, to be *put to* one's shift.
(3) To send, bring, or consign to.

Such as were taken on either side were *put to* the sword or to the halter. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1148.

(4) To expose to; refer to.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea. *Bacon.*

When our universal state
Was *put to* hazard.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

(5) To limit or confine to.

If there be twenty ways to some poor village,
'Tis strange that virtue should be *put to* one.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

To put to a stand, to death, to earth, to prentice. See the nouns.—**To put together,** to unite; place in juxtaposition or combination.—**To put to rights.** See *right*.—**To put to the blush, to (the) foil**†**, to the horn, to the rack, to trial,** etc. See the nouns.—**To put two and two together.** Same as to *put this and that together*.—**To put up.** (*a*†) To hear or suffer without protest or resentment; pass unnoticed or unavenged; overlook: now, *to put up with.*

Take my armour off quickly, 'twill make him swoon, I fear; he is not fit to look on't that will *put up* a blow.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

Every body tells me I am the properest gentleman in the town, and I *put* it *up;* for the truth is, I dare not give any one the lie. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

(*b*†) To send forth or shoot up, as plants.

Hartshorn . . . mixed with dung and watered *putteth up* mushrooms. *Bacon.*

(*c*) To offer.

I cannot see how he will escape that heathenish Battologie of multiplying words which Christ himselfe, that has the *putting up* of our Praiers, told us would not be acceptable in heaven. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The itinerant bookseller evades, or endeavours to evade, the payment of an auctioneer's licence, by *putting up* his books at a high price, and himself decreasing the terms.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 323.

(*d*) To start from a cover: as, to *put up* a hare.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase. *Addison*, Spectator.

I started off on a walk through the country—a short one—incited thereto by the possibility of *putting up* a deer, or slaying a jackal. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 160.

(*e*) To hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent. *Spelman.*

(*f*) To pack; store up, as for preservation: as, to *put up* beef or pork in casks.

Not any of them would eate a bit with him, but *put vp* all the remainder in Baskets.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 161.

(*g*) To put into its ordinary place when not in use, as a sword in its scabbard, or a purse in the pocket.

Faith, we may *put up* our pipes, and be gone.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 96.

Put thy sword *up*, traitor. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 469.

She *put up* her spectacles, shut the Bible, and pushed her chair back from the table.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

(*h*) To accommodate with lodging: as, I can *put* you *up* for a night.

I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up;* for they never turn awa' naebody frae the door. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

(*i*) To post as a candidate; nominate for election.

Soon after this debate Pitt's name was *put up* by Fox at Brookes's. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

To put upon. See *to put on*.—**To put up to,** to give information respecting; make acquainted with; explain; teach: as, he *put* me *up to* a thing or two; we were *put up to* the trick or dodge. [Slang.]=**Syn.** *Put, Set, Lay, Place. Put* is a very indefinite word, with a wide range of idiomatic uses. *Set* has also a wide range; it suggests fixedness, especially of something upright: as, to *set* a vase or lamp on the table, or a chair by the table. *Lay* suggests a horizontal position: as, to *lay* one's self down; to *lay* a knife or book on the table. *Place* suggests definiteness of location: as, to *place* one's finger on the spot.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go or move; especially, to go quickly; hasten.

In fibrous [roots] . . . the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 6, vi.

Stay in yonr place, know your own strength, and *put* not Beyond the sphere of your activity.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

2. To direct one's course; turn.

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 554.

3†. To make an effort; try; endeavor.

If it be possible
That an arch-villain may ever be recover'd,
This penitent rascal will *put* hard.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

4†. To put the case; suppose.

Lat us now *putte* that ye han leve.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

To put about, to go about; turn back; change or reverse one's course.—**To put at,** to throw with an upward and forward motion of the arm.

O it fell anes upon a time
They *putted at* the stane;
And seven foot ayond them a'
Brown Robin 'a gar'd it gang.
Rose the Red and White Lilly (Child's Ballads, V. 176).

To put away for (*naut.*), to start to go to: as, to *put away for* home after a cruise.—**To put fair,** to bid fair.

And he had *put fair* for it, had not death prevented him, by which his life and projects were cut off together.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 130. (*Davies.*)

To put for, to start for; especially, to get in resolute motion toward with decided purpose and vigorous action: as, to *put for* home; to *put for* the shore.—**To put forth.** (*a*) To shoot; bud; germinate.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Then the flowers *put forth* and spring, and then the Sunne shall scatter the mists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

(*b*) To set out; depart.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10. 7.

To put forward†, to hasten on.

I am willing *to put forward* as fast as my beast will give me leave, though I fear nothing in your company.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

To put in. (*a*) *Naut.*, to enter a port or harbor; especially, to deviate from the regular course to seek shelter from storms, or to refit, procure provisions, etc.: as, the ship *put in* to Charleston.

We sailed for Mytilene, but *put in* the first evening at Cardamilia in Scio, where I pitched my tent, and lay all night, and the next evening arrived at the port of Mytilene.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 14.

(*b*) To call at and enter a place, as a house of refreshment.

We took horse, and got early to Baldwick, where there was a fair, and we *put in*, and eat a mouthfull of porke, which they made us pay 14*d.* for, which vexed me much.
Pepys, Diary, I. 220.

(*c*) To dash into covert for safety, as a bird when hard pressed by a hawk. (*d*) To interpose.

He has . . . kicked me three or four times about the tiring-house . . . for but offering to *put in* with my experience. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

And although astrology may here *put in*, and plead the secreit influence of this star [the dog-star] . . .
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

To put in for, to put in a claim for; make application for; seek to obtain.

Jacob had suffered patiently the direction of those that governed him, so long as the excuse of his minority was a good one. But, being now arrived at the age of 17, he began to *put in* by degrees *for* his share in the direction of affairs. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 241.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in for* that place. *Abp. Usher*, Letters, cxvi.

To put off, to leave land; sail off.

Let me cut the cable,
And, when we are *put off*, fall to their throats.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 78.

To put on, to move or hasten on.

So *put on*, my brave boy, and make the best of thy way to Boulogne. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 6.

We *put on* pretty fast; the janizary, and guide to whom the horses belonged, frequently looking back in the utmost consternation, lest they should send after us, and injure us some way or other.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 65.

To put out. (*a*) *Naut.*, to start; sail. (*b*) To leave suddenly; be off; get out. (*c*) In tanning morocco leather, to remove small fragments of flesh still adhering to the flesh-side of the tanned skins, and at the same time to stretch and smooth the skins. Formerly done almost exclusively by hand-labor, this operation is now largely performed by putting-out machines.—**To put over.** (*a*) To sail over or across. (*b*) To remove her meat from the gorge into the stomach: said of a hawk.—**To put up.** (*a*) To take lodgings; lodge. (*b*) To offer one's self as a candidate.

The beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*c*) To sheath the sword; cease from further contest.

Troth, I'll *put up* at all adventures, master:
It comes off very fair yet.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 2.

(*d*) To pay down or stake money. [Slang, U. S.] **To put up to,** to advance to; approach. [Rare.]

With this he *put up to* my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due. *Swift.*

To put up with, to bear without resentment or repining; tolerate: as, to *put up with* many annoyances; to *put up with* injury; to *put up with* bad fare.

It would no more repay us for all the insolence that we have *put up with* than does the infliction of a forty-shilling fine on the cabman recompense the gentleman whom he has blackguarded for an hour in a crowded thoroughfare. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XCVI. 198.

put[1] (pụt), *n.* [Formerly also *putt;* < ME. *put*, < *put*[1], *v.*] 1. A thrust; a push.

The dear creature, I doubted not, wanted to instruct me how to answer the captain's home *put*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 316. (*Davies.*)

2. A cast or throw; specifically, a throw made by an upward and forward motion of the arm, as in putting the stone. [Pronounced in Scotland put.]

The *put* of the stoon thou maist not reche,
To litil myzte is in thi sleue.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

3†. An attempt; particularly, an attempt to avoid something, as when a bird or beast of chase, hard pressed, seeks safety under cover.

The stag'a was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A game at cards, played generally by two people, but sometimes by three, and often four. The whole pack is used in playing, but only three cards are dealt out at a time. Whoever gains at least two tricks out of the three counts five points, which make game.

There are some playing at back-gammon, some at trick-track, some at picket, some at cribidge, and, perhaps, at a by-table in a corner, four or five harmless fellows at *put* and all-foures. *Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum* (1699), [p. 75. (*Halliwell.*)

He had heard an old tailor say that in his youth, fifty years ago, *put* was a common public-house game.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 267.

5. A contract by which the party signing or making the same agrees, in consideration usually of a certain sum of money, that he will accept and pay for specified securities or commodities which the party named therein, or the bearer of the contract, at or within a time named, shall, at the option of the latter, offer to sell the former at a specified price. It is used chiefly in the stock-market, for speculative purposes, and if the intent of the parties is to settle the difference of price in money, it is illegal.

Gran. And all this out of Change-Alley?
Wit. Every Shilling, Sir; all out of Stocks,
Putts, Bulls, Rams, Bears, and Bubbles.
Cibber, Refusal, i.

A *put* is an option to deliver, or not deliver, at a future day. *Bisbee and Simonds*, Law Prod. Ex., p. 50.

put[2] (put), *n.* [Also *putt;* perhaps < W. *pwt*, any short thing; cf. *pwtan, pwtog*, a squat woman.] A rustic; a clown; a silly fellow; a simpleton; an oddity. [Eng.]

As he gave the good-night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them, instead of returning the civility, asked us what queer old *put* we had in the boat. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Vauxhall

What Letacre said to you upon that occasion you ought to have borne with more decency . . . than to have called him country *put*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

put[3]† (put), *n.* [< OF. *pute, puite* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *puta* = It. *putta*), a prostitute, fem. of *put, puit, pout, pot* (= Sp. Pg. *puto* = It. *putto*), foul, bad, wicked.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

put[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pit*[1].

putage (pū'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *putage* (ML. *putagium*), fornication, prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] In *law*, prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

If any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs.
Jacob, Law Dict.

putaile†, *n.* A variant form of *pitaile*.

putamen (pū-tā'men), *n.*; pl. *putamina* (pū-tam'i-nȧ). [< L. *putamen*, a trimming or clipping, waste, husk, < *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune: see *putation*.] 1. In *bot.*, the endocarp of a fruit when hard and stony; the shell of a nut, or the stone of a stone-fruit or drupe; also, one of the pyrenæ or apparent seeds of some drupes. See *drupe* and *endocarp*, and cut under *drupe*. —2. In *ornith.*, the soft shell of an egg; a last layer of tough tenacious albumen deposited upon the soft white of the egg, forming a membrane in and upon which the hard shell is deposited.—3. In *anat.*, the outer zone of gray matter of the lenticular part of the corpus striatum of the brain. The claustrum separates the putamen from the cortex of the brain.

putaminous (pū-tam'i-nus), *a.* [< *putamen* (*-min-*) + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the putamen: as, a *putaminous* envelop or membrane.

putanism (pū'tā-nizm), *n.* [< F. *putanisme* (= Sp. *putanismo, putaismo* = It. *puttanismo*), prostitution, < *putain* (= It. *puttana*), a prostitute, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Customary lewdness or prostitution in a female. *Bailey.*

putation (pū-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *putacion*, < OF. *putation*, < L. *putatio*(*n*-), a pruning, lopping, also (LL.) a reckoning, computing, considering, < *putare*, pp. *putatus*, cleanse, trim, prune, fig. adjust, settle (*rationem* or *rationes*) accounts; hence reckon, count, compute, value, estimate, esteem, consider, think, suppose, believe; < *putus*, clean, clear: see *pute*.] 1. A lopping or pruning, as of trees; pruning.

Eke thai be apte unto *putacion*
Of bowes drie or foule elacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. The act of considering, deeming, or supposing; supposition; estimation.

If we were not the actors and sufferers, it is not possible that we should be made the natural subjects of the accidents of another's body, by any *putation*, estimation, or misjudging whatsoever. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *putatif* = Sp. Pg. *putativo*, < LL. *putativus*, supposed, < L. *putare*, pp. *putatus*, think, suppose: see *putation*.] Supposed; reputed; commonly thought or deemed: as, the *putative* father of a child.

Thus things indifferent, being esteem'd useful or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a *putative* and usurp'd authority.
Jer. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, II. i. § 3.

Her *putative* parents had impressed,
On their departure, their enjoinment.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 175.

Putative marriage, in *canon law*, a marriage contracted in violation of an impediment, but in good faith on the part of at least one party.

put-by† (pụt'bī), *n.* An excuse for setting aside or ignoring. See quotation under *put-off*.

put-case† (pụt'kās), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *case*[1], *n.*] A propounder of hypotheses, or hypothetical cases.

He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 20. (*Davies.*)

putchuk, putchock (pu-chuk', pu-chok'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, the costus-root.—**Green or native green putchuk,** the Chinese *Aristolochia recurvilabra:* so called from some resemblance of its rootstock to the putchuk imported from India. It is used as a remedy for burns and indigestion, and, like many other species of *Aristolochia*, is regarded as an antidote to snake-poison. Physicians, however, now credit these plants with the virtues of diaphoretics, stimulant tonics, and emmenagogues only. The drug is obtained chiefly from cultivation, and is at Ningpo a large article of commerce.

pute† (pūt), *a.* [< L. *putus*, cleansed, clean, clear, pure, unmixed (usually joined with *purus*, pure: *purus putus*, or *purus ac putus*), orig. pp., < √ *pu*, in *purus*, pure, clean: see *pure*. From this adj. are also ult. E. *putamen, putation, putative, compute, count*[1], *account, dispute, repute*, etc.] Clear; pure; mere.

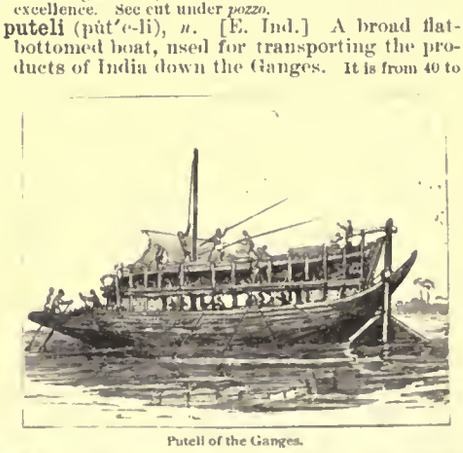
Arminius . . . acknowledges faith to be the pure *pute* gift of God. *Bp. Hall*, Via Media (trans.), v. (*Davies.*)

Generally pure *pute* Italians, preferred in England, transmitted the gain they got . . . into their own country. *Fuller*, Worthies, York, III. 464. (*Davies.*)

That cause . . . was pure and *pute* factions.
Roger North, Examen, p. 527. (*Davies.*)

puteal (pū'tē-al), *n.* [L., a stone curb surrounding the mouth of a well, < *puteus*, a well: see *pit*[1].] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons from falling into it; a well-curb. Sculptured examples of both antiquity and the middle ages occur, among which are works of art of high excellence. See cut under *pozzo*.

puteli (pụt'e-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting the products of India down the Ganges. It is from 40 to



Puteli of the Ganges.

65 feet long, lightly made, and capable of conveying a heavy cargo. The puteli is surmounted by a large flat-topped shed, nearly as long as the boat, and carries a single large square sail.

puteriet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *puterie* (= Sp. *puteria;* ML. reflex *puteria*), prostitution, < *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] Prostitution. *Chaucer.*

putid† (pū'tid), *a.* [< L. *putidus*, stinking, fetid, < *putere*, stink, be rotten, < √ *pu*, = Skt. √ *pūy*, stink. Cf. *putrid.*] 1. Stinking; rotten.

This Mother of divinest Love, as pure
As is that other *putid!*
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 220.

2. Mean; low; worthless; foul; dirty; disgusting.

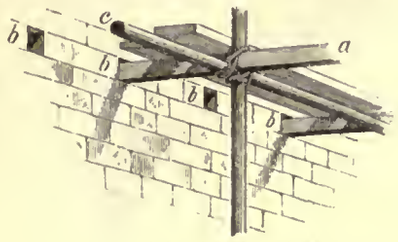
Putid fables and ridiculous fictions.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 126.

putidity† (pū-tid'i-ti), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ity.*] The quality of being putid; foulness; vileness; meanness.

putidness† (pū'tid-nes), *n.* [< *putid* + *-ness.*] The quality of being putid; rottenness; putidity.

High-tasted sawces made with garlick or onions, purposely applied to tainted meats, to make their *putidness* less perceptible.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 199. (*Davies.*)

putlog (půt'log), *n.* [< *put*[1] (*t*) + *log*[1].] In *carp.*, one of a number of short pieces of tim-



a, putlog; *b*, *b*, putlog-holes; *c*, ledger.

ber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold. They are placed at right angles to the wall, one end resting on the ledgers of the scaffold, and the other in holes left in the wall, called *putlog-holes*.

putlog-hole (půt'log-hōl), *n.* One of a series of small holes left in a wall, to admit the ends of putlogs.

put-off (půt'ôf), *n.* An excuse; a shift for evasion or delay.

There be so many *put-offs*, so many put-byes, so many respects and considerations of worldly wisdom.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

"We want t' man who came here for hiding last night; t' man called John Whitehead." "He came not here last night." "That's a *put-off*. He came this morning — then." *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, iii.

putois (F. pron. pü-two'), *n.* [F. *putois* (ML. *putacius*), a polecat, its fur, a brush made of its fur, < L. *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] A brush supposed to be made of the hair of the polecat, used by painters of ceramic ware.

putoo (put'ö), *n.* [Cingalese.] A dish made from flour or meal from the germinal shoots of the palmyra-nut, scraped cocoanut, and jackfruit, much esteemed by the Cingalese.

Putorius (pū-tō'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *putor*, a stench, < *putere*, stink: see *putid*.] An extensive genus of *Mustelidæ*, belonging to the subfamily *Mustelinæ*, having 34 teeth, instead of 38 as in *Mustela*, and containing the animals known as *weasels*, *stoats*, *ermines*, *polecats*, *ferrets*, and *minks*. They are related to the martens and sables, but are smaller, with much slenderer body and tail, and very short limbs. They inhabit nearly all countries. They are often destructive to poultry, but are beneficial in destroying rats, mice, and other vermin. Species inhabiting cold countries turn white in winter, the tip of the tail remaining black. Such furnish a highly prized fur, known as *ermine*. The common weasel, *Putorius vulgaris*, is one of the smallest species, 6 or 8 inches long, with a short tail. *P. erminea* is the common stoat or ermine. *P. fœtidus* is the polecat, of which a variety, *P. furo*, commonly an albine with pink eyes, is the domesticated ferret. The spotted polecat is *P. sarmaticus*. (See *sarmatier*.) The black-footed ferret of the western prairies of the United States is *P.* (*Cynomyonax*) *nigripes*. The bridled weasel of South America is *P. frenatus*. A Siberian form, *P. sibiricus*, is the red sable, chorok, or koliusky (which see). An aquatic species, somewhat otter-like, is *P. lutreola*, the European mink. The American mink is *P. vison*. See cuts under *Cynomgonax*, *ermine*, *ferret*, *mink*, *polecat*, and *weasel*.

putour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *pute*, a prostitute: see *put*[3].] A pimp; a procurer; a keeper of a brothel. *Chaucer.*

put-pin (půt'pin), *n.* [< *put*[1], *v.*, + obj. *pin*[1].] Same as *push-pin*.

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glass
(Which, breath'd but on, his falsed gloss doth pass).
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 205.

Putranjiva (put-ran-jī'vä), *n.* [NL. (Wallich, 1824), from a native name in India, < Skt. *putra*, son, + *jīva*, living.] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It is characterized by numerous staminate flowers in dense heads at the nodes, each with a slender unequally five-lobed calyx and two or three stamens; pistillate flowers with three short spreading styles expanded into broad fleshy papillose branches; and an ovary of three carpels each with two ovules, becoming in fruit an ovoid drupe with one cell and one seed. The two species are natives of the mountains of central and southern India, and are large timber-trees with close-grained and very hard wood, bearing rigid and entire veiny alternate leaves, and axillary flowers, the staminate numerous and short-stalked and the pistillate one or few and long-stalked. *P. Roxburghii* is known in India as *wild olive*.

putredinous (pū-tred'i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *putredineux* = Pg. It. *putredinoso*, < LL. *putredo* (*-din-*), rottenness, < L. *putrere*, be putrid: see *putrid*.] Proceeding from putrefaction, or partaking of the putrefactive process; having an offensive smell.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer*, Animal Humours.

putrefacient (pū-trē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *putrefaciente*, < L. *putrefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *putrefactive*.

Putrefacient action on the blood and tissues after the lapse of some hours. *Alien. and Neurol.*, IX. 363.

II. *n.* An agent or a substance that produces putrefaction.

putrefacted† (pū'trē-fak-ted), *a.* [Also *putrifacted*; < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, putrefy, + *-ed*[2].] Putrid; putrefied.

Vermine bred of *putrifacted* slime.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 4.

putrefaction (pū-trē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *putrifaction*; < ME. *putrifaccioun*, < OF. *putrefaction*, F. *putréfaction* = Pr. *putrefaccio* = Sp. *putrefaccion* = Pg. *putrefacção* = It. *putrefazione*, < LL. *putrefactio(n-)*, < L. *putrefacere*, pp. *putrefactus*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] 1. The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fetid gases. Putrefaction is at present believed to be a result of the activity of organisms of the simplest form — the *Schizomycetes*. It can therefore take place only when the conditions are favorable for the life and growth of these organisms. A temperature of from 60° to 80° F., a moderate degree of humidity, and limited access of air are the conditions most favorable to putrefaction. Extremes of heat and cold, salt, sugar, vinegar, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, and other antiseptics prevent putrefaction by destroying or rendering inactive the organisms which induce it. The chemical changes in a putrefying body are most complex. From proteid bodies are formed leucin, tyrosin, a considerable number of alkaloids, the ptomaines, compound ammonias, hydrogen sulphid, and many other solid and gaseous products. See *fermentation*, and *germ theory* (under *germ*).

Alle philosophoris seyn that the feuere contynuele is gendrid of *putrifaccioun* of blood and of corrupcioun of humouris. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

All creatures that have breath in their nostrils must suddenly return to *putrefaction*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 31.

Pasteur proved that in the special fermentation which bears the name of *putrefaction* the primum movens of the *putrefaction* resides in microscopic vibrios of absolutely the same order as those which compose the butyric ferment. *Life of Pasteur* (trans.), p. 57.

2. Putrefied matter.

putrefactious† (pū-trē-fak'shus), *a.* [< *putrefacti(on)* + *-ous*.] Putrefying; putrid.

Drunkennesse, whose *putrefactious* slime
Darkens the splendour of our common wealth.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

putrefactive (pū-trē-fak'tiv), *a.* [Also *putrifactive*; = F. *putréfactif* = Sp. Pg. *putrefactivo* = It. *putrefattivo*, < L. *putrefactus*, pp. of *putrefacere*, putrefy: see *putrefy*.] 1. Pertaining to putrefaction: as, the *putrefactive* smell or process, or the *putrefactive* fermentation.

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

There were small signs yet of the acetous and *putrefactive* stages which were to follow in the victory and decline of Puritanism. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 154.

2. Causing putrefaction.

The vessels of the living body, whether of man or animals, are sealed up beyond the reach of *putrefactive* germs so long as they are in a sound and healthy state.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 77.

putrefactiveness (pū-trē-fak'tiv-nes), *n.* Putrefactive character, quality, or condition. Also *putrifactiveness*.

putrefiable (pū'trē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [Also *putrifiable*; < *putrefy* + *-able*.] Liable to putrefy; subject to or causing putrefaction.

For absorption of *putrefiable* materials Esmarch has used with great satisfaction turf enclosed in gauze bags.
W. T. Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease, p. 60.

putrefier (pū'trē-fī-ėr), *n.* A putrefacient. Also *putrifier*.

An account of a series of experiments upon *putrefiers* and antiseptics. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 196.

putrefy (pū'trē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *putrefied*, ppr. *putrefying*. [Also *putrify*; < ME. *putrefien*, < OF. *putrefier*, F. *putréfier* = Sp. Pg. *putrificar* (< ML. **putreficare*) = It. *putrefare*, < L. *putrefacere*, cause to rot, putrefy, *putrefieri*, rot, putrefy, < *putrere*, be rotten (see *putrid*), + *fieri*, pass. of *facere*, make, do.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To render putrid; cause to decay with an offensive odor; cause to become fetid by rotting. See *putrefaction*.—2. To make carious or gangrenous.

A wound was so *putrefied* as to endanger the bone.
Sir W. Temple.

3. To corrupt; make foul or offensive. [Rare.]

They would but stink and *putrefy* the air.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 90.

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; decay with a fetid smell. See *putrefaction*.

Wounds and bruises, and *putrifying* sores. Isa. i. 6.

Whenne they shewe uppe thaire fertilitee,
So turne hem with the plough to *putrifie*;
And after that thi lande shal multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

Many substances in nature which are solid de *putrify* and corrupt into worms.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 43.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

putrescence (pū-tres'ens), *n.* [< F. *putrescence* = It. *putrescenza*; as *putrescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Putrescent character or condition; tendency to putridity or decay; a putrid state.

We must confess in the common *putrescence* it may promote elevation, which the breaking of the bladder of gall, so small a part in man, cannot considerably advantage.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

In attempting to sterilize a putrescible solution by means of cold, it was found that, though in some cases *putrescence* was delayed, in no case were the organisms completely destroyed. *Science*, VI. 393.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *a.* [< OF. *putrescent* = It. *putrescente*, < L. *putrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *putrescere*, grow rotten, decay, freq. from *putrere*, be rotten or putrid: see *putrid*.] 1. Becoming or growing putrid, or fetidly rotten; in course of putrefying; tainted with putrefaction or decay: as, *putrescent* flesh.

Stately, externally powerful, although undermined and *putrescent* at the core, the death-stricken empire still dashed back the assaults of its barbarous enemies.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 18.

If from the hospitals . . .
All the diseases in one moat were gathered,
Such was it here, and such a stench came from it
As from *putrescent* limbs is wont to issue.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxix. 51.

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction: as, a *putrescent* smell.

putrescible (pū-tres'i-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *putrescible* = It. *putrescibile*, < L. *putrescere*, grow rotten, + *-ible*.] Subject to putrefaction; liable to become putrid: as, *putrescible* substances.

It does not appear to be *putrescible*.
Philosophical Transactions (1798), i. § 2.

Finely divided charcoal is usually stated to have strong antiseptic powers. It certainly has a remarkable action upon *putrescible* substances.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 355.

putrid (pū'trid), *a.* [< F. *putride* = Sp. *pútrido* = Pg. It. *putrido*, < L. *putridus*, rotten, corrupt, < *putrere*, be rotten, *putris*, rotten; cf. *putere*, be rotten, Ir. *putar*, stinking, L. *pus*, matter, etc.: see *putid* and *pus*.] 1. In a state of decay or putrefaction; exhibiting putrefaction; corrupt; fetid from rottenness; stinking: said of animal and vegetable bodies: as, *putrid* flesh.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows.
Waller, Æneid, iv.

A wide and melancholy waste
Of *putrid* marshes. *Shelley*, Alastor.

2. Indicating a state of putrefaction; proceeding from or pertaining to putrefaction: as, a *putrid* scent.—**Putrid fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Putrid sore throat**, gangrenous pharyngitis.

putridity (pū-trid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *putridité* = It. *putridità*; as *putrid* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being putrid; corruption; fetid rottenness.—2. Putrid matter.

A hundred and thirty corpses of men, nay of women and even children, . . . lie heaped in that glacière; putrid under *putridities*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 7.

putridness (pū'trid-nes), *n.* Putrid character or condition.

putrifacted†, **putrifaction**, etc. See *putrefacted*, etc.

putrification (pū'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *putrefy* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] Putrefaction.

Putrification must nedes be in a bodye.
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546).

putrify, *v.* See *putrefy*.

putry[1]† (pū'tri), *a.* [< L. *putris*, *putridus*, rotten: see *putrid*.] Putrid.

Howl not, thou *putry* mould! groan not, ye graves!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II. (*Richardson.*)

putry[2]†, *n.* Same as *puterie*.

putt[1] (put), *v. i.* [A spelling of *put*[1]; obsolete in the general sense.] In *golf-playing*, to play with a putter; play when the ball lies at a short distance from the hole.

putt[1] (put), *n.* [< *putt*[1], *v.*] In *golf-playing*, a stroke made with a putter, or made in attempting to hole a ball.

putt[2], *n.* See *put*[2].

puttah, *n.* Same as *patah*.

putter[1] (půt'ėr), *n.* [< *put*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts or places: as, a *putter* of obstacles in one's way.—2. One who puts or hauls coal from the place where it is mined to the point

from which it is raised to the surface; one who transports coal on any underground road. Also called *haulier*, *drawer*, and *trammer*. [Little, if at all, used in the United States.]—3. One who puts or throws, especially a stone: as, he is but a poor *putter*. [In this sense pronounced put'ėr in Scotland.]

> Fame saying that Troy trains vp approvèd sons
> In deeds of arms, braue *putters*-off of shafts,
> For winging lances, masters of their crafts.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xviii. 379.

4 (put'ėr). In *golf-playing*, a club with a stiff and comparatively short shaft, generally used when the ball is on the putting-green.—**Putter on.** (*a*) One who urges, instigates, or incites; an instigator or inciter.

> They vent reproaches
> Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
> Of these exactions. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 24.

(*b*) One who puts or places something on something else.—**Putter out**, formerly, one who deposited money on going abroad, on condition of receiving a very much larger sum on his return, the money being forfeited in case of his non-return. This mode of gambling was practised in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. On dangerous expeditions the money received was sometimes as much as five pounds for every pound deposited.

> Or that there were such men
> Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
> Each *putter-out* of five for one will bring us
> Good warrant of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 48.

putter[2] (put'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *potter*[2].

> Lies abed Sunday morning, and gets up late to *putter* with the furnace. *The Century*, XXVI. 635.

putti (pụt'ti), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *putto*, a little child, < L. *putus*, a boy, child: see *pupil*[1].] Representations of Cupid-like nude children common in the art of the fifteenth and following centuries, especially in Italy.

puttier (put'i-ėr), *n.* [< *putty*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who putties; one who fills up or cements with putty, as a glazier.

> Cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.
> *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

putting-green (put'ing-grēn), *n.* That part of a golfing-ground which surrounds a hole: it is usually carefully prepared and preserved.

> Some of the *putting-greens* [at St. Andrews] are not what they should be, . . . but others, again, are things of beauty. The green of the "hole o' cross" is probably the best in all the world of golf.
> *Golf* (Badminton Library), p. 313.

putting-stone (put'ing-stōn), *n.* In Scotland, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand, raised and thrust forward from the shoulder: chiefly used in gymnastic exercises or athletic sports.

> She lifted the heavy *putting-stane*,
> And gave a sad "Ohon!"
> *Rose the Red and White Lilly* (Child's Ballads, V. 177).

putto, *n.* See *puttoo*.

puttock (put'ọk), *n.* [< ME. *puttok*, *potok*; origin uncertain.] A kind of hawk. (*a*) The kite or glede, *Milvus regalis*. (*b*) The common buzzard, *Buteo vulgaris*.

> The Hen which when the *Puttocke* hath caught hir Chekin beginneth to cackle.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 92.

> Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
> But may imagine how the bird was dead,
> Although the kite soar with unbloodied beak?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 191.

puttoo (put'ō), *n.* [Also *putto*; < Hind. *pattū*.] A fabric made in Cashmere and neighboring countries of the longer and coarser wool of the goat, after the fine and soft undergrowth has been separated from it. See *cashmere shawl*, under *cashmere*. Also called *Cashgar cloth*.

putty (put'i), *n.* [< OF. *potee*, brass, copper, tin, etc., calcined, also a potful, F. *potée*, powdered tin, oxid, putty, also a potful, < *pot*, a pot: see *pot*[1]. Cf. *potin*, *pottain*, *pot-metal*.] 1. A kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of lime, and linseed-oil, mixed to the consistence of dough. In this state it is used by glaziers for fixing the panes of glass in window-sashes, etc., and also by house-painters to stop up holes and cavities in woodwork before painting. It is often tinted with various pigments to make it agree in color with the surface on which it is used.

2. A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel: sometimes called *jewelers' putty*.—3. A very fine cement, used by plasterers and stone-masons, made of lime only. See the quotation.

> Fine stuff [mortar made of fine white lime] very carefully prepared, and so completely macerated as to be held in solution in water, which is allowed to evaporate till it is of sufficient consistence for working, is called *putty*, plasterers' *putty*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. A mixture of ground materials in which in potteries earthenware is dipped for glazing.—5. A mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making molds in foundries.—**Glycerin putty**, a kind of putty, more properly a cement, made of glycerin and litharge.

putty (put'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *puttied*, ppr. *puttying*. [< *putty*, *n.*] To cement with putty; fill up with putty.

putty-eye (put'i-ī), *n.* A name given by pigeon-fanciers to the eyes of pigeons which have a thick orbit of a fleshy character.

putty-faced (put'i-fāst), *a.* Having a face resembling putty in pastiness or color.

putty-knife (put'i-nīf), *n.* A knife with a blunt, flexible blade, used by glaziers for laying on putty; a stopping-knife.

Putty Knives.

putty-powder (put'i-pou'dėr), *n.* An artificially prepared oxid of tin (SnO_2), sometimes mixed with oxid of lead (PbO), used for polishing glass and other substances.

puttyroot (put'i-rōt), *n.* An American orchid, *Aplectrum hiemale*, producing every year on a slender rootstock a corm an inch in diameter, filled with an extremely glutinous matter, which has been used as a cement, whence the name.

Puttyroot (*Aplectrum hiemale*).

1, upper part of flowering scape; 2, a leaf from a bulb of the season, showing attachment to bulb of preceding season; 3, fruiting scape.

Each corm persists till there are three or four horizontally connected. The newest sends up, late in summer, a single much-veined and plaited leaf, which lasts through the winter, and in spring a scape a foot or more high, with a loose raceme of brownish flowers. Also called *Adam and Eve*.

putty-work (put'i-wėrk), *n.* Decoration by means of a composition in which ornaments are modeled while it is soft, and which grows very hard. Coffers, picture-frames, shrines, etc., were elaborately decorated in this material in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, color being often added to the ornaments in relief.

put-up (pụt'up), *a.* Concocted or planned by intimates or insiders, but so as to appear to emanate from or be the work of others; speciously conceived, planned, or carried out: as, a *put-up* job. [Colloq.]

> "Well, master," said Blathers, . . . "this warn't a *put-up* thing." "And what the devil's a *put-up* thing?" demanded the doctor impatiently. "We call it a *put-up* robbery, ladies," said Blathers, turning to them as if he pitied their ignorance, but had a contempt for the doctor's, "when the servants is in it."
> *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

puture, pulture (pū'tūr, pul'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *peuture*, *puture*, *pouture*, *poture*, *pulture*, food, nourishment, < ML. **pultura*, *putura*, food, pottage, < L. *puls* (*pult-*), a thick broth or pottage: see *pulse*[2].] A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take food for man, horse, and dog from the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, etc.

> In 6 Henry VIII. (1514) *puture* was paid for the forest which was reclaimed towards the close of that reign.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 25.

puxi (puk'si), *n.* [Mex. Ind.] The larvæ of the various dipterous insects of the genus *Ephydra*, which inhabit the alkali lakes of western North America, and are made into edible cakes: so called by Mexican Indians and Spanish Americans. See *Ephydra*, *ahuatle*, and *koochahbee*.

Puxi Fly (*Ephydra californica*). (Line shows natural size.)

puy[1], *n.* Same as *poy*.

puy[2] (pwē), *n.* [F. *puy*: see *poy*, *pew*[2].] One of the small volcanic cones which are common in Auvergne, central France.

> It is a most striking sight to see the small cones or *Puys* of the later date, of which there are not fewer than 230, still looking as fresh and perfect as though they had been in eruption within the present century.
> *Prestwich*, Geol., I. 363.

Puya[1] (pū'yą), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), from a native name in Chili.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Bromeliaceæ*, unlike the rest of its tribe *Pitcairnieæ* in its loculicidal, not septicidal, dehiscence, and otherwise characterized by a filiform style, three-valved capsule, and numerous seeds surrounded by a wing. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of Peru and Chili. They bear narrow spiny leaves crowded at the base or apex of the unbranched and sometimes arborescent stem, and a terminal simple or pyramidally compound raceme, with a single showy flower under each bract. Several species are in cultivation under glass, sometimes under the former name *Pourretia*, including white and yellow, and less often blue, pink, and green flowering varieties. See *chagual gum*, under *gum*[2].

puya[2] (pū'yą), *n.* 1. See *pooa*.—2. A textile fiber yielded by the poona.

puyssancet, puyssantt. Middle English forms of *puissance*, *puissant*.

puzzelt, *n.* [Appar. < OF. *pucelle*, a girl, maid: see *pucelle*. Some compare It. *puzzolente*, filthy.] A dirty drab.

> Puccile or *puzzel*, dolphin or dogfish.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 107.

> No, nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country but will carry a nosegay in her hand.
> *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses. (*Nares.*)

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* [By apheresis, as if **pozel*, **posal*, from early mod. E. *opposal*, *opposelle*, *apposelle*, < ME. *opposayle*, a question put, < *opposen*, *apposen*, E. *oppose*, by apheresis *pose*, question: see *oppose* and *pose*[3].] 1. A difficult question or problem; specifically, a riddle, or a toy or contrivance which is designed to try one's ingenuity.

> Keep it like a *puzzle*, chest in chest,
> With each chest lock'd and padlock'd thirty-fold, . . .
> I yet should strike upon a sudden means
> To dig, pick, open, find, and read the charm.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Embarrassment; perplexity: as, to be in a *puzzle*, or in a state of *puzzle*.

puzzle (puz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *puzzled*, ppr. *puzzling*. [< *puzzle*, *n.*] **I**, *trans.* 1. To perplex or pose with or as with difficult points, problems, or questions; put to a stand; gravel.

> My Thoughts are now *puzzled* about my Voyage to the Baltic Sea upon the King's Service, otherwise I would have ventured upon an Epithalamium.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 72.

> A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others. *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

> You meet him under that name incognito; then, if an accident should happen, both you and she may be safe, and *puzzle* the truth. *Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

2. To entangle; make intricate.

> The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
> *Puzzled* in mazes and perplex'd with error.
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

> They disentangle from the *puzzled* skein . . .
> The threads of politic and shrewd design
> That ran through all his purposes.
> *Cowper*, Task, iii. 145.

3. To resolve or discover by long cogitation or careful investigation; make out by mental labor; cogitate: with *out*.

> He endeavoured to *puzzle* its principle *out* for himself.
> *Gladstone.*

The bloodhound has a much more delicate nose than any other known breed of hound, and can *puzzle out* a cold scent under the most adverse conditions.
The Century, XXXVIII. 190.

=Syn. 1. *Perplex*, etc. (see *embarrass*), pose, nonplus, bewilder, stagger.

II. *intrans.* To be bewildered; be perplexed or posed.

"And now," he cried, "I shall be pleased to get Beyond the Bible—there I *puzzle* yet." *Crabbe.*

puzzle-cup (puz'l-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

A two-handled *puzzle-cup* painted with flowers.
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1882, No. 806.

puzzledom (puz'l-dum), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-dom*.] A puzzled or perplexed condition; bewilderment. [Colloq.]

I was resolved to travel with him into the land of *puzzledom*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 367. (*Davies.*)

The wonderful interior of the double basilica opens upon us. The first feeling is simply *puzzledom*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 79.

puzzlehead (puz'l-hed), *n.* One who puzzles over matters that are plain and intelligible; a person of confused notions.

"All this theistic philosophy of yours only means so much grist to their mill in the end." "They don't see it in that light themselves," said Robert, smiling. "No," returned the Squire, "because most men are *puzzleheads*."
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xii.

puzzle-headed (puz'l-hed'ed), *a.* Given to puzzling over matters that are plain and intelligible; also, characteristic of puzzleheads.

He [Maittaire] seeme to have been a *puzzle-headed* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1780.

puzzle-headedness (puz'l-hed'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being puzzle-headed or a puzzlehead.
The Academy, April 26, 1890, p. 291.

puzzle-jug (puz'l-jug), *n.* A surprise-cup.

puzzle-lock (puz'l-lok), *n.* See *lock*[1].

At one time it used to be supposed that locks which could only be opened by setting a number of rings or disks to a particular combination of letters could not possibly be opened by anybody who was not in possession of the secret; and hence they were also called *puzzle-locks*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 746.

puzzlement (puz'l-ment), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-ment*.] The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.

"I have heard of a wedding very often," said Fanny, with a pretty look of *puzzlement* and doubt, "but I don't know exactly what it means."
Bulwer, Night and Morning, v. 6.

A delightful air of *puzzlement* came over her face.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxviii.

puzzle-monkey (puz'l-mung'ki), *n.* [< *puzzle*, *v.*, + obj. *monkey*.] Same as *monkey-puzzle*. See *Araucaria*.

puzzle-peg (puz'l-peg), *n.* A short piece of board fastened under the lower jaw of a dog, and projecting a few inches beyond it, to prevent him from putting his nose close to the ground.

puzzler (puz'lèr), *n.* [< *puzzle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which puzzles or perplexes.

Hebrew, the general *puzzler* of old heads.
A. Brome, Elegy on his Schoolmaster.

puzzle-ring (puz'l-ring), *n.* A number of small rings intertwined with one another so that they cannot be separated, the puzzle being to bring them together in the form of a single ring or in some other combination, as a sort of knot.

puzzling (puz'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *puzzle*, *v.*] 1. Perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—2. Evidencing bewilderment or perplexity; easily bewildered or perplexed.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

puzzlingly (puz'ling-li), *adv.* In a puzzling manner; perplexingly.

puzzolana, puzzolano (puz-ō-lä'nä, puz-ō-lä'nō), *n.* Same as *pozzolana*.

puzzolite (puz'ō-lit), *n.* [< *puzzol(ana)* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pozzolana*.

pwys, *n.* [W., a state of rest, weight, a weight.] A Welsh weight of wool, about two pounds.

pxt. A contraction of the Latin *pinxit*, '(He) painted (it).'

pyæmia, pyæmic. See *pyemia, pyemic*.

Pyanepsia (pī-ạ-nep'si-ạ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Πυανέψια (sc. *ἱερά*), an Athenian festival (see def.), said to be so called from a dish of beans which was then cooked and eaten, < *πίανος*, a bean, + *ἕψειν*, boil.] In ancient Athens, an annual festival of Apollo, celebrated on the 7th of the month Pyanepsion (October–November). It had the character of a harvest-feast.

pyarthrosis (pī-är-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus (see *pus*), + *ἀρθρωσις*, a jointing: see *arthrosis*.] The presence of pus in a joint.

pyat, *n.* See *piet*.

Pycnanthemum (pik-nan'thē-mum), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the dense inflorescence; < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἄνθεμον*, blossom.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureineæ*, and subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by its four nearly equal straight and divergent stamens, a calyx sometimes two-lipped, with five teeth and about thirteen nerves, and a somewhat two-lipped corolla, with five ovate lobes, the flowers in dense verticillasters, involucrate with crowded bracts, and commonly corymbosely paniculate. The 13 species, known as *mountain-mint*, and sometimes as *American basil* (see *basil*[1]), are North American, and all but one are natives of the eastern or southern United States. They are erect and rigid perennial herbs, warmly aromatic and odorous, often hoary with minute down, and with flat-topped inflorescence, frequently conspicuous by reason of large whitened floral leaves. The flowers are whitish or purple and purple-dotted. They are commonly dimorphous in having in different flowers their stamens either exserted or included. The *P. lanceolatum* is sometimes known as *Virginian thyme* or *prairie-hyssop*. See cut under *linear*.

Pycnaspideæ (pik-nas-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀσπίς* (*ἀσπιδ-*), a round shield.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of scutelliplantar *Passeres*, including a heterogeneous group of chiefly Neotropical birds, such as those of the genera *Rupicola*, *Chasmorhynchus*, *Cephalopterus*, *Tityra*, and *Lipaugus*, to which are added the East Indian genera *Calyptomena*, *Eurylæmus*, and others.

pycnaspidean (pik-nas-pid'ē-an), *a.* [< *Pycnaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, studded with many small irregular scales or plates, as a modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus.

pycnaster (pik-nas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A kind of spongespicule. *Sollas.*

pycnid, pycnide (pik'nid), *n.* Same as *pycnidium*, 1.

pycnides, *n.* Plural of *pycnis*.

pycnidia, *n.* Plural of *pycnidium*.

pycnidial (pik-nid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *pycnidi-um* + *-al*.] Relating to a pycnidium, or having its character.

pycnidiophore (pik-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium*, q. v., + Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a compound sporophore bearing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pik-nid'i-ō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. *pycnidium* + Gr. *σπόρος*, seed.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

pycnidium (pik-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] 1. In *bot.*, a receptacle in ascomycetous fungi, resembling a perithecium, in which stylospores or pycnospores are produced: same as *clinosporangium*. See *stylospore*. Also *pycnid, pycnide*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. Also called *Ochrotus*. *Erichson*, 1846.

pycnis (pik'nis), *n.*; pl. *pycnides* (pik'ni-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact.] In *bot.*, the same or nearly the same as *clinosporangium*.

pycnite (pik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, dense, compact, + *-ite*[2].] A compact columnar variety of topaz, from the tin-mines of Saxony and Bohemia.

Pycnocoma (pik-nok'ō-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Bentham, 1849), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *κόμη*, hair (alluding to the stamens).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Plukenetieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are often flexuous in the bud, small terminal anthers, and a long columnar style. The 8 species are equally divided in nativity between tropical Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs, sometimes becoming small trees, bearing large entire leaves crowded at the end of the branches, and monœcious flowers in racemes in the upper axils, remarkable for the large number of the elongated stamens, often over fifty, borne on an elevated receptacle and intermixed with glands. See *bomah-nut*.

pycnoconidium (pik'nō-kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnoconidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *conidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, an asexually produced spore or conidium the character of which has recently (1888) been demonstrated. It is what has been called a *spermatium* in certain lichens, and was thought to be a fertilizing organ, but on being sown on a proper medium it immediately germinated and produced a thallus.

pycnodont (pik'nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Pycnodontidæ*, or having their characters

II. *n.* A fossil fish of the family *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontes (pik-nō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*).] Same as *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodontidæ (pik-nō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] A family or suborder of ganoid fishes, typified by the genus *Pycnodus*. The tail is homocercal; the neural arches and ribs are ossified; the roots of the ribs are but little expanded in the older genera, but enlarged in the later ones, so as to simulate vertebræ; the paired fins are not lobate; the teeth on the palate and on the sides of the mandible are obtuse; the intermaxillary teeth are incisiform; and none of the fins are fulcrate. These fishes are characteristic of the Mesozoic and Tertiary; all are extinct.

Pycnodontini (pik'nō-don-tī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-ini*.] Same as *Pycnodontoidei*.

pycnodontoid (pik-nō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a pycnodont; belonging to the *Pycnodontoidei*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pycnodontoidei*.

Pycnodontoidei (pik'nō-don-toi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oidei*.] A suborder of ganoid fishes, characterized by a persistent notochord, rhombic scales in plenrolepidal rows, paired fins without axial skeleton, and effulerate and branchiostegal rays. The principal family is that of the *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnodus (pik'nō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Pycnodontidæ*.

Pycnogonata (pik-nō-gon'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + *γόνυ* (*γονατ-*), knee, joint.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonida (pik-nō-gon'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-ida*.] A group of marine arthropod articulate animals, combining some characters of both *Crustacea* and *Arachnida* with others of neither of these classes; the sea-spiders. They have a four-segmented cephalothorax bearing four pairs of many-jointed legs ending in claws, and in the female a pair of additional appendages

Ammothea pycnogonoides, one of the *Pycnogonida*—female.
a, esophagus; *b*, stomach, prolonged into the limbs *c* and antennæ *d*; *e*, rectum.

between the anterior legs; a rudimentary unsegmented abdomen; a tubular or proboscis-like mouth, simple or appendaged; four ocelli; no respiratory organs; and the sexes distinct. The palpi when present have from five to nine joints and end in a claw. The group has been variously rated as a family, suborder, order, subclass, and class, and has been called or placed in *Arachnopoda*, *Araneiformia*, *Aporobranchia*, *Lævigrada*, *Nymphonacea*, *Pantopoda*, *Podosomata*, *Polygonopoda*, *Pseudarachna*, *Pycnogonata*, *Pycnogonidæ*, *Pycnogonidea*, and *Pycnogonides*. Some are parasitic, others are found moving sluggishly among seaweeds. Leading genera are *Pycnogonum*, *Phoxichilus*, *Nymphon*, and *Ammothea*. See also cut under *Nymphon*.

Pycnogonidæ (pik-nō-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnogonum* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of *Pycnogonida*, typified by the genus *Pycnogonum*, containing parasites of comparatively stout form, with relatively short and knotty legs, and tubular mouth without either mandibles or palpi.—2†. Same as the group *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonidea (pik'nō-gō-nid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonides (pik-nō-gon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pycnogonida*.

pycnogonidium (pik'nō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *pycnogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *πυκνός*, thick, + NL. *gonidium*.] In *bot.*, same as *stylospore*.

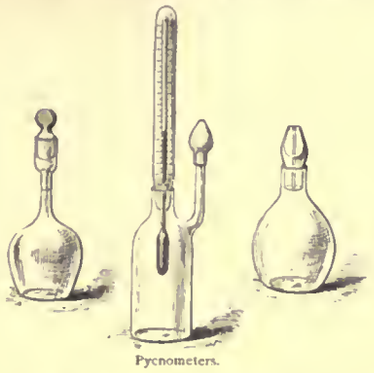
pycnogonoid (pik-nog'ō-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-spider; of or pertaining to the *Pycnogonida*.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Pycnogonida*.

Pycnogonum (pik-nog′ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + γόνυ, knee, joint.] The typical genus of *Pycnogonidæ*. *P. littorale* is a parasite of cetaceans, and is half an inch long.

Pycnogonum littorale, 1½ times natural size.

pycnometer (pik-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, dense, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the relative density or specific gravity of solid bodies; a specific-gravity flask. It consists of a glass flask with a long tubular stopper. The flask, when filled with distilled water, and when the stopper is pressed in till the water overflows through the tubule of the stopper, will at any given temperature hold a specific volume and therefore a specific weight of the liquid. The combined weight of the flask and its stopper, and the weight of water it contains when the stopper is pressed in, having been ascertained, and also the total weight of the flask and its contents after the solid body has been placed in it, the then unfilled space refilled with distilled water, and the stopper again pressed in, the weight of the solid body in air and the weight of the water displaced by it when it is put in the pycnometer can be easily determined. These are the data necessary to compute the relative density or specific gravity of the body — a unit of mass of distilled water at 4° C. divided by its apparent volume at the same temperature being the usual unit of density. This unit is written "1.000" in specific-gravity tables in which the specific gravity of bodies lighter than water is expressed in three places of decimals. See *density*, *densimeter*, *specific gravity* (under *gravity*), *volume*, and *mass*2.



Pycnometers.

pycnometochia (pik′nō-me-tō′ki-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυκνός, thick, close, crowded, + μετοχή, a participle.] Use of participles or participial clauses at short intervals; close succession of participles. Compare *oligometochia*.

pycnometochic (pik′nō-me-tō′kik), *a.* [< *pycnometochia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by using or containing participles in close succession.

pycnon (pik′non), *n.* [Also *pyknon*; < Gr. πυκνόν, neut. of πυκνός, thick, dense, close, compact.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, one of the short intervals in the chromatic or enharmonic scales, usually about equivalent to a quarter-step.— 2. In *medieval music*, a half-step or semitone.

Pycnonotidæ (pik-nō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-idæ*.] The bulbuls, rock-thrushes, or *Pycnonotinæ* rated as a family of *Passeres*.

Pycnonotinæ (pik′nō-nō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pycnonotus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdiform or thrush-like oscine passerine birds, placed in the family *Turdidæ*, or merged in the subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the bulbuls or rock-thrushes, typified by the genus *Pycnonotus*.

White-eared Bulbul (*Pycnonotus leucotis*).

pycnonotine (pik-nō-nō′tin), *a.* Resembling or related to *Pycnonotus*; belonging to the *Pycnonotinæ*.

Pycnonotus (pik-nō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1826), < Gr. πυκνός, thick, + νῶτος, the back.] An extensive genus of Old World thrush-like passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Pycnonotinæ* or family *Pycnonotidæ*. It contains about fifty kinds of bulbuls, ranging from Persia and Palestine to South Africa. Also spelled *Picnonotus*. See cut in preceding column.

pycnospore (pik′nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. πυκνός, close, + σπόρος, seed.] Same as *stylospore*. *De Bary*.

pycnostyle (pik′nō-stīl), *a.* [< Gr. πυκνός, thick, close, compact, + στῦλος, column.] In *classical columnar arch.*, according to the Vitruvian system, noting a conventional intercolumniation, less than that usually employed. It is commonly reckoned at one diameter and a half.

pyet†, *n.* See *pic*1, *pic*2, etc.

pyebaldt, *a.* An obsolete form of *piebald*.

pyedema (pī-ē-dē′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πίον, pus (see *pus*), + οἴδημα, a swelling, tumor.] Infiltration with pus.

pyelitic (pī-e-lit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelitis* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to pyelitis; affected with pyelitis.

pyelitis (pī-e-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, a trough or pan, hence the pelvis, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. Also called *endonephritis*.

pyelocystitis (pī″e-lō-sis-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, pelvis, + κύστις, bladder, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the renal pelvis and of the urinary bladder.

pyelonephritic (pī″e-lō-nef-rit′ik), *a.* [< *pyelonephritis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with pyelonephritis.

pyelonephritis (pī″e-lō-nef-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύελος, pelvis, + νεφρός, kidney, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the kidney and the renal pelvis.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē′mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *pyæmia*, < Gr. πίον, pus (see *pus*), + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, a febrile disease caused by the absorption of pus, or certain of its constituents, or of its bacteria, with the formation of metastatic abscesses.

pyemic, pyæmic (pī-ē′mik), *a.* [< *pyemia, pyæmia* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by pyemia; of the nature of pyemia; affected with pyemia.

pyengadu (pī-eng′gą-dö), *n.* [E. Ind.] An acacia-like tree, *Xylia dolabriformis*, one of the ironwoods, found in considerable quantities in India, Burma, etc. It rises 70 or 80 feet without branches, and furnishes a reddish-brown timber in large sizes and of remarkable quality. It is heavier than water, and so hard that the Burmese work it only before seasoning. It resists decay even better than teak, and its heartwood is proof against white ants and teredo. From its power of resisting shocks, it is valued for gun-carriages, but it is also used for numerous other purposes requiring strength, hardness, and durability. Also *pynkado*.

pye-powdert, *n.* An old spelling of *piepowder*.

pyet, *n.* A variant of *piet*.

Pygæra (pī-jē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1810), < Gr. πυγή, rump, + αἴρειν, raise, lift up.] A genus of lepidopterous insects of the bombycid family *Notodontidæ*, occurring in Europe and Asia; the buff-tips. *P. bucephala* is an example.

pygal (pī′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυγή, rump, + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the rump or posterior part of an animal.—**Pygal plate or shield**, in *herpet.*, one of the posterior median pieces of the carapace of a turtle. See *pygidium*, *uropygium*, and cuts under *carapace* and *Chelonia*.

II. *n.* The posterior median or supracaudal plate of the carapace of a tortoise; a pygal shield.

pygarg (pī′gärg), *n.* [< L. *pygargus*, a kind of antelope, also a kind of eagle, < Gr. πύγαργος, a kind of antelope, also the white-tailed eagle, *Falco albicilla*, also a kind of sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*, lit. 'white-rumped,' < πυγή, rump, + ἀργός, shining, white.] 1†. A kind of antelope, perhaps the addax.

> The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the *pygarg* [marg. or, bison; Heb. *dishon*], and the wild ox, and the chamois. Deut. xiv. 5.

2. The osprey, sea-eagle, or fish-hawk.

pygargue, *n.* Same as *pygarg*, 2.

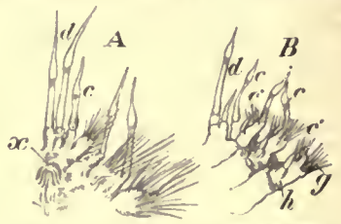
pygargus (pī-gär′gus), *n.*; pl. *pygargi* (-jī). [NL.: see *pygarg*.] 1. Same as *pygarg*, 2.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of hawks: same as *Circus*. *Koch*, 1816.

pyghtt. Same as *pight*, an obsolete past participle of *pitch*1.

pygidial (pī-jid′i-ąl), *a.* [< *pygidium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the pygidium; caudal; anal; cercal.

Pygidiidæ (pī-ji-dī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Pygidium*. They have a naked body, air-bladder confined in a capsule formed by the lateral processes of the anterior vertebræ only, the dorsal generally posterior, and no adipose fin. The species, about 40, are confined to the fresh waters of South America. Also called *Trichomycteridæ*.

pygidium (pī-jid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pygidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. πυγή, rump, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] 1. A posterior part of the body, in any way distinguished; an



Posterior End of *Polynoë*, a polychætous annelid.

A, from above, *B*, from below, showing pygidium, etc.; *c*, *c′*, notopodial and neuropodial cirri of last true somite of the body; *d*, cirri of pygidium; *g*, setæ; *h*, inferior tubercle; *x*, anus.

anal, caudal, or pygal part or organ: said chiefly of insects, crustaceans, and worms. (*a*) In *entom.*, the last dorsabdominal segment, when modified or specialized, as into an ovipositor, sting, anal forceps or cerci, etc. The term is much used in the classification of coleopters, hymenopters, and some of the homopters. In *Coleoptera*, the term generally applies to any part of the dorsabdominal segments which may be visible beyond the ends of the closed elytra. This is usually harder than the part covered by the elytra. When more than one segment is thus exposed, *pygidium* may be restricted to the last one, the next preceding being distinguished as *propygidium*. (*b*) The terminal division of the body of a trilobite. See cut under *Trilobita*. (*c*) The terminal segment of a worm. 2. [*cap.*] A genus of nematognaths, typical of the family *Pygidiidæ*. Later called *Trichomycterus*.—**Divided pygidium.** See *divided*.

pygmean, pigmean (pig-mē′an), *a.* [< L. *pygmæus*, < Gr. πυγμαῖος, dwarfish: see *pygmy, pigmy*.] Pertaining to a pygmy or dwarf; very small; dwarfish.

> Throng numberless, like that *pygmean* race
> Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton*, P. L., i. 780.

pygmy, pigmy (pig′mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *pigmie, pigmey, pigmee*; < ME. *pigmey, pygmey, pygme* = OF. *pigme, pygme*, F. *pygmée* = Sp. *pigmeo* = Pg. *pigmeo, pygmeo* = It. *pigmeo* = G. *pygmäe* = Sw. *pygmé* = Dan. *pygmæ* = Russ. *pigmeĭ*, < L. *Pygmæus*, a Pygmy, dwarf, as adj. dwarfish, < Gr. Πυγμαῖος, in pl. Πυγμαῖοι, a Pygmy, a dwarf, adj. dwarfish, lit. long or tall as a πυγμή, < πυγμή, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, equal to 18 δάκτυλοι ('fingers') or about 13½ inches, a particular use of πυγμή, a fist, akin to L. *pugnus*, the fist: see *pugil*1, *pugnacious*.] I. *n.*; pl. *pygmies* (-miz). 1. [*cap.*] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, mentioned by various ancient authors. The Pygmies (Pygmæi, with an eponymic ancestor Pygmæus) of Greek fable were represented by Homer as dwelling on the southern shores of Ocean, and as being warred upon by the cranes in their annual migrations. Later writers placed them in India and elsewhere. The African Pygmies described by Herodotus, and hitherto supposed to be equally fabulous, were apparently the same as the remarkable race or races of dwarfs found by recent explorers in various parts of equatorial Africa, especially those discovered by Stanley (1888) in the forests of the upper Congo region.

Hence — 2. A little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything very small of its kind.

> In another Yle ther ben lityle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the *Pygmeyes*, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a lytylle round hole. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 205.
>
> Thy God raigns in his Ark, and I on Earth:
> I Challenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth),
> Not Thee, base *Pigmee*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.
>
> *Pygmies* are *pygmies* still though perch'd on Alps,
> And pyramids are pyramids in vales.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, vi.

3. The chimpanzee: perhaps as the supposed original of the fabled Pygmies.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or resembling a pygmy; pygmean; dwarfish; very small of its kind; little.

> Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
> A six years' Darling of a *pigmy* size.
> *Wordsworth*, Ode to Immortality.

2. In *zoöl.*, very small of its kind; dwarfish or dwarf: applied to many animals.

pygmy, pigmy (pig'mi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pygmied, pigmied*, ppr. *pygmying, pigmying*. [< *pygmy, n.*] To make like a pygmy; dwarf. [Rare.]

> Stand off, thou poctaster, from thy press,
> Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
> *Wood*, Fasti Oxon. (1st ed.), II. 799. (*Latham.*)

pygmy-weed (pig'mi-wēd), *n.* A plant, *Tillæa simplex*, a tufted annual an inch or two high, found on muddy banks from Nantucket to Maryland.

Pygobranchia (pī-gō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills.] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), one of two orders (the other being *Polybranchia*) of gymnobranchiate gastropods, having plumose or branching gills surrounding the anus on the middle of the hinder part of the back, and the skin more or less spiculous. It was framed to receive the families *Onchidoridæ*, *Doridiidæ*, *Goniodoridæ*, *Polyceridæ*, *Triopidæ*, and *Ceratosomidæ*. *Anthobranchia* is a synonym.

Pygobranchiata (pī-gō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pygobranchiatus:* see *pygobranchiate.*] Same as *Pygobranchia.*

pygobranchiate (pī-gō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *pygobranchiatus*, < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchiate.*] Having gills around the anus; of or pertaining to the *Pygobranchiata.*

pygodidymus (pī-gō-did'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *pygodidymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin.] Same as *dipygus.*

pygopagus (pī-gop'ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *pygopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast, make solid.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the buttocks.

pygoparasiticus (pī-gō-par-ą-sit'i-kus), *n.*; pl. *pygoparasitici* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *παρασιτικός*, parasitic.] In *teratol.*, a pygopagus where one fetus is a parasite.

pygope (pī'gōp), *n.* A lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ;* a pygopod.

Pygopidæ (pī-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pygopodidæ.*

pygopod (pī'gō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *ornith.*, rump-footed, as an auk, loon, or grebe; having the legs inserted far back, appearing close by the rump; of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes.*—2. In *herpet.*, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodidæ.*

II. *n.* In *herpet.*, a lizard of the family *Pygopodidæ.*

Pygopodes (pī-gop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pygopod.*] An order of swimming and diving birds, the rump-footed birds, having the legs inserted very far back, and buried in the common integument of the body nearly to the heel. Its limits have varied with different writers, but it is now generally considered to include the loons, grebes, and auks, and to exclude the penguins, which, though pygopodous, are otherwise very different in important respects. It then consists of the families *Colymbidæ*, *Podicipedidæ*, and *Alcidæ*. In consequence of the position of the legs, these birds can hardly walk, and when on land they assume a more or less nearly upright attitude. See cuts under *Alca*, *grebe*, and *loon.*

Pygopodidæ (pī-gō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-idæ.*] An Australian family of eriglossate lacertilians, typified by the genus *Pygopus*, alone representing the superfamily *Pygopodoidea*, having the frontal bone excluded from the orbit, the prefrontal and postfrontal bones being extended and contiguous. Also *Pygopidæ.*

Pygopodoidea (pī-gō-pō-doi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pygopodes* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, represented by the family *Pygopodidæ* alone, having concavo-convex vertebræ, the clavicle not dilated and loop-shaped proximally, and no postorbital or postfrontal squamosal arches. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Pygopus lepidopodus. *a*, rudiment of hind leg.

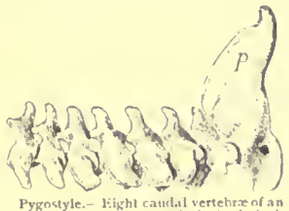
pygopodous (pī-gop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *pygopod* + *-ous.*] In *ornith.*, rump-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Pygopodes*, or having the characters of that group of birds: also applied to some birds, as cormorants and penguins, which do not belong to the *Pygopodes.*

Pygopus (pī'gō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *ποίς* = E. *foot.*] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Pygopodidæ*, having a pair of rudimentary hind limbs. *P. lepidopodus*, the only species, inhabits Australia; it is about 2 feet long. See cut in preceding column.

Pygoscelis (pī-gos'e-lis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *σκέλος*, leg.] A genus of penguins, of which the gentoo or so-called Papuan penguin, *P. papua* or *P. tæniata*, is the type. It is one of those commonly called *johnny* by sailors. See *gentoo*[2].

Gentoo (*Pygoscelis tæniata*).

pygostyle (pī'gō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πυγή*, rump, + *στῦλος*, column.] In *ornith.*, the vomer or plowshare bone of a bird's tail, consisting of a number of caudal vertebræ ankylosed together for the support of the tail-feathers, and possessed by nearly all birds. Since the oldest known birds (of Jurassic age) had no pygostyle, but a long tapering tail like a lizard's with a pair of large feathers to each vertebra (see cut under *Archæopteryx*), and since all modern birds have a pygostyle, upon which feathers are bunched in several pairs, it follows that, theoretically, a pygostyle includes or represents as many coalesced caudal vertebræ as there are pairs of feathers in the tail—namely, five or six in most birds, up to twelve or more in some. But this view does not rest upon observation. Whatever its morphological character, the pygostyle is always the last bone of the tail, and always conspicuous in size; in shape it is very variable in different birds.



Pygostyle.—Eight caudal vertebræ of an eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), of which the last, *P*, is the pygostyle. (Two thirds natural size.)

pygostyled (pī'gō-stīld), *a.* [< *pygostyle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a pygostyle; forming or converted into a pygostyle.

> Tail short as to its vertebræ, which are *pygostyled.*
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 238.

pyic (pī'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to pus; purulent.

pyjamas, *n. pl.* Same as *pajamas.*

pyke†**, pyket,** *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *pike*[1].

pykedt, *a.* A Middle English form of *piked.*

pykeyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *piekax.*

Prompt. Parv.

pyknometer, *n.* Same as *pyenometer.*

pyknon, *n.* See *pyenon.*

pyla (pī'lą), *n.*; pl. *pylæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate.] The orifice by which each paraqueduct or optic ventricle of the brain communicates with the aqueduct of Sylvius.

pylagoras (pī-lag'ō-ras), *n.*; pl. *pylagorai* (-rī). [< Gr. Πυλαγόρας (see def.), < Πύλαι, the Pass of Thermopylæ (pl. of *πύλη*, gate, pass), + *ἀγείρειν*, collect, gather: see *agora.*] In ancient Greece, an elected delegate or representative of a constituent state in the Amphictyonic Council. The pylagorai were secondary to the delegates entitled *hieromnemones* (see *hieromnemon*), and had their name from the older place of assembly of the Pythian Amphictyony, at Pylæ (Thermopylæ).

pylagore (pī'la-gōr), *n.* [< Gr. Πυλαγόρας: see *pylagoras.*] Same as *pylagoras.*

pylangial (pī-lan'ji-al), *a.* [< *pylangi-um* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pylangium.

pylangium (pī-lan-jī'um), *n.*; pl. *pylangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.] The first section of the arterial trunk (truncus arteriosus) of the lower vertebrates. See *truncus.*

pylar (pī'lär), *a.* [< *pyle*[3] + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a pyle; specifically, pertaining to the pylæ of the brain.

pylchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilch*[1].

pyle[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *pile*[1], etc.

pyle[2] (pīl), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *pyle*[1] = *pile*[1].] A single grain of chaff. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid. [Scotch.]

pyle[3] (pīl), *n.* [< Gr. *πύλη*, a gate.] A pore or other orifice or opening of small size, as a micropyle. *Coues.*

pylemphraxis (pī-lem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *ἐμφραξις*, a stopping: see *emphraetic.*] Obstruction of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis (pī-lef-lē-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ-*), a vein, + *-itis.* Cf. *phlebitis.*] Inflammation of the portal vein and its branches.

pylethrombosis (pī-leth-rom-bō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πύλη*, a gate, + NL. *thrombosis*, q. v.] Thrombosis of the portal vein.

pylgrimt, *n.* A Middle English form of *pilgrim.*

pylon (pī'lon), *n.* [< Gr. *πυλών*, a gateway, < *πύλη*, a gate, a gateway.] In *arch.*, a monumental gateway to an Egyptian temple, or other important building. The pylon was sometimes a single structure, in outline resembling a truncated pyramid, through which the passage for the gate was pierced, but was more typically a combination of two such truncated pyramidal structures, connected by a lower architectural member, in which was the gate proper. They were usually covered with elaborate decoration in sculpture, together with hieroglyphic inscriptions. Often used synonymously with *propylon.* (Compare *propylon.*) Various forms of the pylon are used as hieroglyphic symbols. That shown in the cut stands for *On*, the Greek Heliopolis.

Pylon.—Temple of Edfou, Egypt.

Hieroglyphic Pylon.

pylorectomy (pī-lō-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + Gr. *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] Excision of the pylorus, as for cancer.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *pylorus* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the pylorus: opposed to *cardiac:* as, *pyloric* valve; *pyloric* orifice; *pyloric* compartment of the stomach. See cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *intestine.*

> In the darter, which has a *pyloric* division or compartment of the gizzard, this is nearly filled with a mass of matted hairs, a peculiar modification of the epithelial lining, serving to guard the *pyloric* orifice.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 213.

Pyloric artery, a branch of the hepatic artery, distributed to the pyloric extremity and lesser curvature of the stomach. The name is sometimes restricted to the small branch given off to the pylorus only.—**Pyloric cæca.** (*a*) In *ichth.*, more or less numerous cæcal diverticula which are generally found about the beginning of the small intestine of fishes. (*b*) In *entom.*, the cæcal diverticula with which the chylific ventricle of an insect may be provided. See cut under *Blattidæ.*—**Pyloric glands.** See *gland.*—**Pyloric orifice.** Same as *pylorus*, 1 (*a*).—**Pyloric ossicle,** a transverse, partly calcified plate situated in the roof of the pyloric part of the stomach of some crustaceans, as crawfish, and connected with the pterocardiac by the zygocardiac ossicle.—**Pyloric plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Pyloric sacs,** in echinoderms, dilatations of the alimentary canal, as of a starfish, on the aboral side of the cardiac sacs, separated by a constriction from the latter, and provided with tubular processes along the aboral aspect of a ray or arm.—**Pyloric tube,** a narrowed or tubular part of the stomach of a fish.—**Pyloric vein,** a small vein accompanying the pyloric artery and emptying into the portal vein.

II. *n. pl.* The pyloric cæca of a fish.

> When ascending into fresh water with their ova nearly ready for extrusion, their *pylorics* are loaded with fat.
> *The Field* (London), Dec. 26, 1885.

Pyloridea† (pī-lō-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gate-keeper (see *pylorus*), + *-idea.*] In De Blainville's classification, the ninth family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by gaping shells with deep pallial emargination. It contains a number of genera now dissociated in several different families, especially *Myidæ*, *Solenidæ*, *Saxicavidæ*, and *Gastrochænidæ.*

pyloridean (pī-lō-rid'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Pyloridea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Gaping, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Pyloridea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Pyloridea.*

pyloristenosis (pī-lō-ris-te-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *στένωσις*, a narrowing, straitening, < *στενοῦν*, narrow, straiten, *στενός*, narrow, strait.] Morbid contraction of the pylorus.

pylorochesis (pī-lō-rō-kē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυλωρός*, pylorus, + *ὀχησις*, a carrying, driving (taken in sense of 'holding'), < *ὀχεῖν*, bear, carry, drive, < *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] Obstruction of the pylorus.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus), *n.*; pl. *pylori* (-rī). [NL., < LL. *pylorus*, < Gr. *πυλωρός*, also *πυλουρός*, a gatekeeper, also the lower orifice of the stomach, < *πύλη*, a gate, a pass, + *ὥρα*, Ionic *ὥρη*, care, heed, or *οὖρος*, a watcher or warder, < *ὁρᾶν*, see.] **1.** In the *early church*, a doorkeeper; an ostiary (which see).—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The orifice of communication between the stomach and the intestine, by which the contents of the stomach pass into the intestine. It is usually situated on the right-hand side, opposite the cardiac or esophageal orifice, but may closely approximate or be adjoined to the latter. See cut under *stomach.* (*b*) The fold of mucous membrane, containing muscular fibers, which guards the pylorie orifiee, or other contrivance for retarding or opposing the passage of food from the stomach into the intestine. (*c*) The pylorie end or division of the stomach.—**3.** In *Hydrozoa*, a valvular structure which separates the gastric from the somatic cavity in the siphonophorous hydrozoans.—**Antrum pylori.** See *antrum.*—**Sphincter pylori**, a bundle of unstriped muscular fibers encircling the pyloric end of the stomach.

pymma (pim'ä), *n.* Same as *bloodwood*, 4.

pympert, *v. t.* An obsolote variant (or misprint) of *pamper.*

> Good mistress Statham, . . . seeing what case I was in, hath fetched me home to her own house, and doth *pymper* me up with all diligence, for I fear a consumption.
> *Latimer*, Sermons and Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 386. (*Davies.*)

pynaclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *pinnacle.*

pynch†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pinch.*

pyndt, pynderf. Middle English forms of *pind, pinder.*

pynet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English spelling of *pine*[2].

pynnet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *pin*[1].

pyoblennorrhœa (pī-ō-blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow. Cf. *blennorrhea.*] Muco-purulent discharge.

pyochezia (pī-ō-kē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *χέζειν*, ease oneself.] The condition in which pus is discharged by the intestine.

pyocœlia (pī-ō-sē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κοιλία*, a cavity: see *cœlia.*] The presence of pus in the abdominal cavity.

pyocolpos (pī-ō-kol'pos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κόλπος*, womb.] The presence of pus in the vagina.

pyocystis (pī-ō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cystis.*] An encysted collection of pus.

pyogenesis (pī-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *γένεσις*, origin, source: see *genesis.*] The generation of pus; the theory or process of the formation of pus. Also *pyogenia.*

pyogenetic (pī''ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *pyogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Pertaining to pyogenesis; pyogenie.

pyogenia (pī-ō-jē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing.] Same as *pyogenesis.*

pyogenic (pī-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *-γενής*, producing, + *-ic.*] Having relation to the formation of pus; producing or generating pus.—**Pyogenic fever**, pyemia.

pyohemothorax (pī-ō-hē-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *αἷμα*, blood, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus and blood in the pleural eavity.

pyoid (pī'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *πυοειδής*, like pus, < *πίον*, pus, + *εἶδος*, form.] Having the nature of or resembling pus; purulent.

pyolymph (pī'ō-limf), *n.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *lympha*, lymph: see *lymph.*] Lymph somewhat turbid with pus-corpuscles.

pyometra (pī-ō-mē'trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *μήτρα*, uterus.] The presence of pus in the uterus.

pyonephritis (pī''ō-nef-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *nephritis*, q. v.] Suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

pyonephrosis (pī''ō-nef-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *νεφρός*, kidney, + *-osis.*] The presence of pus in the kidney and its pelvis.

pyonephrotic (pī''ō-nef-rot'ik), *a.* [< *pyonephrosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyonephrosis.

pyoningt, *n.* See *pioning.*

pyonyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *piony, peony.*

pyopericardium (pī-ō-per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *pericardium*: see *pericardium.*] The presence of pus in the pericardial sac.

pyoperitonitis (pī-ō-per''i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + NL. *peritonitis*, q. v.] Suppurative peritonitis.

pyophthalmia (pī-of-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes: see *ophthalmia.*] Production of pus in the eye.

pyopneumothorax (pī-ō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *πνεῦμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] Same as *pneumopyothorax.*

pyopoësis (pī''ō-pō-ē'sis), *n.* Same as *pyopoiesis.*

pyopoiesis (pī''ō-poi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ποίησις*, production, < *ποιεῖν*, make.] Suppuration; production of pus; pyosis. Also *pyopoëesis.*

pyoptysis (pī-op'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *πτύσις*, a spitting, < *πτύειν*, spit.] Expectoration of pus.

pyorrhea, pyorrhœa (pī-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *pyorrhœa*, < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Purulent discharge.—**Pyorrhœa alveolaris**, an alveolar abscess.

pyosalpingitis (pī-ō-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ* (*σαλπιγγ-*), a tube, + *-itis.*] Purulent inflammation of a Fallopian tube.

pyosalpinx (pī-ō-sal'pingks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σάλπιγξ*, a tube.] The presence of pus in a Fallopian tube.

> The difficulty of accurate diagnosis between a *pyosalpinx* and a hydrosalpinx . . . must here be taken into account. *Lancet*, No. 3477, p. 837.

pyosapremia (pī''ō-sap-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The infection of the blood with a purulent exudate, as pus.

pyoscope (pī'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the determination of the amount of fat in milk.

pyosis (pī-ō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πίωσις*, suppuration, < *πιοῦν*, cause to suppurate, < *πίον*, pus: see *pus.*] The progress or formation of pus.

pyotf, *n.* See *piet.*

pyothorax (pī-ō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίον*, pus, + *θώραξ*, thorax.] The presence of pus in a pleural cavity; empyema.

> He had seen the rapid formation of an abscess follow an exploratory puncture in a case of tuberculous *pyothorax.* *Lancet*, No. 3479, p. 989.

pyracanth (pir'a-kanth), *n.* [< Gr. *πυράκανθα*, a variety of thorn, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄκανθος*, a prickly tree, a thorn.] A thorn, *Cratægus Pyracantha*, found in the south of Europe.

pyracid (pī-ras'id), *n.* Same as *pyro-acid.*

pyral (pī'ral), *a.* [< *pyre* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a pyre.

> Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men to adde one of a woman, as being more inflamable, and unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion, were any rational practise. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

> In connection with each house supposed by Mr. Cushing to be the house of a clan or one of the sociological divisions, such as are found among the Pueblo Indians, was what the explorer calls a *pyral* mound. On this the bodies and effects of the dead were consigned to fire. *Science*, XII. 40.

pyralid (pir'a-lid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a moth of the family *Pyralidæ*; belonging to this family; pyralideous.

II. *n.* A pyralid moth; any member of the *Pyralidæ* or *Pyralidina.*

Also *pyralidine.*

Pyralidæ (pī-ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Pyralis* + *-idæ.*] A heterogeneous family of moths, of uncertain limits and characters. They are generally of medium size or small, with slender bodies and long legs, and with both maxillary and labial palpi. The family has in fact for many years been a resting-place for genera which do not find place in the other, better defined, families. Also *Pyratidina*, and preferably *Pyralididæ.* See cut under *bee-moth.*

pyralideous (pir-a-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< *pyralid* + *-eous.*] Pyralid; of or pertaining to the *Pyralidina*: as, "the *pyralideous* group," *Stainton.*

Pyralididæ (pir-a-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Pyralidæ.*

pyralidiform (pir-a-lid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a pyralid moth; pyralidine or pyralideous; belonging to the *Pyralidiformia.*

Pyralidiformia (pir-a-lid-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pyralidiform.*] A group of pyralidiform or pyralideous moths. *Schrank*, 1802.

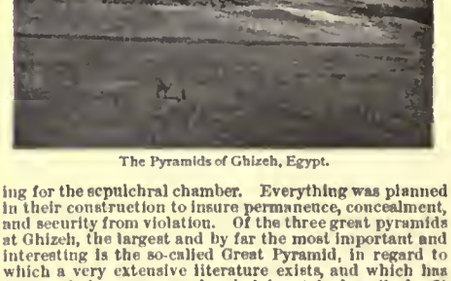
Pyralidina (pir''a-li-dī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyralis* (*-id-*) + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Pyralidæ.*

pyralidine (pī-ral'i-din), *a.* and *n.* Same as *pyralid.*

Pyralis (pir'a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1801), < L. *pyralis*, < Gr. *πυραλίς*, *πυρραλίς*, a winged insect supposed to live on fire, < *πῦρ*, fire: see *pyre.*] A genus of moths, typical of the family *Pyralidæ*, having a conspicuous proboscis and ascending palpi. About a dozen species are known, mainly European. *P. farinalis* is a cosmopolitan flour-pest.

pyrallolite (pī-ral'ō-lit), *n.* [So called as taking another color; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ἄλλος*, other, + *λίθος*, stone.] A white or greenish altered variety of pyroxene, found in Finland.

pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *pyramis*, pl. *pyramides*; = F. *pyramide*, formerly *piramide* = Sp. *pirámide* = Pg. *piramide*, *pyramide* = It. *piramide* = D. *piramiede* = G. *pyramide* = Sw. *pyramid* = Dan. *pyramide*, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), < Gr. *πυραμίς* (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, perhaps < Egypt. *pir-em-us*, the slanting edge of a pyramid. Some have imagined a connection with Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, as if named from the resemblance to a tapering flame.] **1.** A massive structure of polygonal, usually square plan, the sides of which slope, each usually in one plane, to a common apex. Pyramids have been erected in different parts of the world, especially in Egypt, where there are numerous groups in different styles of execution and states of preservation. By far the most interesting of these groups is that of Ghizeh, near Cairo, where there are three pyramids of large size, and several smaller ones. All the Egyptian pyramids were built for tombs, and certainly in most cases, if not in all, for royal personages. They are remarkable not only for the great size of many of them, but for the manner in which they were hermetically sealed, there being no external opening of any kind, nor any indication of the place in which the mummy had been deposited; on the contrary, some of them exhibit very ingenious arrangements intended to lead astray those search-



The Pyramids of Ghizeh, Egypt.

ing for the sepulchral chamber. Everything was planned in their construction to insure permanence, concealment, and security from violation. Of the three great pyramids at Ghizeh, the largest and by far the most important and interesting is the so-called Great Pyramid, in regard to which a very extensive literature exists, and which has frequently been measured and elaborately described. It is the largest work of man's hands in the world, having been originally 481 feet in height, and each of the sides of its very nearly square base measuring on the average nearly 756 feet (9068.8 in., Petrie). It is the only one remaining of the "seven wonders of the world." Its interior structure is more elaborate than that of any of the other pyramids, and some of the features which it displays are peculiar, and remarkable as showing the desire of the builders that at least one geometrical fact of fundamental importance should be incorporated into the structure. Thus the height of the Great Pyramid bears, with remarkable precision, the same relation to the total length of the four sides of its base that the radius of a circle has to its circumference, and other indications of the π ratio exist in its interior. This and other interesting peculiarities of this pyramid have led various persons, some of whom have been eminent in science, to adopt the view that it was a divinely inspired building, and that the so-called "coffer" contained within the principal sepulchral chamber was intended to serve as a standard of weights and measures and a record of various fundamental facts in geophysics, and not for a sarcophagus. Of the manner in which the huge stones of which this pyramid is built were raised to their present position but little is definitely known, but it is inferred that the work was done without the aid of complicated machinery; that they were shaped — to a very considerable extent at least — by the use of saws of bronze, the teeth of which were gems or hard stones, has been clearly shown by the most recent investigations. The date of the Great Pyramid, which is believed to have been built by or for King Shufu (Cheops) of the fourth dynasty, is variously fixed by Egyptologists at from 2450 to 4235 B. C. The latter is the date assigned by Mariette.

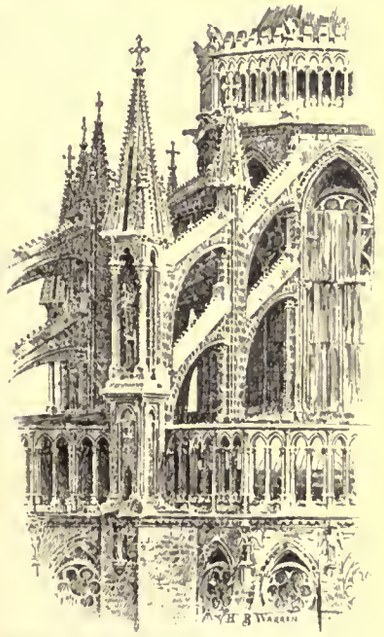
2. In *geom.*, a solid contained by a plane polygon as base and other planes meeting in a point. This point is called the vertex of the pyramid; and the planes which meet in the vertex are called the

sides, which are necessarily all triangles, having for their bases the sides of the base of the pyramid. Any pyramid is in volume one third of a prism that has the same base and altitude. Pyramids are denominated from the figures of their bases, being triangular, square, pentagonal, etc., according as the base is a triangle, a square, a pentagon, etc.

Knowledges are as *pyramids*, whereof history is the basis. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 165.

3. In *crystal.*, a form, in any system but the isometric, bounded by eight, twelve, sixteen, or twenty-four planes, and consisting of two four-, six-, eight-, or twelve-sided pyramids placed base to base. The name is also extended to embrace any form the planes of which interact all three of the axes; in the monoclinic system it includes only four, and in the triclinic only two planes, being in each case an open form. If the planes interact the lateral axes at the assumed unit distances, the pyramid is called a *unit pyramid;* other forms are designated *macropyramids, clinopyramids*, etc. (see these terms), according to their position. In the tetragonal system a unit pyramid is also called a *protopyramid*, or pyramid of the first order or series, and a square octahedron formed by pyramidal planes parallel to one of the lateral axes is in distinction called a *deuteropyramid* or *diametral pyramid*, or one of the second order or series. These terms are also used in an analogous manner in the hexagonal system.

4. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a pyramidal or conical part, structure, or organ; specifically, a mass of longitudinal fibers on each side of the anterior median fissure of the oblongata. See cut under *Elasmobranchii.*—5. The pile of five or six triangular valves covering an opening on the oral surface of the body of a cystic crinoid. The structure is variously interpreted as ovarian or oro-anal.—6. In *medieval arch.*, a pinnacle of quadrangular plan, most commonly



Pyramids.—Apsidal Buttresses of Rheims Cathedral, France.

acutely pyramidal in form; hence, any similar feature. Compare *pyramidion*.

Accordingly at Amiens this weight is set . . . in the form of an upright square mass of masonry crowned by a steep *pyramid*, and the Gothic pinnacle stands forth in essential completeness.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 84.

7. The American columbo, or Indian lettuce, *Frasera Carolinensis.*—**Decussation of the pyramids**, the crossing over of the crossed pyramidal tract of one side to join the direct pyramidal tract of the other, revealed externally by bundles crossing the anterior median fissure of the oblongata a little below the olivary bodies.—**Double pyramid group.** See *group*[1].—**Malpighian pyramids.** See *Malpighian.*—**Posterior pyramid**, a funiculus gracilis. [Rare.]—**Pyramid of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the vermis inferior of the cerebellum, behind the uvula. It is connected laterally with the digastric lobes.—**Pyramid of the thyroid gland** an occasional conical third lobe of the thyroid gland.—**Pyramid of the tympanum**, a small conical bony prominence on the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity, behind the fenestra ovalis, containing the stapedius muscle in its interior, and transmitting the tendon of that muscle through a foramen at its apex.—**Pyramid of the vestibule**, a prominence on the inner wall of the vestibular cavity, behind the fovea hemispherica.—**Pyramid of Wistar**, the sphenoturbinal bone.—**Pyramid pool.** See *pool*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).—**Pyramids of Ferrein**, a name given to the bundles of straight renal tubules which constitute the medullary rays. These bundles as they approach the cortical margin become smaller and more conical from the diminution of the number of tubules, whence the name.—**Pyramids of the medulla oblongata**, *anterior* and *posterior*. See def. 4, and *posterior pyramid*, above.—**Pyramids of the spine**, a name given to the anteriorly projecting parts of the spinal column. The *upper pyramid* is formed by all the vertebræ from the second cervical to the last lumbar, and this is again subdivided into three lesser pyramids; the *lower pyramid* is composed of the sacrum and coccyx.

pyramidal (pi-ram′i-dal), *a.* [= F. *pyramidal* = Sp. *piramidal* = Pg. *pyramidal* = It. *piramidale* = D. *piramiedaal*, < ML. *pyramidalis*, pertaining to a pyramid, < L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid.*] 1. Pertaining to a pyramid, or having its form. Also *pyramidical.*

He [Plato] would compound the earth of cubical and fire of *pyramidal* atoms, and the like.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 53.

These meadows are planted with mulberry trees, and adorned by the *pyramidal* tomb of Caius Cestius.
Eustace, Italy, I. xi.

2. In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zoöl.*, shaped more or less like a pyramid; conical; pyriform.—**Pyramidal bell-flower**, an ornamental plant, *Campanula pyramidalis.* Also called *chimney-plant.*—**Pyramidal bone**, the cuneiform bone of the carpus; the pyramidale.—**Pyramidal column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis.*—**Pyramidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Pyramidal muscle**, the pyramidalis.—**Pyramidal numbers**, the third order of figurate numbers. See *figurate.*—**Pyramidal plane**, in *crystal.*, one of the faces of a pyramidal crystal. See *pyramid*, 3.—**Pyramidal tract**, a system of nerve-fibers which originate in the cortex, in the region of the central fissure, pass down in the posterior limb of the internal capsule and the central section of the crusta, form the pyramids in the oblongata, and divide into the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts, to terminate in the immediate vicinity of and in close physiological connection with the origins of motor nerves in the anterior columns of the spinal cord. Some few fibers may pass to the lateral pyramidal tract without crossing, and a few may cross and recross in the cord to the original side. (Also called *peduncular tract.*) *The pyramidal tract crossed* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which crosses in the oblongata to pass downward in the posterior part of the lateral column of the opposite side of the cord. *The pyramidal tract direct* is that part of the pyramidal fibers which descends the cord without crossing over to the contralateral side. It lies close to the anterior median fissure, and is sometimes called the *column of Turck.*

pyramidale (pi-ram-i-dā′lē), *n.*; pl. *pyramidalia* (pir″a-mi-dā′li-ä). [NL., neut. of *pyramidalis*, q. v.] The cuneiform bone of the carpus, more fully called *os pyramidale.*

pyramidalis (pi-ram-i-lā′lis), *n.*; pl. *pyramidales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyramidal.*] One of several different pyramidal or pyriform muscles. (*a*) In *human anat.*: (1) The external rectus muscle of the abdomen, a small triangular muscle, two or three inches long, arising from the os pubis in front of the rectus, and inserted into the linea alba below the navel. More fully called *pyramidalis abdominis*, and also *rectus externus.* It is comparatively small and vestigial, and often absent, in man, representing a large muscle which in some animals reaches from the pubes to the clavicles. (2) A slip from the occipitofrontalis, lying upon the nose, more fully called *pyramidalis nasi.* Also called *dorsalis narium*, *procerus nasi*, and *procerus.* (*b*) In *ornith.*, one of the two muscles of the nictitating membrane, situated upon the back of the eyeball, of a pyramidal or pyriform shape, cooperating with the quadratus in movements of the third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].—**Pyramidalis abdominis.** See def. (*a*) (1).—**Pyramidalis femoris.** Same as *pyriformis.*—**Pyramidalis narium.** Same as *levator labii superioris alæque nasi* (which see, under *levator*). See also *sneering-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].—**Pyramidalis nasi.** See def. (*a*) (2).

pyramidalism (pi-ram′i-dal-izm), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ism.*] The body of facts or beliefs respecting the pyramids of Ghizeh. *C. Piazzi Smyth.*

pyramidalist (pi-ram′i-dal-ist), *n.* [< *pyramidal* + *-ist.*] A pyramidist.

pyramidally (pi-ram′i-dal-i), *adv.* In the form of a pyramid: as, a part *pyramidally* produced; in a loose sense, so as to form a high, angular elevation; hence, extremely.

If, according unto his [Aristotle's] own ethicks, sense is not essential unto felicity, but a man may be happy without the apprehension thereof, surely in that sense he is *pyramidally* happy. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

pyramidate (pi-ram′i-dāt), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, pyramidal; jutting out into a prominent angle: as, a *pyramidate* fascia.

Pyramidella (pir″a-mi-del′ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1796), dim. of L. *pyramis* (*-mid-*), a pyramid: see *pyramid.*] The typical genus of *Pyramidellidæ.*

Pyramidella (Obeliscus) dolabrata.

Pyramidellacea (pir-a-mid-e-lā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-acea.*] Same as *Pyramidellidæ.*

Pyramidellidæ (pir″a-mi-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyramidella* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnoglossate holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyramidella.* The animal has flattened auriform tentacles, eyes sessile on the tentacles behind, a long retractile proboscis, and a mentum below the mouth. The shell is turreted or conic, with the nucleus sinistral and the rest of the shell dextral, aperture entire, and columellar lip plicated or simple. Species are distributed in all temperate and warm seas.

pyramides, *n.* Plural of *pyramis.*

pyramidia, *n.* Plural of *pyramidion.*

pyramidic (pir-a-mid′ik), *a.* [< *pyramid* + *-ic.*] Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal.

Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

pyramidical (pir-a-mid′i-kal), *a.* [< *pyramidic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyramidic.*

The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures, distinguishable by *pyramidical* figures, and also different colours. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

This bounding line [of a building] from top to bottom may either be inclined inwards, and the mass therefore *pyramidical;* or vertical, and the mass form one grand cliff; or inclined outwards, as in the advancing fronts of old houses. *Ruskin*, Seven Lamps of Architecture, iii. § 6.

pyramidically (pir-a-mid′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a pyramidical manner; in the form of a pyramid.

Pelion, being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically.* *Pope*, Odyssey, xi., note.

pyramidicalness (pir-a-mid′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being pyramidic. *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidion (pir-a-mid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *pyramidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *πυραμίδιον, dim. of πυραμίς, a pyramid: see *pyramid.*] In *arch.*, the apex in the shape of a small pyramid which often terminates the top of an obelisk, and was very commonly sheathed with a cap of metal: often applied to any comparatively small structure or member of pyramidal shape.

pyramidist (pir′a-mid-ist), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-ist.*] One who makes a special study of the pyramids of Egypt, or is versed in their structure and history.

pyramidoid (pi-ram′i-doid), *n.* [< Gr. πυραμίς (*-μιδ-*), pyramid, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *pyramoid.*] A parabolic spindle. Also *pyramoid.* *Bailey*, 1727.

pyramidoidal (pir-a-mi-doid′al), *a.* [< *pyramidoid* + *-al.*] Having the shape of a pyramidoid.

pyramidon (pi-ram′i-don), *n.* [< *pyramid* + *-on*, as in *harmonicon, accordion*, etc.] In *organ-building*, a stop having wooden pipes in the form of an inverted pyramid, about four times as large at the top as below, and giving very deep tones somewhat like those of a stopped diapason.

pyramid-shell (pir′a-mid-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Pyramidellidæ.*

pyramis (pir′a-mis), *n.*; pl. *pyramides* (pi-ram′i-dēz). [L., a pyramid: see *pyramid.*] A pyramid. Formerly also *piramis.*

Make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 61.

Place me, some god, upon a *pyramis*
Higher than hills of earth, and lend a voice
Loud as your thunder to me.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

At the end of this Labyrinth there stood a square *Pyramis* of a marvellous breadth and answerable altitude.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 88.

Pyramis vestibuli, the pyramidal eminence of the vestibule.

pyramoid (pir′a-moid), *n.* [< Gr. πυραμοειδής, like a pyramid, < πυραμίς (*-μιδ-*), a pyramid, + εἶδος, form.] Same as *pyramidoid.*

pyramoidal (pir-a-moi′dal), *a.* [< *pyramoid* + *-al.*] Same as *pyramidoidal.*

Pyranga, *n.* See *Piranga.* *Vieillot*, 1816.

pyrargyrite (pī-rär′ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ἀργυρος, silver, + *-ite*[2].] An important ore of silver, consisting of the sulphid of silver and antimony. It occurs in crystals belonging to the rhombohedral system, often highly complex, and also in massive forms. When transparent it has a deep ruby-red color by transmitted light, though on the surface it is nearly black with a metallic adamantine luster; the streak has a cochineal-red color. Also called *ruby silver*, or, in distinction from proustite, *dark-red silver ore.* The common Spanish name in Mexico and South America is *rosicler oscuro*, or sometimes *petlanque.* See *proustite.*

pyratet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *pirate.*

pyre (pīr), *n.* [= Sp. *pira* = Pg. *pyra* = It. *pira* (cf. F. *pyrée*), < L. *pyra*, < Gr. πυρά, Ionic πυρή, a hearth, the place of a funeral fire, a funeral pile, a mound raised on the place of a pyre, < πῦρ = E. *fire:* see *fire.*] A pile or heap of wood or other combustible materials for burning a dead body; a funeral pile.

For nine long nights, through all the dusky air,
The *pyres* thick flaming shot a dismal glare.
Pope, Iliad, i. 72. (*Richardson.*)

Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery *pyre*
Of brightness. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

pyrena (pī-rē′nä), *n.*; pl. *pyrenæ* (-nē). [NL.: see *pyrene*[1].] Same as *pyrene*[1].

Pyrenæmata (pir-ē-nē′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *pyrenæmatus:* see *pyrenematous.*] Those animals which are pyrenematous, as a lower series of vertebrates. See *Apyrenæmata.*

pyrenarium (pī-rē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenaria* (-ä). [NL., < *pyrena*, stone of a fruit, + *-arium.*] A pome; properly, a drupaceous pome—that is, one containing pyrenes, as that of the medlar and of *Crataegus.* [Rare.]

pyrene[1] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< NL. *pyrena*, < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, as of a date or olive.] A stone or putamen, properly when there are several in a single fruit, as in the huckleberry and other berry-like drupes, and in some pomes with a stony endocarp, as those of the hawthorn and medlar; a nutlet. Also *ossiculus.*

pyrene[2] (pī′rēn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{15}H_{12}$) obtained from coal-tar.—**Pyrene-oil.** See *olive-oil.*

Pyrenean (pir-ē-nē′an), *a.* [= F. *Pyrénéen*, < L. *Pyrenæi*, sc. *montes*, the Pyrenees, < *Pyrene*, < Gr. Πυρήνη, the Pyrenees.] Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

> Till o'er the hills her eagles flew
> Beyond the *Pyrenean* pines.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vi.

pyreneite (pir-ē-nē′īt), *n.* [< *Pyrenees* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a grayish-black color, found in the Pyrenees.

pyrenematous (pir-ē-nem′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrenæmatus*, < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + *αἷμα* (*αἱματ-*), blood.] Having nucleated blood-corpuseles: distinguished from *apyrenematous. Gulliver.*

Pyrenestes (pir-ē-nes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), also erron. *Pirenestes;* irreg. < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + ἐσθίειν, eat (cf. *Chondestes*).] A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, including a number of African spermestine birds, as *P. ostrina* (or *sanguinea*) and *P. coccinea.*

pyrenin (pī-rē′nin), *n.* [< *pyrene*[2] + *-in*[2].] In *biol.*, according to F. Schwartz, the chemical substance composing the nucleoli of a cell—the nuclear membrane being accordingly termed *amphipyrenin.*

pyrenium (pī-rē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *pyrenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. πυρήνιον, dim. of πυρήν, the stone of a fruit: see *pyrene*[1].] In *bot.*, the hypothecium of a nucleiform or angiocarpous apothecium. *Encyc. Brit.*

pyrenocarp (pī-rē′nō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any drupaceous fruit. (*b*) In *mycol.*, same as *perithecium.*

pyrenocarpous (pī-rē-nō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *pyrenocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or possessing a pyrenocarp.

pyrenodean (pī-rē-nō′dē-an), *a.* [< *pyrenodeous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, pyrenodeous; specifically, having the character of a pyrenium.

pyrenodeine (pī-rē-nō′dē-in), *a.* [< *pyrenode-ous* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenodeous (pī-rē-nō′dē-us), *a.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + εἶδος, form, + *-eous.*] In *bot.*, same as *pyrenoid.*

pyrenoid (pī-rē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling in form the stone of a fruit; globular; nucleiform; of exerescent bodies, wart-like.

II. *n.* A small colorless mass of proteid substance of a crystalline form, usually appearing hexagonal in optical section. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 398.

Pyrenolichenes (pī-rē′nō-lī-kē′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyreno*(*mycetes*) + *Lichenes.*] A division of lichens in which the fungus which enters into the composition of the lichen belongs to the *Pyrenomycetes.*

pyrenomycete (pī-rē-nō-mī′sēt), *n.* [< *Pyrenomycetes.*] In *bot.*, a member of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Pyrenomycetes (pī-rē′nō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. πυρήν, the stone of a fruit, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, mushroom.] An order of ascomycetous fungi of parasitic or saprophytic habit, with the tissues usually hard and somewhat coriaceous. The asci are long and club-shaped, usually containing eight spores, and are produced in deep flask-shaped cavities or perithecia. This order includes a large number of exceedingly injurious fungi which attack and destroy plants and also insects. The ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*, and the black-knot, *Sphæria morbosa* of cherry- and plum-trees, are familiar examples. The most destructive diseases of the grape are also due to members of this order, such as the black-rot, *Physalospora Bidwellii*, and the powdery grape-mildew, *Uncinula spiralis* or *Oidium Tuckeri.* See *ergot*[1], for cut and description; also *black-knot*, *Sphæria* and *Valsa*, *grape-mildew*, *Phoma*, *Uncinula*, *Oidium*, *Phyllosticta.*

pyrenomycetous (pī-rē′nō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [< *Pyrenomycetes* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to, similar to, or characteristic of the *Pyrenomycetes.*

Certain *pyrenomycetous* fungi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 559.

pyrenous (pī-rē′nus), *a.* [< *pyrene*[1] + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, containing pyrenes: used only in composition with a numeral: as, 2-*pyrenous*, 5-*pyrenous*, etc.

pyrethrum (pir′e-thrum), *n.* [NL. (Gärtner, 1791), < L. *pyrethrum*, < Gr. πύρεθρον, a plant, *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, so called from the hot spicy taste of the root, < πῦρ, fire.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Pyrethrum*; feverfew.—**2.** [*cap.*] A former genus of composite plants of the tribe *Anthemideæ*, now included as part of the section *Pyrethra* in the genus *Chrysanthemum*, from which it was distinguished by achenes nearly equally from five- to ten-ribbed and crowned with a pappus, characters now known to vary in the same species. The most common species is now called *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (for which see *feverfew*, 1, *pellitory*, 2, and *bertram*). Its variety *aureum* is the golden-feather of the gardens, used for edging.

3. A powdered preparation of pyrethrum, used as an insectifuge. Also called *pyrethrum-powder.* See *insect-powder* and *buhach.*—**4.** In *phar.*, the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or pellitory-of-Spain.

pyretic (pī-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. πυρετικός, feverish, < πυρέσσειν, be feverish, < πυρετός, burning heat, fever, < πῦρ, fire: see *fire.*] **I.** *a.* Characterized by or affected with pyrexia or fever; feverish.

Antipyrin, however, was continued night and morning in doses of gr. xv. throughout the *pyretic* period. *Medical News*, XLIX. 40.

II. *n.* A remedy for fever.

pyretogenesia (pīr′e-tō-je-nē′si-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *pyretogenesis.*] Same as *pyretogenesis.*

pyretogenesis (pīr′e-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυρετός, fever, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis.*] The genesis of pyrexia.

pyretology (pīr-e-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. πυρετός, fever, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The branch of medical science which treats of fevers.

pyrexia (pī-rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύρεξις, feverishness, < πυρέσσειν, be feverish, < πυρετός, fever: see *pyretic.*] A higher bodily temperature than is normal; fever.

pyrexial (pī-rek′si-al), *a.* [< *pyrexia* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to pyrexia.

pyrexic (pī-rek′sik), *a.* [Irreg. < *pyrexy* + *-ic.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

pyrexical (pī-rek′si-kal), *a.* [< *pyrexic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrexial.*

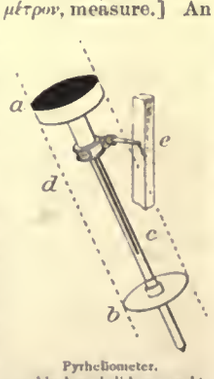
pyrexy (pīr′ek-si), *n.* [< NL. *pyrexia*, q. v.] Same as *pyrexia.*

Pyrgita (pėr-jī′tä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυργίτης, of a tower (cf. στρουθὸς πυργίτης, a house-sparrow), < πύργος, a tower.] A genus of fringilline birds, the sparrows, now usually placed in the genus *Passer:* so called because the common house-sparrow often builds its nest in towers.

pyrgoidal (pėr-goi′dal), *a.* [< **pyrgoid* (< Gr. πυργοειδής, like a tower, < πύργος, a tower, + εἶδος, form) + *-al.*] Tower-shaped; of the form of a prism having at one end a pyramid on the same base.—**Pyrgoidal number**, a number of the form

$$\tfrac{1}{3}(m-2)\,r^3-\tfrac{1}{2}(2m-7)\,r^2+\tfrac{1}{6}(2m-7)\,r.$$

pyrheliometer (pėr-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ἥλιος, sun, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by M. Pouillet for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun. It consists of a shallow cylindrical vessel of thin silver or copper, containing water or mercury in which a thermometer is plunged. The upper surface of the vessel is covered with lampblack, so as to make it absorb as much heat as possible, and the vessel is attached to a support in such a way that the upper surface can always be made to receive the rays of the sun perpendicularly. The actual amount of heat absorbed by the instrument is calculated by ordinary calorimetrical means: the area of the exposed blackened surface is known, and the amount of water or mercury which has been raised through a certain number of thermometric degrees is known, and thus the absolute heating effect of the sun, acting upon a given area under the conditions of the experiment, can be readily found. Also *pyroheliometer.*



Pyrheliometer.
a, blackened disk exposed to sun's rays, the direction of which is indicated by dotted lines, as *ab*; *c*, column of delicate thermometer whose bulb is inserted in the box beneath *a*; *e*, place of support.

The *pyrheliometer* and actinometer measure for us the outflow of solar heat, and show us that the blaze is at least seven or eight times as intense as that of any furnace known to art. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 18.

pyrheliometric (pėr-hē′li-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *pyrheliometer* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or recorded or indicated by, the pyrheliometer: as, *pyrheliometric* observations.

pyridia, *n.* Plural of *pyridium.*

pyridine (pir′i-din), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + *-id* + *-ine*[2].] A colorless liquid (C_5H_5N) of pungent odor, derived from coal-tar, and useful in allaying asthmatic paroxysms.

pyridium (pī-rid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyridia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *pome.*

pyriform (pir′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. *piriform;* < L. *pyrum*, prop. *pirum*, a pear (see *pear*[1]), + *forma*, form.] **I.** *a.* Pear-shaped; having the general shape of a pear; obconic; differing from egg-shaped or oviform in having a slight constriction running around it, or, in section, a reverse or concave curve between the convex curves of the two ends: as, a *pyriform* vase. See cut of egg under *plover.*

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the pyriformis.

pyriformis (pir-i-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *pyriformes* (-mēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *pyriform.*] A flat triangular muscle situated partly within and partly without the pelvis. It arises chiefly from the anterior surface of the sacrum, and, after passing through the sacrosciatic foramen, is inserted into the upper fore part of the great trochanter of the femur. It is one of a group of six muscles collectively known as *rotatores femoris.* The character of the muscle varies much in different animals. Also called *pyramidalis femoris* and *iliacus externus.*—**Fascia of the pyriformis.** See *fascia.*

pyritaceous (pir-i-tā′shius), *a.* [< *pyrites* + *-aceous.*] Of or pertaining to pyrites. See *pyritic.*

pyrite (pī′rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *pyrit;* < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. πυρίτης, a flint, millstone, pyrite, prop. adj., pertaining to fire (πυρίτης λίθος, a mineral which strikes fire), < πῦρ, fire: see *pyre.* Cf. *pyrites.*] Native iron disulphid (FeS_2), a very common mineral, occurring in isometric crystals, cubes, octahedrons, pyritohedrons, etc., and also, and more often, massive. It has a pale brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, and is very hard. It is used in large quantities in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of sulphur. It is commonly called *iron pyrites*, which term, however, also includes the related orthorhombic species marcasite, as well as the magnetic pyrites, or pyrrhotine. Compare *marcasite*, 1.

Like the *pyrit* stone, that is fier without and frost within. *Greene*, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xii.).

> Hence sable coal his massy couch extends,
> And stars of gold the sparkling *pyrite* blends.
> *Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden, I. li. 350.

pyritegium (pir-i-tē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *pyritegia* (-ä). [ML., < Gr. πῦρ, = E. *fire*, + L. *tegere*, cover. Cf. equiv. ML. *ignitegium.*] The curfew-bell: so called in medieval Latin. See *curfew.*

pyrites (pi-rī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *pyrites*, < Gr. πυρίτης, a flint, millstone, pyrite.] Either of the common sulphids of iron, pyrite and marcasite, but also the yellow sulphid of copper and iron, chalcopyrite: the former are called distinctively *iron pyrites*, while the latter is known as *copper pyrites.* The name is also extended to other related sulphids and arsenides of iron, cobalt, nickel, etc.; as, pyrrhotine or *magnetic pyrites*, arsenopyrite or *arsenical pyrites*, linnæite or *cobalt pyrites*, millerite or *capillary pyrites*, etc.—**Cockacomb pyrites, spear pyrites, white iron pyrites.** See *marcasite*, 2.—**Hepatic pyrites.** See *hepatic.*

pyritic (pi-rit′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

pyritical (pi-rit′i-kal), *a.* [< *pyritic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyritic.*

pyritiferous (pir-i-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or producing pyrites.

pyritization (pir′i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *pyritize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into pyrites.

Prof. T. Rupert Jones commented on the rarity of fossil Radiolaria. Some few have been found in the Chalk. Their *pyritization* would tend to their ready destruction. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 124.

pyritize (pir′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *pyritized*, ppr. *pyritizing.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ize.*] To convert into pyrites.

pyritohedral (pi-rī-tō-hē′dral), *a.* [< *pyritohedron* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the pyritohedron,

or belonging to the class of hemihedral forms of which it is the type.

It is very curious that in the treatment with aqua regia the cube and octahedron faces remain unattacked, while the acids exert a decided action upon the *pyritohedral* (pentagonal dodecahedral) faces, entirely destroying their power of reflecting light. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 162.

Pyritohedral hemihedrism, in *crystal.* See *hemihedrism.*

pyritohedron (pi-rī-tō-hē′drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a pentagonal dodecahedron (see *dodecahedron*); a solid contained by twelve pentagons: a common form with pyrite, whence the name. It is the hemihedral form of the tetrahexahedron.

Pyritohedron.

pyritology (pir-i-tol′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρίτης*, pyrites, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. Facts or information relating to pyrites.—2. A system of or treatise on blowpipe analysis.

pyritous (pir′i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrites* + *-ous.*] Consisting of pyrites.

pyro- (pī′rọ- or pir′ọ-). [L., etc., < Gr. *πυρο-*, combining form of *πῦρ*, fire, = E. *fire*: see *fire.*] An element in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'fire.'

pyro-acetic (pī-rọ-a-set′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acetic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*

pyro-acid (pī-rọ-as′id), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *acid.*] A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat. Also *pyracid.*

pyroballogy (pī-rọ-bal′ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *βάλλειν*, throw, hurl (see *ballista*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The art of throwing fire; the science of artillery, or a work on artillery. [Rare.]

He was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents, . . . together with Gobesius's military architecture and *pyroballogy*, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 3.

Pyrocephalus (pī-rọ-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gonld, 1838), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ*; the vermilion flycatchers, which have in the male sex a full globular

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubineus*), male.

crest and the whole under parts flaming-red, the back, wings, and tail dusky-brown. *P. rubineus* is about six inches long. A variety of this is found in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States. There are several others.

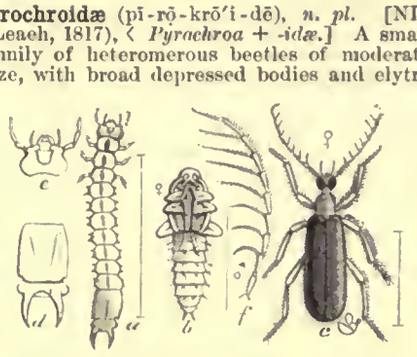
pyrochlore (pī′rọ-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green: see *chlorin.*] A niobotitanate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring in isometric crystals, commonly octahedrons, of a brownish color and resinous luster. It turns yellowish-green under the blowpipe, whence the name.

Pyrochroa (pī-rok′rọ-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color.] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Pyrochroidæ*, and comprising about a dozen species, of which 2 are found in North America, 1 in Japan, and the rest in Europe. *P. coccinea* and *P. rubens* are known as *cardinal beetles*, from their red color.

pyrochroid (pī-rok′rọ-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrochroidæ.*

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*

Pyrochroidæ (pī-rọ-krō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Pyrachroa* + *-idæ.*] A small family of heteromerous beetles of moderate size, with broad depressed bodies and elytra



Dendroides canadensis, a member of the family *Pyrochroidæ.*
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle (female); *d*, enlarged anal horns; *e*, enlarged head of larva; *f*, antenna of male beetle, magnified. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

broadening behind, and remarkable for their relative size. They live in all stages under the half-decayed bark of many trees. Five genera and about 20 species are known, represented in Europe, Asia, North America, and Australia. *Dendroides canadensis* is a common North American member of this family.

pyrochroite (pī-rok′rọ-it), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *χρόα*, color, + *-ite*2.] Manganese hydrate, a mineral occurring in foliated forms with pearly luster, resembling brucite. It is white when fresh, but changes to bronze and black upon exposure.

pyrocitric (pī-rọ-sit′rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *citric.*] Obtained by subjecting citric acid to the action of heat.—**Pyrocitric acid.** Same as *citraconic acid* (which see, under *citraconic*).

pyroclastic (pī-rọ-klas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *κλαστός*, broken: see *clastic.*] Formed by volcanic agencies, or in the process of being erupted: applied to volcanic breccia or to any angular or comminuted material of igneous origin.

It is asserted that there is an absence of masses of *pyroclastic* materials (tuffs and dust) such as we should expect to find around great volcanic centres.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 204.

Pyroderinæ† (pī-rod-ẹ-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyroderus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily named from the genus *Pyroderus.* See *Gymnoderinæ.*

Pyroderus (pī-rod′ẹ-rus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *δέρη*, neck.] A genus of South American fruit-crows belonging to the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, giving name to the *Pyroderinæ*. There are 3 species, *P. scutatus*, *P. orinocensis*, and *P. granadensis*, inhabiting tropical parts of South America.

pyrodin (pī′rọ-din), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρώδης*, like fire (< *πῦρ*, fire, + *εἶδος*, form), + *-in*2.] An antipyretic, acetyl-phenyl hydrazine, $C_6H_5N_2H_2C_2H_3O$. Also called *phenacethydrazine.*

pyro-electric (pī′rọ-ẹ-lek′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electric.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to pyro-electricity; having the property of becoming electropolar when heated, as certain crystals; thermo-electric.

There are certain crystals which, while being heated or cooled, exhibit electrical charges at certain regions or poles. Crystals thus electrified by heating or cooling are said to be *pyro-electric.* *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 64.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes electrified when heated.

pyro-electricity (pī′rọ-ẹ-lek-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *electricity.*] That branch of electricity which considers the production of a state of electrification in certain crystallized bodies by change of temperature alone. Thus, when a prismatic crystal of tourmalin is slightly heated, positive electricity is found to be developed at one extremity (called the *analogous pole*) and negative at the other (the *antilogous pole*). If the crystal is cooled, similar properties are developed, but the poles are reversed. Many other crystals show the same property, especially those whose molecular structure differs at the opposite extremities of the same crystallographic axis (like tourmalin)—that is, which are hemimorphic or hemihedral. The unlike parts of a compound (twin) crystal of quartz become dissimilarly electrified by change of temperature. This can be well shown by shaking over a heated section of such a crystal a mixture of red lead and sulphur; the former collects on the parts which are negatively, the latter on those which are positively electrified. The phenomenon is closely related to the variations in stress which occur in the crystal when its temperature is altered. By some writers *pyro-electricity* is used to include also the phenomena of thermo-electricity, which, however, are totally different in character.

pyrogallate (pī-rọ-gal′āt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallate.*] A salt of pyrogallic acid.

pyrogallic (pī-rọ-gal′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *gallic*2.] Obtained from gallic acid by the action of heat: noting an acid, or more properly a phenol ($C_6H_3(OH)_3$), which forms colorless crystalline plates or needles, soluble in water and poisonous. In the presence of alkalis it rapidly absorbs oxygen, and it is used in chemical processes for that purpose. Pyrogallic acid rapidly reduces salts of mercury, silver, and gold, precipitating the metals, and from its property of reducing silver salts is one of the most efficient and most extensively used of photographic developing agents.

pyrogen (pī′rọ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen.*] 1. Any substance which, introduced into the blood, causes pyrexia or fever.—2. The electric fluid.

pyrogenesia (pī′rọ-je-nē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *pyrogenesis.*

pyrogenesis (pī-rọ-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genesis.*] Production of fire or heat.

pyrogenetic (pī′rọ-jọ-net′ik), *a.* [< *pyrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Heat-producing.

The actual rise of temperature that follows upon stripping in a cold atmosphere or upon first entering into a cold bath is not one of the least curious phenomena of the regulative function of the *pyrogenetic* mechanism.
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1881, p. 12.

pyrogenic (pī-rọ-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous.*] Producing fever.

pyrogenous (pī-roj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] 1. Producing or concerned in the production of fire or heat: as, *pyrogenous* action in the blood.—2. Produced by fire; igneous.

pyrognomic (pī-rog-nom′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνώμων*, index, mark: see *gnomon.*] Exhibiting an incandescent glow when heated to a certain degree: specifically noting certain minerals.

pyrognostic (pī-rog-nos′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γνωστικός*, knowing: see *gnostic.*] Pertaining to fire or heat: specifically noting those characters of a mineral which are observed by means of the blowpipe.

pyrognostics (pī-rog-nos′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrognostic* (see *-ics*).] Those properties of a mineral which it exhibits when heated, alone or with fluxes, in the blowpipe-flame or in the flame of a Bunsen burner, as the fusibility, intumescence, or other phenomena of fusion, flame-coloration, etc.

pyrography (pī-rog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *γράφειν*, write.] A method of reproducing a design or an inscription on wood by the application under pressure of heated metallic plates or cylinders, the surfaces or peripheries of which bear dies or matrices in relief.

pyrogravure (pī′rọ-grạ-vūr′), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + F. *gravure*, engraving, < *graver*, grave: see *grave*1.] A method of engraving on wood by the use of a red-hot metallic point; also, a picture produced by this method.

Pyrogravure is a new method of engraving in black, reddish brown, bister, etc., by the use of a red hot metallic point. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 353.

pyroheliometer (pī-rọ-hē-li-om′e-tėr), *n.* Same as *pyrheliometer.*

Pyrola (pir′ọ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), so called from the resemblance of the shining leaves to those of the pear-tree; prop. *Pirola*; dim. of L. *pirus*, improp. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *Pyrus.*] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, type of the tribe *Pyroleæ*, characterized by racemed flowers with five converging petals, ten stamens with peculiar four-celled inverted anthers opening by pores, and a capsule opening from the base upward, with cobwebby margins. The 16 species are natives of the northern hemisphere, including 8 in the United States. They are smooth perennial herbs, sending out subterranean runners, and bearing radical or alternate long-stalked evergreen leaves, commonly entire and rounded, and an erect scape of bracted nodding flowers, which are white, yellowish, rose-colored, or purple. Several species are known in England and among American writers as *wintergreen* or *false wintergreen*. *P. rotundifolia*, the larger wintergreen, is the most conspicuous species, a plant of both hemispheres, with thickish veiny round leaves, and commonly pure-white flowers, the stalk 6 to 12 inches high. It has been called *Indian lettuce* and *canker-lettuce*. *P. elliptica*, a smaller American plant with thin elliptical leaves, is called *shinleaf*, a name also extended to the genus.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the above genus.—**One-flowered pyrola**, *Moneses grandiflora*, a plant once included in the genus *Pyrola.*

Pyrolaceæ (pir-ọ-lā′sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Pyrola* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Pyroleæ.*

pyrolater (pī-rol′ạ-tėr), *n.* [< *pyrolatry* (cf. *idolater*).] A fire-worshiper. [Rare.]

The fires [were rejected] . . . as having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators.*
Southey, Thalaba, viii., note.

pyrolatry (pī-rol′a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of fire; fire-worship.

Pyroleæ (pī-rō′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1821), < *Pyrola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the gamopetalous order *Ericaceæ*, the heath family, unlike the rest of the order in its polypetalous corolla and herbaceous habit, and also characterized by a loculicidal capsule, five imbricated deciduous petals, and a perennial creeping rhizome. It includes about 21 species in the three genera *Pyrola*, *Moneses*, and *Chimaphila*, all small, smooth, shining evergreen herbs of northern temperate regions, and well represented in the United States. See the above genera, and compare *Ericaceæ*. Also *Pyrolaceæ*.

pyroleter (pī-rol′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὀλετήρ*, destroyer, < *ὀλλύναι*, destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire, especially on board ships, by which hydrochloric acid and sodium bicarbonate, partly dissolved and partly suspended in water, are pumped into a cylinder, and the carbonic acid there generated is projected on the fire.

The *pyroleter* is a small double pump worked by hand, which sucks up from tubes on either side muriatic acid and a solution of carbonate of soda. These mingle in a generator forming part of the pump. The carbonic acid gas formed and the solution of salt and acid pass at once down a metal pipe to the hold; along the keelson of the ship runs a perforated wooden box, which admits the dry carbonic acid gas amongst the burning materials.
Ure, Dict., IV. 712.

pyroligneous (pī-rō-lig′nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *ligneus*, of wood: see *ligneous*.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood. Also *pyralignous*.—**Pyroligneous acid**, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.—**Pyroligneous alcohol**, methylic alcohol.—**Pyroligneous vinegar**, wood-vinegar.

pyrolignic (pī-rō-lig′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *lignum*, wood, + *-ic*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolignite (pī-rō-lig′nīt), *n.* [< *pyrolign(ic)* + *-ite*[2].] A salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrolignous (pī-rō-lig′nus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + L. *lignosus*, like wood: see *lignous*.] Same as *pyroligneous*.

pyrolithic (pī-rō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λίθος*, stone.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

pyrologist (pī-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *pyrology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the doctrines of heat; an investigator of the laws of heat.

pyrology (pī-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of heat, latent and sensible.

pyrolusite (pī-rō-lū′sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *λοῦσις*, a washing (< *λούειν*, wash), + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese dioxid (MnO_2), a common ore of manganese, occurring crystallized and massive, of a gray color and metallic luster. It parts with a portion of its oxygen at a red heat, and is on this account used to discharge the brown or green tints of glass, whence its name. When crystallized it has often the form of manganite, from which it has been, at least in many cases, derived by alteration. It is very soft, and is readily distinguished by this property from the other form of manganese dioxid, called polianite.

pyromagnetic (pī′rō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *magnetic*.] Relating to magnetism as modified by heat: noting a dynamo and motor of novel construction, devised by Edison, the operation of which depends on the fact that the intensity of magnetization of iron diminishes as the temperature increases.

pyromancy (pī′rō-man-si), *n.* [< ME. **piromancie, perimancie*, < OF. **piromancie, piromance, pyromance*, < ML. *pyromantia, pyromancia*, < Gr. *πυρομαντεία*, divination by fire, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by fire, or by the forms appearing in fire.

Nigromancye and *perimancie* the pouke to rise maketh;
3if thou thence Dowel dele with hem nenere.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 158.

Amphiarans was the first that had knowledge of *Pyromancie*, and gathered signs by speculations of fire.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 56.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for destroying things by fire; a form of insanity marked by a mania for setting things on fire.

pyromaniac (pī-rō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with pyromania.

II. *n.* A person possessed of a mania or irresistible impulse to burn things.

As *pyromaniacs* rarely incriminate themselves, it becomes the more important to study the many indications by which the diagnosis can be made by indirect examinations.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 191.

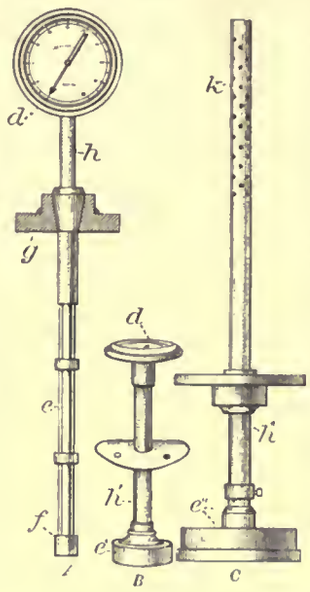
pyromaniacal (pī′rō-mā-nī′a-kạl), *a.* [< *pyromaniac* + *-al*.] 1. Affected with or having a tendency to pyromania: as, *pyromaniacal* persons.—2. Caused by pyromaniacs: as, *pyromaniacal* fires.

pyromantic (pī-rō-man′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *pyromancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to pyromancy.

II. *n.* One who pretends to divine by means of fire.

pyrometamorphism (pī-rō-met-ạ-môr′fizm), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + E. *metamorphism*.] Metamorphism resulting from the action of heat, as distinguished from hydrometamorphism, that produced by water. See *metamorphism*.

pyrometer (pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument, in the form of a simple metallic bar, employed by Muschenbroek, about 1730, for measuring the changes produced in the dimensions of solid bodies by the application of heat. The name is now applied, however, to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer. Wedgwood's pyrometer, the first which came into extensive use, was employed by him for testing the heat of his pottery- and porcelain-kilns, and depended on the property of clay to contract on exposure to heat. Many different modes have been proposed or actually employed for measuring high temperatures: as (*a*) by contraction, as in Wedgwood's; (*b*) by the expansion of bars of different metals; (*c*) by change of pressure in confined gases, as in Lamy's instrument, or by the expansion of gases, as in the air-thermometer; (*d*) by the amount of heat imparted to a cold mass, as in Siemens's instrument; (*e*) by the fusing-point of solids; (*f*) by conduction and radiation of heat (see *pyroscope*); (*g*) by color, as red and white heat; (*h*) by change in the velocity of sound; (*i*) by the resolution of chemical compounds; (*j*) by generation of electricity, as in Becquerel's thermo-electric pyrometer; and (*k*) by change in resistance to electricity, as in the instrument invented by Siemens, which may be adopted to measuring either high or low temperatures.



Pyrometers.

A, pyrometer (Gauntlett's) in which the pointer of dial *d* is turned by the unequal expansion of rods *e*, which are made fast at *f*; *e* consists of three brass or copper rods surrounding one of iron which connects with dial through tube *h* supported at *g*. *B*, pyrometer in which the motive power is a coil of wire inside *e'*, the connecting rods passing through tube *h'* to dial at *d''*. *C*, pyrometer with screw-shaped metallic coil within the tube *kh''*, which, when heated, moves the pointer of dial at *e''*.

pyrometric (pī-rō-met′rik), *a.* [As *pyrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the pyrometer, or to its use; ascertained or shown by means of the pyrometer.

pyrometrical (pī-rō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *pyrometric* + *-al*.] Same as *pyrometric*.

pyrometrically (pī-rō-met′ri-kạl-i), *adv.* In a pyrometric manner; with or by means of the use of the pyrometer.

pyrometry (pī-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] That branch of science which treats of the measurement of heat; the act or art of measuring amounts or degrees of heat.

pyromorphite (pī-rō-môr′fīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the peculiar crystalline form which a fused globule assumes on cooling; < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] Native phosphate of lead with lead chlorid. It is a mineral of a green, yellow, or brown color, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms, and isomorphous with apatite, mimetite, and vanadinite. It also occurs massive in globular, reniform, fibrous, moss-like, granular, or earthy forms. Often called *green lead ore*.

pyromorphous (pī-rō-môr′fus), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] In *mineral.*, having the property of being crystallizable upon fusion.

pyronaphtha (pī-rō-naf′thạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *νάφθα*, naphtha: see *naphtha*.] An illuminating agent which has been prepared in Russia from the waste products of the distillation of Baku petroleum. It burns with a bright light.

pyronomics (pī-rō-nom′iks), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *νόμος*, law.] The science of the properties and action of heat. [Rare.]

pyrope (pī′rōp), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρωπός*, a kind of red bronze, prop. adj., fire-eyed, fiery, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *ὤψ*, eye.] Fire-garnet, or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet, sometimes used as a gem, found embedded in serpentine at Budweis in Bohemia and elsewhere. It belongs to the magnesia-alumina variety of the species, and often contains also some chromium. See *garnet*[1].

pyrophane (pī′rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φαίνειν*, show.] A kind of opal (hydrophane) which by the absorption of melted wax is rendered translucent so long as it is hot, but becomes opaque again on cooling.

pyrophanous (pī-rof′a-nua), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φαίνειν*, show.] Rendered transparent or translucent by heat.

Pyrophila (pī-rof′i-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of noctuid moths, containing a number of species which are destructive in their larval states. *P. pyramidoides* is the pyramidal grape-vine worm of the United States, which damages grape-vines, and also raspberry, poplar, and red-bud (*Cercis*).

Pyramidal Grape-vine Moth and Worm (*Pyrophila pyramidoides*).

pyrophobia (pī-rō-fō′bi-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *-φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] A morbid dread of fire.

pyrophone (pī′rō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *φωνή*, sound, tone.] A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by means of burning jets of hydrogen inclosed in graduated glass tubes. It was invented about 1875 by Frederic Kastner. Sometimes called *chemical harmonicon*.

pyrophor (pī′rō-fôr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] A name sometimes given to the stirrup-lantern.

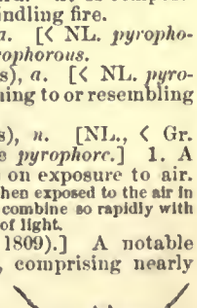
pyrophore (pī′rō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing, < *πῦρ*, fire, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A body which will become ignited if exposed to air or water, such as self-lighting logs intended for use at sea in facilitating the rescue of a person who is overboard.—2. A composition or an apparatus for kindling fire.

pyrophoric (pī-rō-for′ik), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ic*.] Same as *pyrophorous*.

pyrophorous (pī-rof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *pyrophor(us)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus.

pyrophorus (pī-rof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πυροφόρος*, fire-bearing: see *pyrophore*.] 1. A substance which takes fire on exposure to air. Many metals (iron, lead, etc.), when exposed to the air in a very finely divided condition, combine so rapidly with oxygen as to cause an evolution of light.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Illiger, 1809).] A notable genus of elaterid beetles, comprising nearly a hundred species, confined to tropical and subtropical America, and containing the most brilliant forms of luminous insects. The light is given out from two oval spots in the pronotum near each basal angle, and from a point beneath, between the thorax and the abdomen. These beetles fly in a nearly direct line, and the light is more intense and sustained than that of the *Lampyridæ*. In many countries of tropical America they are used as toilet ornaments and form an article of trade. *P. noctilucus* is a large West Indian species, often brought alive to the United States. See also cut under *antenna*.


Pyrophorus noctilucus.

3. [*cap.*] A genus of arachnidans. *Koch*, 1837.

pyrophosphate (pī-rō-fos′fāt), *n.* [< *pyrophosph(oric)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of pyrophosphoric acid. See *pyrophosphoric*.

pyrophosphoric (pī′rō-fos-for′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *phosphoric.*] Formed by heating phosphoric acid: noting an acid ($H_4P_2O_7$) produced by exposing concentrated phosphoric acid to a temperature of 415° F. Pyrophosphoric acid is tetrabasic—that is, capable of forming four distinct classes of salts according as one, two, or three atoms or the whole of the hydrogen is replaced by a metal. The pyrophosphates, especially that of iron, are used in medicine.

pyrophotography (pī′rō-fō-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *photography.*] Certain photographic processes in which heat is used to fix the picture.

pyrophyllite (pī-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its exfoliation before the blowpipe; < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A hydrated aluminium silicate, occurring in foliated talc-like subtransparent masses having a white, green, or yellow color and pearly luster.

pyrophysalite (pī-rō-fis′a-līt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *physalite.*] See *physalite.*

pyropuncture (pī-rō-pungk′tūr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *puncture.*] Puncturing with hot needles; also, a puncture so made.

pyroracemate (pī-rō-ras′e-māt), *n.* [< *pyroracem(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt formed by the union of pyroracemic acid with a base.

pyroracemic (pī′rō-ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *racemic.*] Produced by the distillation of tartaric and racemic acids: as, *pyroracemic* acid ($C_3H_4O_3$).

pyroschist (pī′rō-shist), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *schist.*] Schist or shale containing sufficient bituminous matter (hydrocarbons) to burn with a bright flame, or yielding volatile hydrocarbon or inflammable gas when heated.

pyrosclerite (pī-rō-sklē′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σκληρός, hard, + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral allied to the chlorites, occurring in serpentine in the island of Elba, Italy.

pyroscope (pī′rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat or cold. It resembles a differential thermometer, having one bulb covered with quicksilver-leaf, while the other is bare.

pyrosilver (pī-rō-sil′vėr), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *silver.*] A trade-name for electroplated wares which, after they are taken from the bath, are subjected to heat. This treatment seems to cause the metal to sink into the pores of the plated base metal and adhere to it much more firmly and durably. The process is technically called *burning-in.*

pyrosis (pī-rō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. πίρωσις, a burning, a kindling, < πυροῦν, set on fire, burn, < πῦρ, fire: see *fire.*] In *pathol.*, the eructation of watery fluid, usually insipid, but sometimes acrid, attended with more or less burning pain in the epigastrium. It is commonly called *water-brash.*

pyrosmalite (pi-ros′ma-lit), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀσμή, a smell, an object of smell, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral of a liver-brown color, or pistachio-green, occurring in six-sided prisms, with perfect basal cleavage, found in Sweden. It is a silicate of iron and manganese, containing chlorin, the odor of which it exhales when heated.

Pyrosoma (pī-rō-sō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Péron), < Gr. πῦρ, fire, + σῶμα, body.] The typical genus of *Pyrosomatidæ:* so called from their phosphorescence. They inhabit the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They unite in great numbers, forming a large hollow cylinder, open at one end and closed at the other, swimming in the ocean by the alternate contraction and dilatation of its component individual animals. See cut under *cyathozooid.*

Pyrosomatidæ (pī′rō-sō-mat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* (*-somat-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of compound or aggregate ascidians of the class *Tunicata*, typified by the genus *Pyrosoma*, sometimes representing an order or suborder *Dactyliobranchia;* the firebodies. They are free-swimming pelagic organisms, highly luminous, united together in hollow chains or rods several inches long, one end of each individual fitting into the cavity of the next, somewhat like a set of thimbles. Also *Pyrosomidæ, Pyrosomiidæ.*

pyrosome (pī′rō-sōm), *n.* [< NL. *Pyrosoma.*] A member or individual of the genus *Pyrosoma;* a firebody.

Pyrosomidæ (pī-rō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrosoma* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Pyrosomatidæ.*

Pyrosomiidea (pī-rō-sō-mi-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A false form of *Pyrosomatidæ* or *Pyrosomidæ*, taken as the name of an order of ascidians which that family is supposed to represent. *E. R. Lankester.*

pyrostat (pī′rō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + στατός, < ἱστάναι, set up, stand: see *static.*] An automatic draft-regulator for chimneys, smoke-pipes, and smoke-stacks. See *draft-regulator,* under *regulator.*

pyrostereotype (pī-rō-ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *stereotype.*] A process by which a mold for casting a printing relief-plate is obtained by burning an intaglio to a definite depth in the face of a wood block by means of heated steel dies and a special apparatus. It is used for printing music, etc.

pyrostilpnite (pī-rō-stilp′nīt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + στιλπνός, glistening, + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, occurring in minute tabular monoclinic crystals. It is a sulphid of arsenic and silver, near proustite in composition. Also called *fireblende.*

pyrosulphuric (pī′rō-sul-fū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *sulphuric.*] Obtained from sulphuric acid by the action of heat.—**Pyrosulphuric acid.** Same as *disulphuric acid* (which see, under *disulphuric*).

pyrotartaric (pī′rō-tär-tar′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *tartaric.*] Obtained by heating tartaric acid in a close vessel: as, *pyrotartaric* acid ($C_5H_8O_4$).

pyrotartrate (pī-rō-tär′trāt), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + E. *tartrate.*] A salt of pyrotartaric acid.

pyrotechnian (pī-rō-tek′ni-an), *n.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek′nik), *a.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnical (pī-rō-tek′ni-kal), *a.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-al.*] Same as *pyrotechnic.*—**Pyrotechnical sponge.** Same as *amadou.*

pyrotechnician (pī′rō-tek-nish′an), *n.* [< *pyrotechnic* + *-i-an.*] A pyrotechnist.

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *pyrotechnic* (see *-ics*).] The art of making fireworks; the composition, structure, and use of fireworks. See *firework,* 2.

pyrotechnist (pī-rō-tek′nist), *n.* [< *pyrotechny* + *-ist.*] One who is skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks.

pyrotechny (pī′rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + τέχνη, art.] 1. The management and mechanical application of fire.

> Does man go thus far by his skill in *pyrotechny*, and shall not God do more, who is the Cosmotect?
> *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 199.

2. The fabrication of fireworks for military and ornamental purposes (see *firework,* 2); the composition and scientific use of combustible substances employed as signals, as destructive agents, or for purposes of display.

pyrothonide (pī-roth′ō-nid), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ὀθόνη, fine linen, + *-ide*1.] A kind of empyreumatic oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, formerly used in medicine. *Dunglison.*

pyrotic (pī-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. πυρωτικός, burning, heating, < πυροῦν, set on fire, < πῦρ, fire: see *pyrosis.*] **I.** *a.* Caustic.

II. *n.* A caustic medicine.

pyro-uric (pī-rō-ū′rik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + οὖρον, urine, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric.*

pyroxanthine, pyroxanthin (pī-rok-san′thin), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξανθός, yellow, + *-ine*2, *-in*2.] A yellow crystalline substance found in crude wood-spirit. Also called *eblanin.*

pyroxene (pī′rok-sēn), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξένος, a guest.] An important mineral species, embracing many varieties differing in appearance and chemical composition. It occurs in monoclinic crystals, often short prismatic in habit, and with an angle in front of nearly 90°, so that these crystals resemble square prisms. Granular forms are common, and also massive varieties, the latter being usually coarsely laminated in structure, rarely fibrous or columnar. The color varies from white to gray, green, brown, and black, and the composition from the simple metasilicate of calcium and magnesium to kinds containing, with calcium or magnesium, or both, iron, manganese, and aluminium. The different varieties are usually divided into two groups, the non-aluminous and the aluminous. Of the former the prominent kinds are—diopside or malacolite, which contains only calcium and magnesium, and is white to gray or light-green in color, with the subvarieties called alalite or mussite (the diopside proper, from the Mussa Alp in the Ala valley in Piedmont, occurring in beautiful slender crystals), traversellite, canaanite, and white granular coccolite, and those containing iron, namely the grayish-green to deep-green or black salite, occurring in laminated masses, the crystallized baikalite, the granular green coccolite, and the deep-green diallage, which is characterized by a distinct parting parallel to the orthopinacoid plane and often by a pearly to metalloidal luster on this surface; also the lime-iron variety, hedenbergite, and the manganesian schefferite. The aluminous kinds include fassaite, which is light- to dark-green in color, and the common augite, which is dark-green to black and contains considerable iron. Augite is characteristic of many eruptive rocks, especially those of a basic character, as diabase, basalt, etc. Diallage is an essential constituent of the gabbros, of norite, etc. Besides the above varieties or subspecies belonging to pyroxene proper, the pyroxene group includes the related species enstatite or bronzite and hypersthene, which are orthorhombic in crystallization (hence called *rhombic pyroxenes*); also the monoclinic species wollastonite, ægirite and acmite, spodumene, and the triclinic rhodonite and babingtonite. Jadeite probably also belongs here. All these are characterized by the same prismatic angle of 87°. This group is closely related to the analogous amphibole (or hornblende) group, the species of which are characterized by a prismatic angle of 124½°; and several of the kinds under the two groups correspond exactly in composition—for example, diopside to tremolite, etc. A change of pyroxene to hornblende by a process of paramorphism is often observed, especially in certain igneous rocks. See *uralite* and *uralitization.*

pyroxenic (pī-rok-sen′ik), *a.* [< *pyroxene* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to pyroxene, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxyle (pī-rok′sil), *n.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξύλον, wood.] Same as *pyroxylin.*

pyroxylic (pī-rok-sil′ik), *a.* [< Gr. πῦρ, fire, + ξύλον, wood (cf. *pyroxyle*), + *-ic.*] Obtained by distilling wood.—**Pyroxylic spirit,** methylic alcohol; a product of the distillation of wood. It constitutes about one tenth of the watery products after separation of the tar, and is obtained from these products by re-distillation. Rectification is partially effected by first heating it with slaked lime, which frees a large quantity of ammonia, next neutralizing the remainder of the ammonia and precipitating the remaining traces of tar by sulphuric acid, then again distilling and passing it several times over quicklime. The product is the crude wood-spirit of commerce, which still contains many impurities; these are removed by chemically combining it with calcium chlorid and heating the compound over a water-bath to 100° C., which drives off volatile impurities. It is then distilled with water, which breaks up the combination and sets free the pyroxylic spirit diluted with water. The latter is then removed to get the desired strength by treatment with quicklime. Also called *wood-spirit* and *wood-alcohol.*

pyroxylin, pyroxyline (pī-rok′si-lin), *n.* [< *pyroxyle* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] Guncotton or a similar substance obtained by immersing vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry. Such substances are nitro-derivatives of cellulose. Also *pyroxyle.*—**Soluble pyroxylin.** Same as *dinitrocellulose.*

pyrrhic[1] (pir′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *pyrrhicha, pyrrhiche,* < Gr. πυρρίχη, a kind of war-dance, said to be named from Pyrrhichus, the inventor, < Πύρριχος, Pyrrhichus.] **I.** *n.* An ancient Grecian warlike dance, in quick and light measure, accompanied by the flute. It consisted chiefly in adroit and nimble steps and motions of the body, intended to represent the attempt to avoid strokes of an enemy in battle and to inflict injury upon him. It was performed under arms, and the movements and practice necessary were looked upon as training for service in the field.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek martial dance called a pyrrhic.

> You have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
> Where is the Pyrrhic phalanx gone?
> *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

pyrrhic[2] (pir′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *pyrrhichius,* < Gr. πυρρίχιος, of or belonging to the pyrrhic (dance) (ποὺς πυρρίχιος, a pyrrhic foot), < πυρρίχη, a pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*[1].] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two short times or syllables: as, a *pyrrhic* foot; composed of or pertaining to feet so constituted: as, *pyrrhic* verse; *pyrrhic* rhythm.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short times or syllables. A pyrrhic is apparently a disemic isorrhythmic foot (◡ | ◡ or ◡ | ◡). The earlier and better ancient authorities (the rhythmicians), however, did not acknowledge the existence of a disemic foot, and it seems to have been first introduced into metrical analysis by the grammarians and later metricians. An apparent pyrrhic (◡ ◡) can occur—(*a*) at the end of an iambic line (◡ – for ◡ –); (*b*) as part of proceleusmatics (◡ ◡ ◡ ◡), Ionics (◡ ◡ – – or – – ◡ ◡), or pæons (– ◡ ◡ ◡, ◡ – ◡ ◡, ◡ ◡ – ◡, ◡ ◡ ◡ –), regarded by later writers as compound feet; and (*c*) in the so-called basis or polyschematist foot of a logaœdic series. Wherever it occurs as a separate foot, it is accordingly a representative of a trisemic foot (– ◡ or ◡ –). Pyrrhics in continuous composition would constitute proceleusmatic verse, and, although there is little trace of the actual existence of such a meter, it may have been used in single lines or short systems to accompany or suggest the more rapid movements of the war-dance (*pyrrhic*[1]) from which it probably takes its name. Also called *dibrach* (Latin *dibrachys* or *bibreris*), *pariambus,* and (*single* or *disemic*) *proceleusmatic.* The name ἡγεμών or *hegemon* (leader), often given to the pyrrhic in ancient writers, was apparently suggested by its being placed first in the accepted list of feet. Also *pyrrhichius.*

> A verse made up of *pyrrhics* in immediate succession.
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 99.

Pyrrhic[3] (pir′ik), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhus,* < Gr. Πύρρος, Pyrrhus (see def.), < πυρρός, red-haired, reddish: see *burrel.*] Pertaining to Pyrrhus, especially to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (see phrase below).—**Pyrrhic victory,** a success obtained at too great a cost: in allusion to the reputed exclamation of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, after the battle of Asculum against the Romans (279 B. C.), "Another such victory and we are lost!"

pyrrhicist (pir′i-sist), *n.* [< Gr. πυρριχιστής, one who danced the pyrrhic, < πυρριχίζειν, dance the pyrrhic, < πυρρίχη, the pyrrhic: see *pyrrhic*[1].] One who danced in the pyrrhic. *Imp. Dict.*

pyrrhichius (pi-rik′i-us), *n.*; pl. *pyrrhichii* (-i). [L.: see *pyrrhic*[2].] Same as *pyrrhic*[2].

This word [rēnēt] haning both sillables sliding and slipper make the foote *Pirrichius*, because if he be truly vttered, he beares in maner no sharper accent vpō the one then the other sillable, but be in effect egall in time and tune, as is also the Spondeus.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102.

pyrrhite (pir'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish (see *burrel*), + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, occurring in minute regular reddish-yellow octahedrons. Its composition is not certainly known, but it is supposed to be related to the niobate pyrochlore.

pyrrhoarsenite (pir-ō-är'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + E. *arsenite*.] An arseniate of calcium, magnesium, and manganese, in which the arsenic is in part replaced by antimony. It occurs in embedded grains of a deep yellowish-red color in Sweden.

Pyrrhocoracinæ (pir-ō-kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocorax* (*-corac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, named in 1846 by G. R. Gray from the genus *Pyrrhocorax;* the choughs. Also called *Fregilinæ*.

pyrrhocoracine (pir-ō-kor'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pyrrhocoracinæ*.

Pyrrhocorax (pi-rok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόραξ*, a raven.] A genus of *Corvidæ*, typical of the *Pyrrhocoracinæ;* the choughs. *P.* or *Fregilus graculus* is the common chough, with red bill and feet (see cut under *chough*); *P. alpinus* is the alpine chough. The genus is sometimes restricted to the latter, and then distinguished from *Fregilus*.

Pyrrhocoridæ (pir-ō-kor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhocoris* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, consisting of large, stout bugs, usually marked with red and black, and containing many tropical and subtropical species. The cotton-stainer of the West Indies and southern United States, *Dysdercus suturellus*, is an example.

Pyrrhocoris (pi-rok'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1841), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A genus of true bugs, typical of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*.

Pyrrhonean (pi-rō'nē-an), *a.* [< L. *Pyrrhoneus* (< Gr. *Πύρρων*, Pyrrho: see *Pyrrhonic*) + *-an*.] Pyrrhonic.

Pyrrhonian (pi-rō'ni-an), *n.* [< Gr. *Πύρρων*, Pyrrho, + *-i-an*.] Same as *Pyrrhonist*.

Pyrrhonic (pi-ron'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Πύρρων*, Pyrrho, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Pyrrho (about 360–270 B. C.), a philosopher of Elis, and disciple of Anaxarchus; of or pertaining to Pyrrhonism or skepticism: as, the *Pyrrhonic* form of doubt. The doctrine of Pyrrho was that there is just as much to be said for as against any opinion whatever; that neither the senses nor the reason are to be trusted in the least; and that when we are once convinced we can know nothing, we cease to care, and in this way alone can attain happiness. It is said that Pyrrho would take no ordinary practical precautions, such as getting out of the way of vehicles.

Pyrrhonism (pir'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *Πύρρων*, Pyrrho, + *-ism*.] The doctrines of Pyrrho and his followers; absolute skepticism; universal doubt.

And thus, O circular philosopher, . . . you have arrived at a fine *Pyrrhonism*, at an equivalence and indifferency of all actions. *Emerson*.

Pyrrhonist (pir'ō-nist), *n.* [< Gr. *Πύρρων*, Pyrrho, + *-ist*.] A follower of Pyrrho; an adherent of Pyrrhonism; one who doubts everything.

Pyrrhopappus (pir-ō-pap'us), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *πάππος*, taken in mod. sense 'pappus': see *pappus*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by its smooth habit, and its nearly cylindrical beaked achenes, covered with many rough and muricate ridges and bearing a reddish pappus which is either persistent or in falling carries with it a disk from which it grows. There are 3 or, according to some authors, 4 species, all natives of the United States or Mexico. They are annual or perennial herbs, with radical leaves or with alternate stem-leaves, and both entire and deeply cut on the same stem. The yellow flower-heads terminate long erect stalks, and resemble those of the common dandelion, which, however, are readily distinguished by their white pappus. See *false dandelion*, under *dandelion*.

pyrrhotine (pir'ō-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish, + *-t-* + *-ine*[2].] Native iron sulphid, a mineral crystallizing in hexagonal prisms and occurring also massive, of a bronzo color and metallic luster. It is generally slightly magnetic, and is hence called *magnetic pyrites*. In composition it conforms to the general formula Fe_nS_{n+1}, but varying from Fe_7S_8 to $Fe_{11}S_{12}$. The mineral troilite, common in nodules in meteoric iron, may be the same mineral, although to this the formula FeS is generally ascribed.

pyrrhotite (pir'ō-tit), *n.* [As *pyrrhot-ine* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *pyrrhotine*.

pyrrhous (pir'us), *a.* [< Gr. *πυρρός*, flame-colored, yellowish-red, reddish, red-haired, < *πῦρ*, fire. Cf. *burrel*.] Reddish.

Pyrrhula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), dim. < Gr. *πυρρός*, reddish: see *pyrrhous*.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, giving name to the *Pyrrhulinæ*, characterized by the very short stout turgid bill; the bullfinches. See cut under *bullfinch*[1].

Pyrrhulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhula* + *-inæ*.] An undefinable subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named by Swainson in 1837 from the genus *Pyrrhula;* the bullfinches.

pyrrhuline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* [< *Pyrrhula* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling a bullfinch, especially in the form of the bill: said of various birds.

Pyrrhuloxia (pir-ō-lok'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), < *Pyrrhula* + *Loxia:* see *Pyrrhula*, and *Loxia*, 2.] A genus of *Fringillidæ*, closely related to *Cardinalis*, but having a very short stout turgid bill, like a bullfinch's; the Texas cardinals. The species is *P. sinuata*, having the size and form of the common cardinal, but the plumage gray, beautifully varied with carmine red.

Pyrrhura (pi-rō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1856), < Gr. *πίρρος*, reddish, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of parrots, giving name to the *Pyrrhurinæ*. *P. cruentatus* of South America is an example.

Pyrrhurinæ (pir-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrrhura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, named by Garrod from the genus *Pyrrhura*, resembling *Orinæ*, but having no ambiens.

pyrry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *pirry*.

Pyrula (pir'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < L. *pirum*, impror. *pyrum*, a pear: see *pear*. Cf. *Pyrola*.] A genus of gastropods having a pyriform shell, whence the name; the fig-shells or pear-shells. (See cut under *fig-shell*.) Very different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) Originally it was named in connection with *P. ficus* only. (*b*) Subsequently it was used for many species agreeing with *P. ficus* in general form, but radically differing in other characters, and consequently afterward generically differentiated. (*c*) Later it was restricted to the genus now generally called *Fulgur* and related forms, *P. ficus* then being called *Ficula* or *Sycotypus*. (*d*) By recent authors it is restricted to *P. ficus* and closely related species. Also spelled *Pirula*.

Pyrularia (pir-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called with ref. to the small pear-shaped fruit; < L. *pirum*, impror. *pyrum*, a pear: see *Pyrula*.] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Santalaceæ*, the sandalwood family, and of the tribe *Osyrideæ*. It is characterized by partly dioecious flowers, with parallel anther-cells, and a disk with scale-shaped lobes alternating with the five stamens, the small clusters of staminate flowers racemed toward the ends of the branches, and the pistillate flowers terminal, and few or single. The two species are shrubs or small trees, with thin and veiny alternate short-stalked and minutely pellucid-dotted leaves, small greenish flowers with a short columnar style and capitate stigma, and an inferior one-celled ovary, with two or three ovules hanging from the apex of a free central placenta. The rather large obovoid fruit is a fleshy drupe, with a hard thin-shelled spherical stone, containing a globose seed with fleshy and very oily albumen. One of the species is North American, for which see *oil-nut* (*b*); the other, *P. edulis*, is found in India, a large tree, yielding an edible fruit.

Pyrulidæ (pī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pyrula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Pyrula* (*d*) or *Ficula*. The animal has a narrow long head with subulate tentacles and eyes at their external bases, mantle with large lobes reflected over the shell, and a large foot. The shell is pyriform, thin, and generally sculptured with transverse and longitudinal lines. The species are inhabitants of tropical or warm seas. Also *Pirulidæ*, *Ficulidæ*, and *Sycotypidæ*.

Pyrulinæ (pir-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Pyrula* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Pyrulidæ* as a subfamily of *Doliidæ*.—2. A subfamily restricted to *Pyrula* as represented by species of *Fulgur* and related forms. They are known as *fig-shells* and *pear-shells*.

pyruline (pir'ō-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Pyrulinæ*, or having their characters.

pyruric (pī-rō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *πῦρ*, fire, + *οὖρον*, urine. Cf. *pyro-uric*.] In *chem.*, same as *cyanuric*.

Pyrus (pī'rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), prop. *Pirus*, < L. *pirus*, impror. *pyrus*, a pear-tree: see *pear*[1].] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, including the apple and pear, the type of the tribe *Pomeæ*, which takes its name from the pome, the characteristic fruit of this genus. It is characterized by an urn-shaped superior calyx, of which the limb is deciduous or persistent, and by an ovary of from two to five mostly two-ovuled cells, which in fruit are two- or one-seeded, separated, cartilaginous-walled, and immediately invested by a fleshy expansion of the disk, the whole being surrounded by the thickened calyx. There are about 50 species, natives of northern temperate regions and extending into the mountains of India. They bear alternate petioled and usually toothed leaves, deciduous stipules, and numerous cymes of snowy-white or pink flowers, each with five roundish petals and numerous stamens, terminating short spur-like branches. The numerous sections are strikingly different in habit, and several were long received as distinct genera. The typical section *Pyrophorum* (De Candolle, 1825) includes the pear and the wild pear or choke-pear and allied species. (See *pear*[1].) The section *Malus* (Tournefort, 1700), the apple, distinguished by a fruit hollowed in at the base, includes *P. Malus*, for which see *apple*, *apple-tree*, and *crab*[2]. To the section *Aria* (De Candolle, 1825), having only two or three styles and ovate leaves whitened beneath, belongs *P. Aria*, the beam-tree, with several varieties, including *P. intermedia*, the Swedish beam-tree. To the section *Torminaria* (De Candolle, 1825), with pinnately lobed leaves and somewhat obconical fruit, belongs *P. torminalis*, the wild service-tree (see *service-tree*). In the section *Sorbus* (Tournefort, 1700), with compound cymes and pinnate leaves, are included *P. Sorbus* (formerly *Sorbus domestica*), for which see *service-tree;* *P. Americana* and *P. aucuparia*, for which see *mountain-ash*. Another section, *Adenorhachis* (De Candolle, 1825), with berry-like fruit, but undivided leaves and glandular petioles, includes *P. arbutifolia*, for which see *chokeberry*, and cut under *inflorescence*. To the section *Cydonia* (Tournefort, 1700) belong the quinces. (See *Cydonia* and *quince*[1].) The genus *Mespilus* was also made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Pyrus*. See *Mespilus* and *medlar*. Also *Pirius*.

pyryt, *n.* An obsoleto form of *pirry*.

pysa (pī'sä), *n.* Same as *pice*.

pysanet[1], *n.* Same as *pisan*[2].

pytt, pyttet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *pit*[1].

Pythagorean (pi-thag-ō-rē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Pythagoreus*, < Gr. *Πυθαγόρειος*, pertaining to Pythagoras, < *Πυθαγόρας*, Pythagoras.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras, a Greek philosopher (perhaps 532 B. C.), or the school founded at Crotona (modern Cotrone), in Italy. All testimony concerning this school is of a late date, and the substance of it is rejected by many critics either as improbable, or as probable, and "on that account all the more indemonstrable" (*Zeller*). The stories are, however, very consistent. The higher grade of the school is represented as a strict monastic community, the doctrine being kept secret, and all betrayals terribly punished, for the purpose of maintaining political ascendancy. Pythagoras is said to have traveled to Egypt and Babylon; and many circumstances are accounted for by supposing that he did so. From those countries he might have brought, as it is said he did, a superior knowledge of mathematics. This knowledge, if kept secret, might have supplied revenues to the school, by calculations and surveys made for citizens. It is difficult to doubt that mathematical science was much advanced within the school. All writers upon ancient mathematics attribute to Pythagoras the Pythagorean proposition and a rule for finding Pythagorean triangles. The importance attached to the pentagram in the school shows that the Pythagoreans were acquainted with its geometrical construction, which is very difficult. They knew the regular or cosmical bodies. They were in possession of many propositions in the theory of numbers, including the doctrine of the arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical proportions. It is not impossible that they may have had an abacus, little inferior to the Arabic system of arithmetical notation. It is not known how long the society lasted, perhaps for many centuries; as long as it retained any valuable secret it would continue to exist. The Pythagorean philosophy has never been comprehended. The substances of things were held to be abstract numbers; they were in some sense the elements of the universe. Each number, therefore, had its virtue. One was the number of the origin, of reason. Two was the number of matter, of brute force, of evil. Three was the number of mediation, four of justice, five of reproduction, etc. Ten governed the world. In the Pythagorean oath, Pythagoras is called the revealer of the quaternary number — that is, ten — as if something decimal were what he chiefly taught. Something fundamental was also found in odd and even, in square numbers, and the like. Harmony, or music, consists in number. The soul is the harmony, or number, of the body. The universe has also a soul. The remainder of the prominent Pythagorean teachings with which we are acquainted are apparently religious. Pythagoras taught the transmigration of souls. Spirits, both ghosts and demigods, were an object of Pythagorean belief. The brotherhood celebrated certain mysterious rites connected with a view of life as a process of purification. About the time of Augustus, perhaps earlier, Pythagoreanism became mixed with Platonism.—**Pythagorean bean.** See *bean*[1].—**Pythagorean comma.** See *comma*, 5 (*a*).—**Pythagorean dyad.** See *dyad*.—**Pythagorean letter,** the letter Y, so called because its Greek original represented the sacred triad, formed by the duad proceeding from the monad.—**Pythagorean lyre,** a lyre of eight strings, said to have been invented by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean proposition,** the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid's "Elements," that the sum of the squares on the legs of a right-angled triangle is equal to the square on the hypotenuse: said to have been discovered by Pythagoras.—**Pythagorean semitone.** Same as *limma*, 1.—**Pythagorean system,** in *astron.*, the astronomical system of Copernicus, erroneously attributed to the Pythagoreans.—**Pythagorean table,** the multiplication-table. But this appellation is due to a corruption in the text of Boethius. The table originally referred to was an abacus.—**Pythagorean triangle,** a triad of whole numbers proportional to the sides of a right-angled triangle—the square of one being equal to the sum of the squares of the other two: as, 3, 4, 5; 12, 35, 37.—**Pythagorean tuning,** in *music*, a system of tuning in which the tones of the scale are fixed by tuning upward in perfect fifths, and back in octaves. The major third thus obtained was long considered the true one, and its recognition as a consonance correspondingly delayed.

II. *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic sect of philosophers.

Not that I wanted beans to eat, for I am by nature a *Pythagorean*, so far as beans are concerned.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 175.

Pythagoreanism (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-izm), *n.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ism*.] Same as *Pythagorism*.

Pythagoreanize (pi-thag-ō-rē'an-īz), *v. i.* [< *Pythagorean* + *-ize*.] Same as *Pythagorize*.

Pythagoric (pith-a-gor'ik), *a.* [< L. *Pythagoricus*, < Gr. Πυθαγορικός, pertaining to Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] Pythagorean. *Imp. Dict.*

Pythagorical (pith-a-gor'i-kal), *a.* [< *Pythagoric* + *-al*.] Same as *Pythagoric*.

That *Pythagorical* rascal! in a gentleman's suit to-day, in a knight's to-morrow.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, v. 1.

Breeches *Pythagorical*, by reason of their transmigration into several shapes. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Pythagorism (pi-thag'ō-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθαγορισμός, adherence to the principles laid down by Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras or of the Pythagoreans. Also *Pythagoreanism*.

Pythagorize (pi-thag'ō-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Pythagorized*, ppr. *Pythagorizing*. [< Gr. Πυθαγορίζειν, be a disciple of Pythagoras, < Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras: see *Pythagorean*.] To speculate after the manner of Pythagoras or his followers; tend toward or become imbued with Pythagorism.

Pythia (pith'i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθία (sc. ἱέρεια, a priestess), the Pythia, priestess of Apollo at Delphi: see *Pythian*.]

The Pythia Seated on the Oracular Tripod. (From a Greek red-figured vase.)

1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the priestess who held communion with Apollo and received his oracles in the inner sanctuary of the great temple at Delphi, throughout historic antiquity. See *oracle*.—2. [NL.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*, generally called *Scarabus*. *Bolton*, 1798. (*b*) A genus of bulimiform shells, comprising species of *Achatina*, *Bulimus*, *Glandina*, etc. *Oken*, 1815.

pythiad (pith'i-ad), *n.* [< Gr. πυθιάς (*-ad-*), a period of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Pythian games, < Πύθια (sc. ἱερά), the Pythian games: see *Pythian*.] The period of four years intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the succeeding.

Pythiambic (pith-ī-am'bik), *a.* [As *Pythian* + *iambic*.] In *anc. pros.*, constituting an episynthetic meter consisting of a daetylic hexameter (*Pythian verse*) followed by an iambic colon. The *first Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) subjoins an iambic dimeter and the *second Pythiambic system* (*stanza* or *strophe*) an iambic trimeter to the hexameter.

Pythian (pith'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Pythius*, < Gr. Πύθιος, pertaining to Delphi, or to the Delphic Apollo, < Πυθώ, also Πυθών, the older name of Delphi and the surrounding region.] Pertaining to Delphi, or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who there delivered oracles.—**Pythian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.—**Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated once in four years in honor of Apollo at Delphi.—**Pythian meter, Pythian verse**, the dactylic hexameter: probably so called from its use in the oracles delivered by the Pythia, or, according to ancient writers, from the first song of triumph to Apollo for his victory over the Python, a triple ἰὴ παιάν (– – | – – | – – | – – | – – | – –).

Pythidæ (pith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Pytho* + *-idæ*.] A small family of heteromerous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Pytho*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the antennæ free, the thorax not margined at the sides, and its disk not impressed at the base. Ten genera are known, distributed in Europe and North America, a single species only occurring elsewhere. They are found under bark and stones.

Pytho (pī'thō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796): see *Pythian*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the family *Pythidæ*, comprising forms with very depressed body, striate elytra, and one-toothed mandibles. A half-dozen species are known, 3 from North America, and the others from Europe. They live under the bark of trees.

pythogenesis (pī-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. πίθειν, rot, become putrid, + γένεσις, origin: see *genesis*.] Production by means of filth. See *pythogenic*.

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. πίθειν, rot, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Produced by filth: specifically applied to a class of diseases, as typhoid, the occurrence of which is favored by filth, especially by a vitiated atmosphere.

Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call *pythogenic* or filth-born maladies. *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Pythogenic fever. See *fever*1.

pythometric (pī-thō-met'rik), *a.* [Improp. for **pithometric*, < Gr. πίθος, a wine-jar, + μέτρον, measure: see *metric*.] Pertaining to the gaging of casks.

Python (pī'thon), *n.* [< L. *Python*, < Gr. Πίθων, Python (see def. 1). Cf. Πυθώ, Πυθών, the earlier name of Delphi, and see *Pythian*.] 1. In classical antiquities and in the New Testament, a soothsaying spirit or demon; hence, also, a person possessed by such a spirit; especially, a ventriloquist. Some ancient writers speak of the serpent Python as having delivered oracles at Delphi before the coming of Apollo, and during the Roman imperial period we find the name often given to soothsayers. The spirit was supposed to speak from the belly of the soothsayer, who was accordingly called ἐγγαστρίμυθος, a ventriloquist, a word used in the Septuagint to represent the Hebrew *'ôbh* (see *ob*1), often rendered *python* in the Vulgate. In Acts xvi. 16 the usual reading is 'a spirit of Python,' while some manuscripts read 'a spirit, a Pythen.'

A certain maid having a spirit of divination [margin: Gr. a spirit, a *Python*] met us.
Acts xvi. 16 (revised version).

Like thee [the Sun], the Hero does his Arms employ
The raging *Python* to destroy.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun, st. 3.

2. [*l. c.*] Any very large serpent, as a rock-snake: loosely used, like *boa* and *anaconda*, but properly applicable only to the large Old World non-venomous serpents of the family *Pythonidæ*.—3. [NL.] The typical genus of *Pythonidæ*: formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to species having premaxillary

Python (*Python molurus*).

teeth, labial plates of both jaws fossate, and scuta extending to between the orbits. These are the rock-snakes proper, as *P. molurus* and *P. reticulatus*. See cut under *Pythonidæ*, also cuts under *Ophidia*, *zygantrum*, and *zygosphene*.

pythoness (pith'ō-nes), *n.* [Also, as ML., *Pythonissa*; < ME. *Phitonesse*, *Phitonisse*, etc., < OF. *Pythonesse*, etc., < ML. *Pythonissa*, < MGr. πιθώνισσα, fem. of Gr. πίθων, a ventriloquist, also prob. a diviner (cf. πνεῦμα πίθωνος, a spirit of divination), < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian*.] The Pythia or especial priestess of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, who was supposed to be inspired to give his oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a witch.

Magicians and tregeteours,
And *phitonisses*, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1261.

Saith the *Pythonissa* to Saul, "To-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me." *Bacon*, Prophecies (ed. 1887).

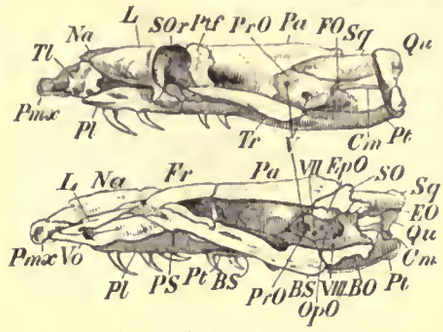
She stood a moment as a *Pythaness*
Stands on her tripod.
Byron, Don Juan, vi. 107.

pythonic1 (pi-thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Πυθωνικός, pertaining to Pytho, < Πυθώ, Πυθών, the older name of Delphi: see *Pythian*.] Oracular; pertaining to the prediction of future events; prophetic.

pythonic2 (pī-thon'ik), *a.* [< *python* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a python or the pythons; resembling a python.

I got from the cretaceous deposit of my neighborhood enough fossil material to diagnose a new species of reptile, which, although with powerful paddles, was almost *pythonic* in structure. *Science*, VII. 242.

Pythonidæ (pī-thon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* (see *Python*, 3) + *-idæ*.] An Old World family of peropodous colubriform *Ophidia*, having rudiments of posterior extremities, a coronoid bone, supraorbital and postorbital bones, and premaxillary teeth, with or without maxillary teeth; the rock-snakes. There are several genera, as *Python*, *Morelia*, *Liasis*, *Nardoa*, *Aspidiotes*, *Loxocemus*, *Chondropython*, and *Aspidopython*.



Skull of a Python, left side and in longitudinal section.

BO, basioccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Cm*, columella of ear, or stapes (not the columella of the skull); *EO*, exoccipital; *Ep.O*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *L*, lacrymal; *Na*, nasal; *Op.O*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pr.O*, proötic; *PS*, presphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Ptf*, postfrontal; *Qu*, quadrate; *SO*, supraoccipital; *SOr*, supraorbital; *Sq*, squamosal; *Tl*, turbinal; *Tr*, transverse bone; *V*, *VII*, *VIII*, exits of fifth, seventh, and eighth nerves; *Vo*, vomer. The teeth show the aglyphodont dentition.

pythoniform (pī'thon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Python*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a python, boa, or rock-snake; pythonoid; peropodous, as a serpent.

Pythoninæ (pī-thō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pythonoid serpents, typified by the genus *Python*, having premaxillary teeth. They chiefly inhabit the tropics of Africa and Asia, and some of them are among the largest of snakes.

pythonine (pī'thō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pythoninæ* or *Pythonidæ*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A python or member of the *Pythonidæ*.

pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* [< Gr. Πυθώ, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ism*.] The art of foretelling future events after the manner of the Delphic oracle.

pythonist† (pith'ō-nist), *n.* [Also *pithonist*; < Gr. Πυθώ, Πυθών, Pytho, the older name of Delphi (see *Pythian*, *Python*), + *-ist*. Cf. *pythoness*.] A conjurer.

See the conjuring, proud, remorceless Priest
Rend in full rage (too like a furious fiend)
The pompous vestures of this *Pithonist*,
When Christ doth (vrg'd) aright His cause defend.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7. (*Davies*.)

pythonoid (pī'thō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Python*, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a python; belonging to the *Pythonoidea*; pythoniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Pythonoidea*.

Pythonoidea (pī-thō-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *pythonoid*.] A suborder of *Ophidia*; the peropodous ophidians, having no trace of a pelvis, but almost invariably rudiments of hind limbs in the form of anal spurs. They are not poisonous, but are for the most part of great size, and often have great powers of constriction. They are the rock-snakes, pythons, boas, and anacondas, of the families *Pythonidæ*, *Boidæ*, and *Charinidæ*.

pythonomorph (pī'thō-nō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Pythonomorpha*.

Pythonomorpha (pī'thō-nō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Python*, q. v., + Gr. μορφή, form.] In Cope's classification (1871), an order of fossil streptostylic reptiles: same as *Mosasauria*.

pythonomorphic (pī'thō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *pythonomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *pythonomorphous*.

pythonomorphous (pī'thō-nō-môr'fus), *a.* [< *Python* + Gr. μορφή, form.] Pertaining to the *Pythonomorpha*, or having their characters; mosasaurian.

The two orders of Ophidians and Lacertilians are nearly allied; the former is probably merely a specialized descendant of the latter or of the *pythonomorphous* reptiles, or perhaps of both. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 189.

pyuria (pī-ū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πύον, pus, + οὖρον, urine.] The presence of pus in the urine.

pyx (piks), *n.* [Formerly also *pix*; < L. *pyxis*, *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς (*-ιδ-*), a box, orig. one of boxwood, < πύξος, the box-tree, boxwood: see

box[1].] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the vase or vessel in which the reserved eucharist is kept. The name *pyx* (*pyxis*) for this vessel seems to have come into use in the ninth century. In earlier times the reserved sacrament was kept in an area, columba, or turris (see *reservation*). In the Greek Church the vessel in which the sacrament is reserved is called the *artophorion*, *pyxion*, or *pyxis*. The pyx has also been used for unconsecrated altar-breads. It has generally been made cylindrical in shape, with a foot like that of a chalice, and has sometimes had a conical cover. In modern usage it is much smaller than formerly, and is often made round and flat like a watch-case, for convenience, especially in carrying the sacrament to the sick. For public exposition of the sacrament a monstrance or ostensory is used instead.

Pyx for holding the Consecrated Host, 12th century.

The King marched towards Calais, so strictly observing his Proclamation against Church-robbing that, when one was complained of for having taken a Silver *Pixe* out of a Church, he not only caused the same to be restored, but the Soldier also to be hanged. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 170.

2. A box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British mint.—3. *Naut.*, the metallic box in which the nautical compass-card is suspended.—4. In *anat.*, the acetabulum of the hip-bone; the cotyloid cavity; the pyxis.—**Trial of the pyx**, the final trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, one coin being deposited in the pyx from every fifteen pounds of gold and one from every sixty pounds of silver coined. The trial is conducted periodically by a jury of goldsmiths under the direction of the queen's remembrancer, and constitutes a public attestation of the standard purity of the coin. The phrase is also applied to the assaying of gold and silver plate which takes place at the different assay-offices.

pyx (piks), *v. t.* [< *pyx*, *n.*] To test by weight and assay, as the coins deposited in the pyx at the British mint. See *trial of the pyx*, above.

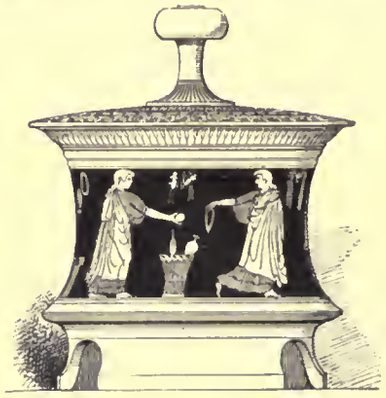
pyx-cloth (piks′klôth), *n.* A cloth of silk or other material in which it was formerly customary to wrap or veil the pyx. Also *Corpus Christi cloth*, *pyx-kerchief*, *pyx-veil*.

Pyxicola (pik-sik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. πυξίς, a box (see *pyx*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of vaginicolous *Vorticellinidæ*, in which the animalcules are attached behind to a lorica which can be closed by a discoidal operculum like the lid of a box, whence the name.

Pyxidanthera (pik′si-dan-thē′rä), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called in allusion to the lid-like opening of the anthers; < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + NL. *anthera*, anther.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Diapensiaceæ*. It is characterized by a persistent sessile corolla with short bell-shaped tube and five flat roundish lobes, five stamens fixed in the notches between the lobes, no staminodes, a three-celled ovary with many ovules, and globose anther-cells which are transversely two-valved and awn-pointed at the base. The only species, *P. barbulata*, is a dwarf and trailing shrubby evergreen, found in sands under pines from New Jersey southward to North Carolina; it is eagerly sought as a highly ornamental early spring-flowering plant, being covered with a profusion of small starry blossoms. It is known as the *pine-barren beauty*, and *flowering moss* (which see, under *moss*[1]), and also, locally, by contraction of its generic name, as *pyxie*. It bears crowded awl-shaped dark-green leaves covering the short erect branches, or alternate on the longer creeping ones, and somewhat hairy or bearded near the base, whence the specific name.

pyxidate (pik′si-dāt), *a.* [< *pyxis* (*-id-*) + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the character of a pyxis.

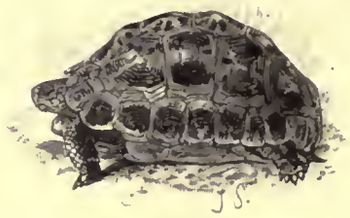
pyxidium (pik-sid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *pyxidia* (-ä). [< Gr. πυξίδιον, a writing-tablet, dim. of πυξίς, a box: see *pyx*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *pyxis*, 9. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of *Vorticellinidæ*.



Greek Pyxis of red-figured pottery, 4th century B. C.

Pyxinei, Pyxineæ (pik-sin′ē-ī, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *pyxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box, + *-in-* + *-ei*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of lichens, comprising those known in the arctic regions as *tripe de roche*. The order is characterized by a horizontal foliaceous thallus, mostly fixed by the center, and an orbicular disk, with the exciple distinct from the thallus, and at first closed.

pyxis (pik′sis), *n.*; pl. *pyxides* (-si-dēz). [L., also *puxis*, < Gr. πυξίς, a box: see *pyx*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.* and *archæol.*, a type of cylindrical vase or box with a cover, used especially by women, as for the toilet. See cut in preceding column.—2. A box; a jewel-case.—3. In *anat.*, the cotyloid cavity, or acetabulum of the hip-joint.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of brachiopods. *Chemnitz*, 1784.—5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of land-tortoises of the family *Testudinidæ*, having the anterior part of the plastron so movable that it can be shut like the lid of a pyxis. *T. Bell*, 1827.—7. A tortoise of this genus, the only known species, *Pyxis arachnoidea*, of Madagascar and Mauritius. Its shell is yellow, with broad black bands radiating from the center of the dorsal shields.—8. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.—9. In *bot.*: (*a*) A seed-vessel, commonly a capsule, with a circumscissile dehiscence, the top falling away like a lid, as in the common purslane and plantain, and in the fruit known as monkey-pots. See *Lecythis*, and cut under *circumscissile*. (*b*) The theca of mosses. Also *pyxidium*.—**Pyxis Nautica**, a southern constellation introduced by Lacaille, representing a ship's compass or binnacle. It seems no longer to be in use.



Pyxis arachnoidea.

pyx-kerchief (piks′kėr′chif), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

pyx-veil (piks′vāl), *n.* Same as *pyx-cloth*.

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